Ashland Union.

H. S. KNAPP, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.] "THE UNION—IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED." [OFFICE OVER T. C. BUSHNELL'S STORE.

VOL. XIV. ASHLAND, ASHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1860. NO. 42.

Business Directory.

Judicial Officers.

GEO. W. GEDDES, WM. GIVEN, } Common Pleas Judges.
JOHN D. JONES, Probate Judge.
H. S. SEE, Clerk Com. Pleas and Dist. Courts.
JOHN J. JACOBS, Prosecuting Attorney.

County Officers.

JAMES SWINEFORD, Auditor.
JOHN JACOBS, Sr., Treasurer.
JOHN J. BOOTMAN, Sheriff.
GEORGE JOHNSTON, Recorder.
ORLOW SMITH, Surveyor.
GEO. W. CROSIER, Coroner.
JOHN BERRY, JACOB EMERICK, DANIEL POCOCK, } Commissioners.
JOS. STRICKLAND, D. K. HULL, WM. MARTIN, } Infirmary Directors.

School Examiners.

REV. JOHN ROBINSON, A. J. SCOTT, G. M. BARBER } Loudonville.

BANKERS.

HULBERT LUTHER, JACOB CRALL, JAMES PURDY, | W. S. GRANGER, G. H. TOPPING, J. O. JENNINGS.

Under the name and style of

LUTHER, CRALL & CO.

DO EXCLUSIVELY A BANKING BUSINESS—buy and sell Eastern Exchange and coin—Discount upon individual security, and pay interest on four month deposits. 38tf

HOTELS.

WILER HOUSE, Main Street, between third and fourth, Mansfield, Ohio.
D. M. MILLER, *Proprietor.*
Mansfield, March 2, 1859. 39tf

MULTY HOUSE, Ashland Ohio, by W. McNulty: Rooms airy and commodious and table constantly supplied with all the luxuries of the season. Patronage solicited. Feb. 4, 1857—34tf

MILLER HOUSE, opposite the Sampson House, Ashland, Ohio. M. Miller, Proprietor. Good fare, reasonable bills, and good accommodations. Patronage solicited. Feb. 4, 1857.—34tf

LAWYERS.

WOSBORN & A. L. CURTIS have formed a partnership in the practice of Law, and will attend to business in their profession in Ashland and adjoining counties. Office in the building heretofore occupied by W. Osborn, on Church Street.
Ashland, March 2, 1859. 39tf

JACOBS & McSWEENEY, Attorneys at Law. Office immediately opposite the Bank on Main Street. 30tf

W. T. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LOUDONVILLE, ASHLAND CO., O.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care, in Ashland, Wayne, Holmes and Knox Counties. n8tf

T. J. KENNY, Attorney at Law, has opened an Office the first door West of Post Office on second floor, where he will be happy to see his old friends and such others as may wish to engage his professional services. April 20, 1858—46tf

FULTON & McCOMBS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Ashland, Ohio. Office in the Bank building, over the Hardware Store.
Feb. 4, 1857. 34tf

WILLARD SLOCUM, Attorney at Law, Ashland, Ohio. Office on corner of Church and Sandusky Sts. Particular attention paid to collections. Feb. 4, 1857—34tf

EDSON & DE PUY, Attorneys at Law, Van Wert, Ohio, will attend to all business entrusted to their care, in the counties of Van Wert and Mercer.—Particular attention paid to the collection of claims and payments of taxes for non residents. Also agents for the sale of real estate.
May 13, 1857. 49tf

THOMAS J. BULL, Attorney at Law, Loudonville, Ashland county, Ohio, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Feb. 4, 1855. 34tf

PHYSICIANS.

NOTICE.

C. L. CRANE, M. D.] [J. P. COWAN, M. D.
Drs CRANE & COWAN

HAVING formed a copartnership for the purpose of practicing Medicine and Surgery, in Ashland county, offer their services to all who may be pleased to give them a call. Office opposite the Town Hall, over the Post-Office, where they may be found at all times when not absent on professional business.

N. B. Settlement to be made once a year either by note or cash. 5tf

DR. R. H. BUCK, Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery, Rowsburg, Ashland county, Ohio.
February 4, 1857. 34tf

DR. P. H. CLARK, Physician and Surgeon. Office three doors West of the Miller House.—Special attention paid to diseases of the Chest as well as all chronic cases.
May 6, 1857. 48tf

DR. S. WOODIN, Dentist, Hayesville, Ohio. Teeth inserted from one to a full set. Filling done to order, and warranted to give satisfaction.
February 4, 1857. 34tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCHANT TAILOR, and dealer in Furnishing Goods, 45 Superior street, under the Wedell House, Cleveland, Ohio.
5tf

WILLIAM RALSTON, Jeweler and Silver Smith, a few doors west of the McNulty House, Ashland Ohio. Gold and Steel Pens and a choice variety of Jewelry kept constantly on hand. Highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. Repairing done to order, on reasonable terms—satisfaction warranted.
February 4, 1857. 34tf

PERSONS WISHING TO ESTABLISH MANUFACTORIES in a new and thriving place where business is good. See advertisement of Hammonton Settlement. 6m29

GRAPE GROWERS CAN CARRY ON THEIR business most successfully at Hammonton, free from frosts. Some forty Vineyards set out the past season. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands, another column. 6m29

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

B. C. TICKNOR would respectfully inform the people of Ashland, that he is engaged in the Manufacture of

Blank Books

For Banks and county Offices, also Binds Magazines, Newspapers, &c. Orders left with Mr. Knapp, at the office of the Ashland Union, will receive prompt attention.
September 6, 1859. n18tf

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having received the appointments of Notary Public, will administer Oaths, take and certify depositions, acknowledgments of deeds, Powers of Attorney, &c. Charge reasonable. Office in the Recorder's Office. G. JOHNSTON.
January 28, 1858. 34tf

FOR BUSINESS, AND FACTORIES, CAN BE carried on profitably at Hammonton. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands. 6m29

PARTIES WAITING CHANGE OF CLIMATE for health, see advertisement of Hammonton lands in another column.

LETTER and Note Paper of all qualities for sale at the Post Office.

Poetry.

From Chambers' Journal.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The drums are all muffled; the bugles are still;
There's a pause in the valley—a halt on the hill.
And bearers of standards swerve back with a thrill;
Where sheaves of the dead bar the way:
For a great field is reaped fearsome garners to fill;
And stern Death holds his harvest to day.

There's a voice on the winds like a spirit's low cry—
'Tis the music roll sounding—and who shall reply?
Not those whose wan faces glare white to the sky,
With eyes fixed so steadfast and dimly.
As they wait that last tramp which they may not defy,
Whose hands clutch the sword hilt so grimly.

The brave heads, late lifted, are solemnly bowed,
And the riderless chargers stands quivering and cowed,
As the burial requiem is chanted aloud.
The groans of the death stricken drowning:
While Victory looks on like a queen, pale and proud,
Who waits till to morrow her crowning.

There is no mock blazon, as clay sinks to clay;
The vain pomps of peace time are all swept away
In the terrible face of the dread battle day;
Nor coffins nor surroundings are here;
Only relics that lay where thickest the fray—
A rent casque and a headless spear.

Far away, tramp on tramp, the peales the march of the foe,
Like a storm wave's retreating—spent, fitful and slow,
With sounds like their spirits that faint as they go
By yon red glowing river, whose waters
Shall darken with sorrow the land where they flow
To the eyes of her desolate daughters.

They are fled—they are gone: but oh! not as they came,
In the pride of those numbers they staked on the game.
Never more shall they stand in the vanguard of fame,
Never lift the stained sword which they drew;
Never more shall they boast of a glorious name,
Never march with the leal and true.

Where the wreck of our legions lay stranded and torn,
They stole on our ranks in the mists of the morn:
Like the giant of Gaza their strength it was shorn
Ere those mists had rolled up to the sky;
From the flesh of our steel a new day break seemed born:
As we sprung up—to conquer or die.

The tumult is silenced: the death lots are cast;
And the heroes of battle are slumbering their last.
Do you dream of yon pale form that rode on the blast,
Would ye free it once more. O ye brave?
Yes! the broad road to Honor is red where ye passed,
And of glory ye asked but—a grave!

Select Miscellany.

AN ADVENTURE WITH A MADMAN.

Those who were unfortunate enough to be traveling in the spring of 57, will remember the crowded condition of railroad cars and steamboats, owing to the large emigration westward.

One afternoon in April of the spring mentioned I went aboard of the old "Ben. Franklin," at Cincinnati, for the purpose of engaging a passage to St. Louis, having observed from the notice that the boat was bound for St. Louis at 5 o'clock."

I was a little disappointed, however, when the gentlemanly clerk informed me that the state rooms were "full," and that he would be compelled to assign me a berth in "Texas."—Now, those who have traveled upon river steamboats are well aware that "Texas" is not a very desirable apartment for one who wishes to enjoy a trip; and those who have *not* traveled there, will be of the same opinion, when informed that the "Texas" is merely an apartment upon the hurricane deck, containing berths for twenty or thirty persons in the same room.

Fortunately for me, however I was informed that but one person had assigned a berth in "Texas" and as the hour for departure had nearly arrived, it was probable that there would be no more applications.

My baggage was taken up to my new quarters, and I followed, partly for the purpose of viewing the place, and partly to see what kind of a companion I might expect in the traveler who had already become quartered there. He was not in, however, and after perceiving that the apartment was as comfortable as could be expected, I returned to the cabin, and lazily lounged away the time until the departure of the boat.

After supper, having no better employment, I watched the card-playing until my usual bed time, and then ascended to my quarters. My fellow "Texan" was not yet in, and as I felt quite sleepy, I undressed, placed my wallet under the sheet as was my custom, sprang into bed, and was soon hooked in the dreamy arms of Morpheus."

I think it must have been after midnight, when I was suddenly awakened by a kind of low laugh or chuckle, a short distance from me. I was lying with my face to the wall, and as I hastily turned my head, a spectical met my eye which entirely dispelled every thought of sleep. The lamp was dimly burning, as I had left it, and there, in the middle of the room was a man, upon his knees, who had been apparently overhauling the contents of a valise which was before him. As I turned to observe him his eyes met mine, and I shall never forget the wild, unearthly stare he fixed upon me at that moment. I am not generally considered *cowardly*, but I must confess that the awful look which was then fixed upon me just as I awoke from a sound and peaceful slumber, caused a cold chill to run through my frame.

The man was apparently about middle aged, with a thin, sharp face, partly covered by mixed black and grey whiskers, and possessed a large muscular form. But what most struck me was the wild, savage appearance of his eyes, and the terrible look he gave me seemed to penetrate to my very soul.

He held in one hand what appeared to be a miniture, and on the other, which rested upon the valise, I observed a large knife, which he had apparently clutched when I turned to look upon him.

The same glance remained rivoted upon me, just as a panther would upon his prey, and I could not help returning it, so transfixed had I become by his hideous stare. Suddenly he arose to his feet, exclaiming:

"By Heaven, I've found you at last! Just when I had given you up, after hunting for you all over the world! Ha! ha! ha!" and the man who I was now convinced was a maniac, broke out in the same kind of insane laugh which awakened me.

"What is the matter, my friend? I inquired, thinking to pacify him, for to tell the truth I would have willingly given the contents of my wallet to have been out of that room, and free from the presence of the maniac with his huge knife. As I spoke, I sprang out of the bed, determined to put as bold a face upon the matter as the circumstances would permit.

"Matter!" said he, with an emphasis which made my blood run cold. "You murdered her! Do you understand that? Yes, you murdered *her*, and her spirit calls on me, night and day for the blood of the murderer—for *your* blood! Do you know what I mean?" and the madman flourished the knife over his head, while at the same time he kept that devilish stare fastened upon me. "This very night," he continued, "as I looked into the water, I saw her spirit there—the spirit of my own Mary whom you murdered; and now?"—

"My dear sir," I remonstrated, "you are mistaken in the person. I have done you no harm."

"You have! ha! By Heaven you *have*—you murdered my wife and here is the picture; look at it once for ever, for Mary shall be avenged."

Tremblingly I looked into the picture as the madman held it up to the light, and perceived the likeness, of a beautiful young lady, but I was so terrified by the conduct of the man that it may well be supposed I did not examine it very closely. In fact, I felt that I was in no very enviable position just at that time. Alone in a room with a madman, armed with a large knife, no prospect of assistance, and myself unarmed, it was not at all strange that I should feel frightened. I knew that the diseased mind of my companion had imagined that I was the murderer of one whom he held dear—his wife. From my knowledge of the insane too, I knew that unless I succeeded in diverting his mind, in some way from the thought that I had injured him, his fury would undoubtedly lead him to use the knife which he held so menacingly in his hand.

For this purpose I tried every effort in my power, to persuade him that I was not the person he supposed me to be; but all was in no avail.

"You *did* murder her!" he exclaimed decidedly; "and for the last ten years I have hunted you, while Mary's spirit has urged me on, night and day, calling for the blood of her murderer. Do you suppose I will now let you escape my grasp? let you go after hunting you all over the world? No! Prepare yourself, for Mary will be avenged to night, and her spirit will haunt me no more," and as he spoke he flourished the knife in unpleasant proximity to my head.

The matter was getting desperate. I had racked my brain in endeavoring to think of some expedient by which I could escape from my unpleasant situation, but in vain, and I knew that unless something was done, and that quickly, his threat would be put into execution. Suddenly a thought struck me. Appearing to understand him I said—

"You saw Mary's spirit to-night in the water?"

"Yes."

"Let me look once more upon her, and I will die in peace. Grant me the privilege of seeing her spirit in the water as you saw it to night?"

He mused a moment, and then said:

"You shall, yes, you shall take one look upon her you murdered, and then, by Heaven you shall follow her!" and he uttered the last sentence in such fierce tones that it almost made my blood run cold.

Having by this time got on my pantaloons and boots, the maniac seized me by the arm with one hand, with a pressure which a most made me cry out with pain, and holding the knife menacingly with the other, led me towards the door. How I hoped that some one would be upon the deck, to give the alarm! But I was disappointed. Not a single person was to be seen in the bright moonlight except the pilot at his post; and as his face was of course toward the bow of the boat, I could not expect him to observe my situation. To cry out I knew would be instantly fatal, for that villanous looking knife gleamed horribly upon me, and even had I cried out the noise made by the splashing of the wheels would have prevented my being heard.

We reached the railing which surrounded the hurricane deck, the madman still retaining his vice-like hold upon my arm with one hand, while with the other he held the knife, which had anything but a pleasing appearance to my sight.

"There!" he exclaimed wildly pointing to where the moon was reflected in the water, "don't you see her!—there—she beckons to me—*don't you hear her?*"

Of course there was nothing to be seen, but determined, if possible to profit by his delusion and accordingly said:

"Yes, I see her, she does beckon to you—*and why don't you go to her?*,"

The knife droped from his hand as I spoke, his gripe was loosened from my arm, and he exclaimed in wild plaintive tones which I can never forget:—

"Yes, Mary, I *will* go to you. I am coming now—coming,"—and as the poor wretch spoke he threw his arms up wildly, and with a frantic movement, jumped over the railing and sank beneath the blue waters of the Ohio!

For a moment I was spell-bound at the tragic scene which had just passed before my eyes. As soon as possible, however, I gave the alarm, but before a boat could be launched, the spirit of the maniac had doubtless gone to that of his "Mary," for he was never seen again alive.

Some time after this occurrence, I learned that the maniac with whom I had the fearful adventure, had been for nearly ten years an inmate of an insane asylum and that his insanity had been caused by the accidental death of his wife, to whom he had been but a short time married. A few months before the occurrence narrated, he had been discharged from the institution as "cured."

☞The excitement in Northwestern Penn., where valuable oil springs have been found within a few months, is constantly on the increase. Now and apparently inexhaustable springs are being opened, and the greatest trouble seems to be to get barrels to hold the oil which so freely flows out.

☞The great design that hove been digested and matured, and the great literary works that have been begun and finished in prisons, proves tyrants have not yet discovered any chains that can fetter the mind.

☞A person was repeating before Martinville the old maxim, "Who pays his debts enriches himself."—"Pah!" replied Martinville, "that is an idle rumor which credtors are endeavoring to circulate."

Political.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

We publish below a series of resolutions finally agreed upon by the members of the U. S. Senate, as an expression of their united views on the subject of slavery, and the requirements of the Constitution in connection therewith. These resolutions were adopted on Wednesday in caucus of the Democratic Senators, and will go forth to the country with the weight which will be attached to them on account of the high source from which they emanated:

1. *Resolved*, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted as free and independent sovereignites, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government for the increased security of each against dangers, domestic as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, or any pretext whatever, political, moral, or religious, with a view of their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the Constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangers their domestic peace and tranquility—objects for which the Constitution was formed—and, by necessary consequence, tends to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

2. *Resolved*, That negro slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherit from their ancestors, and exciting at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element in the apportionment of powers among the States; and that no charge of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union in relation to this institution, can justify them or their citizens in open or covert attacks thereon with a view to its overthrow; and all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other given by the States, respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

3. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members, and that it is especially the duty of the Senate, which represents the States of their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to persons or property in the Territories, which are the common possessions of the United States, so as to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally assured to those of every other State.

4. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possesses power to annul or impair the Constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the Territorial condition remains.

5. *Resolved*, That, if experience shou'd at any time prove that the Judiciary and Executive authority do not possess means to secure adequate protection to Constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial Government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

6. *Resolved*, That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a Constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union may then, for the first time, like the people of a State, when forming a new Constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and "they shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

7. *Resolved*, That the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed, and the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which, being similar, bear the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest judicial authority, should be honestly and faithfully observed and maintained by all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of Union; and that all acts of individuals or of State Legislatures to defeat the purpose or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE.

The 5th resolution of the series is cavited at by the Opposition press, and is pronounced to be in favor of Congressional intervention—or, in the clap-trap of the day, to favor a slave code for the Territories.

As we understand the resolution, and as we endorse it, it looks to a contingency when, from want of power in the Judiciary, the Courts may find themselves powerless to carry out the requirements of the Constitution, and the President powerless to perform his sworn duty of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed. This may be done by a factious refusal, to legislate at all, or by what Mr. Douglas calls "unfriendly legislation," which latter, although without the warrant of constitutional authority, and in derogation of that instrument, may require time before a decision can be had by the Courts which will pronounce such laws unconstitutional and void, and hence a necessity may arise for laws to enable the Judiciary of a Territory more promptly to settle these questions and to have its decisions carried into immediate effect.

To argue that, under such circumstances, the Constitution, which requires the President to take an oath to see that the laws are faithfully executed—which organizes a Court and declares it to be the Supreme Court of the United States, gives no power to pass laws to enable the President to do his duty, or the Courts to see thier judgments carried into execution, is the height of absurdity, and cannot for a moment be entertained.

Thus construing the 5th resolution, we endorse the resolves of the Democratic Senatorial Caucus, in whole and in part—as sound and conservative—as not only demanded by the peculiar relation of parties, but as the true intent and meaning of the Constitution, and if a new platform is to be constructed at Charleston, in place of that adopted at Cincinnati, we would be willing to take the resolutions above given, and risk the fate of the campaign on their success.—*Cleveland National Democrat.*

SPEECH OF HON L. CHANDLER BALL.

A friend in the north part of this County sends us the following Speech of the Hon. L. CHANDLER BALL, at the late Union meeting in Troy, N. Y., and remarks that it "expresses his sentiments," and he should be happy to see it in the *Union*. We take pleasure in gratifying him. Judge BALL spoke as follows:

No person who loves his country, and desires to perpetuate the political institutions which our fathers established can look upon the present aspect of public affairs without feelings of anxiety and alarm—and no person who desires the abolition of slavery, and has labored to produce that result, ought to look upon the present condition of the country without the deepest feelings of shame and self-condemnation.

For more than thirty years a few northern men have endeavored by all the means in their power, to effect the emancipation of the slave. For this purpose they have used the press, the pulpit, the lecture room, and the halls of legislation. In the character of merchants and manufactures, in the guise of teachers, and under the garb of religion, a handful of men, insignificant in numbers, harmless as exponents of public opinion, and only formidable by their powers for mischief, have entered the homes of our Southern brethren to distribute abolition tracts, to tamper with the negro, and incite the slaves to insurrection and murder. Even the name and of love has been profaned and desecrated, and the rosy God invoked to direct the assassin's knife, and light the torch of the incendiary.

In the prosecution of their designs, these men have excited feelings of hatred and hostility between different sections of the country, and made enemies of men whose fathers fought side by side, the battles of the revolution, and mingled their blood to cement the foundations of the Republic. They have lowered the standard of morality by violating the Constitution and disrogarding the laws of the United States; they have jeoparded the existence of the Union, and made the failure of liberal institutions and republican government, possible; they have interrupted useful legislation, sacrificed the industrial interests of the country, and utterly ignored the existence of twenty five millions of white people who form to-day the vanguard in the world's army of civilization. (Applause.) They have increased the hazards of trade, and lessene the profits of labor; in a word, they have disturbed those relations of amity and good will, upon the preservation of which the prosperity of the nation and the hopes of the philanthropist are based. They have also, by indiscreet zeal, by officious, impertinent and wicked interference with slavery where it exists by virtue of the Constitution, injured the cause they profess to love. They have arrested Southern plans for the emancipation of the negro, and made the abolition of slavery for many generations impossible. (Applause.) They have compelled the master to exercise a more rigid surveillance of the slave, and tighten the reins of authority. I lived six years at the South, and I know that of which I speak; I know the sensitiveness of the South on this subject; I know the effect produced on the people by this interference; and I don't blame them for arresting and examining northern men, when so many pedlars, drummers, book agents, teachers and ministers are abolitionists in disguise. (Applause.) It is not without a cause, that the South has been brought to look upon the horrible features, and to the disastrous consequences of disunion. The fact is, the South has been goaded to desperation by the ceaseless clamor of the abolitionists, by the invasion of its territory and the murder of its unoffending citizens. Now what have the abolitionists accomplished by way of practical emancipation as an offset to these fearful evils? Why they have succeeded in transfering a few hundred negroes from the genial climate and comfortable homes of the South, to live by petty larceny amid the snows of Canada, (applause and laughter,) or starve upon the barren crests of the Adirondacks.

This is the sum total on the credit side of the account. (Applause.) Is it not time then for anti-slavery men to pause, and enquire whether this business pays? (Applause.)—Whether the American people can afford to invest so largely, and run such tremendous risks when the dividends are so small. (Applause.) Is it not time for the people of all parties, and of no party, to rebuke and denounce this dangerous and wicked interference with the rights of our fellow citizens?

It is asked why these Union meetings do not denounce Southern aggressions, and rebuke Southern disunionists. I answer, simply because these meetings are not called for that purpose. (Applause.) "How wilt thou say to thy brother, let me pull the mote out of thine eye; and behold a beam is in thine own eye." We are not here to denounce the South. We are here to-night to perform a solemn sacrifice to the Union. He who brings gifts to the altar should present himself with clean hands and a pure heart, so that when the wood is laid and the offering ready, celestial fire will consume, and liberty accept the sacrifice. (Applause.) Admit if you please, what none here will deny, that slavery is an evil. Leave it, in the name of justice and good fellowship; leave it to be dealt with by those who are obliged to bear its burdens, and who alone have the right to regulate and control it. (Applause and cries of "Good!" "Good!") The Southern people of this generation are not responsible for the existence of slavery—they have no choice in the matter—the slaves are there and in some States cannot be emancipated by their owners, without first providing for their support, and giving security for their good behavior. The slaves are there too, by an act in which our ancestors freely and voluntarily participated, and shared in the gains of the traffic. (Applause.) And if slave labor had been profitable at the North, the ships that were sent to Virginia and Carolina would have landed their human freight upon the wharfs at Boston, and Massachusetts and New York would be slave States to-day, and Wendell Phillips make the arches of Faneuil Hall ring with denunciations upon the abolitionists. By no higher philanthropy, by no superior virtue are we exempt from the evils of slavery—snow and ice and granite have done for us what the human heart and conscience could not do; and will not do for others 'till touched by Almighty power, and melted in the fires of redeeming love.

We have no right to interfere with slavery at the South. (Applause.) It is none of our business—it belongs exclusively to the people of the States in which it exists. We have no right to make or listen to abolition speeches and incendiary harangues, which result in arming the madman and the fanatic to imbrue their hands in fraternal blood, and meet a felon's death on the gallows. In my judgment, John Brown's execution was just and proper. (Loud and continued applause.) It was a fitting termination to a lawless and wicked life. (Applause.) But his blood, and the blood of his victims, stain the skirts and rest upon the souls of the men whose teachings led to this deplorable result. (Applause.)

The United States contains 25,000,000 of people, inheritors by an illustrious lineage of the rights and blessings of freedom. Shall the Constitution, which secures these blessings, be violated, the Union dissolved, and liberty receive a deadly wound, because three millions of an inferior race are held in involuntarily servitude by men over whom we have no control? Shall the stars and stripes, the only emblem of freedom kissed by the breezes of heaven, be torn from its standard because it floats over the cotton fields and sugar plantations of the slave holders? As well may we of the North be turned out of the American family, and deprived of the benefits resulting from the federal union, because cruelty and oppression are not suppressed and eradicated from our portion of the country. As good citizens, as men to whom has been entrusted for rational use and unimpaired transmission the blessings of freedom, it is clearly and unmistakeably our duty so to act as to secure in the aggregate the greatest amount of good which flows from free government, liberal institutions and christian faith. (Applause.) The man who merges the enlightened citizen in the partizan reformer, and sacrifices even the least of those principles of liberality and justice, which are the bonds of social and political Union, sinks the man in the fanatic, and loses sight of the true principles of human progress. Then let the constitution be observed and supported in all its parts—let no one of the guarantees of that compact be disregarded, for "whatever link you strike, tenth or ten thousandth, breaks the chain alike.

To fulfill the destiny of the United States, and complete the designs of the Almighty, the Union *must* be preserved. (Applause.)

The physical condition of this country, its vast territorial extent, covering the whole temperate zone, and circling half the globe, its immense quantity of unoccupied lands, only waiting for the hand of industry to be converted into farms and gardens, towns and cities, and filled with the high-minded men that constitute a State,—the circumstances of its original colonization which favored the introduction of men, deeply imbued with the principles of civil and religious liberty, the absence of those political errors and oppressive forms of government which date back to a barbarous age, and repress the noblest instincts of humanity—these conditions indicate that the United States and the Anglo-American race have been set apart and consecrated by a divine appointment to be the theater and the agent whereby the great experiment of man's capacity for self-government may be fairly and triumphantly tested.

If we shall preserve and dedicate the whole continent and its adjacent islands to the purposes of this magnificent trial, we shall doubtless act in harmony with heaven's design, and speed the time when the doctrine of equal rights and universal brotherhood will be everywhere recognized, and the United States become the Mecca of man's political pilgrimage. The Union will not be dissolved. (Applause.) The genius of constitutional liberty may, like Samson on the bosom of Delilah, slumber awhile in the lap of prosperity; but it will never permit a mortal mistress to sever the cords of confederation, in which its great strength lies. And when the startling cry goes forth, "The Philistines be upon the," it will rise in the full possession of its wondrous powers, and repel the combined assaults of bigotry and fanaticism.

HISTORICAL FACTS—DIVISION OF PARTIES.

In 1796, at the Presidential election between the Democracy, who supported Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams, and the Federalists, who voted for John Adams, the latter got every electoral vote of New England. Again, in 1800, at the Presidential election—the same candidates in the field—the Federalist Adams received the unanimous electoral vote of New England. The whole North voted for Adams on both occasions, save parts of Pennsylvania and N. Y. The South was nearly or quite unanimously for Jefferson.

In 1808 and 1812, when Jas. Madison was running for President on the Democratic ticket, every New England State voted against him, save Vermont. All the Southern States voted for him, save Delaware.

In 1828 all N. England went for John Q. Adams, except one electoral vote in Maine.—Gen. Andrew Jackson was beaten in every Eastern State. The South went almost unanimously for Jackson.

The New England States are now where they were in the days of Jefferson and Jackson—opposed to the Democratic party. After all the mutations of politics and of time, the divisions of parties are, geographically, about as they were in 1796 and 1800.

We take the above from the Sidney (O.) *Journal*, a Republican paper. It is the first open confession of federalism we have seen in a long while come from a Republican editor. The editor proves conclusively that the Republicans of the eastern States stand in the same position that the old federal party did—that they are the literal descendants of old Hartford Convention federalism, and are but following in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors.—We ask our readers to make a note of this.—*Democratic Messenger.*

SOCIAL LIFE IN OBERLIN, OHIO.

We have a good anecdote of Colonel PEPPER, of Rising sun, Ind., which well illustrates the negro equality doctrines of that eminently Republican stronghold, Oberlin, in Lorain Co., Ohio. The Colonel was passing through the place and stopped to take supper while he was waiting for the cars to arrive. The landlady of the inn informed him that supper was ready, and the Colonel proceeded to partake of it.—As he arrived at the door the landlord tapped him on the shoulders and asked him if he had prejudices against setting down at the table with several *colored* gentleman who were boarders there. Upon the Colonel informing him that he had a slight objection to such a procedure, the landlord suggested that he had better, perhaps, wait for the second table and eat after the negroes was done! The Colonel took his carpet sack and left about that time but he was followed by the landlord, who stated that the prejudices of the place were such that he could make no distinction in color at his house. The Colonel recognized the force of this, but concluded he would take supper in some other town.

REPUBLICAN RETRENCHMENT!!!

HEAPS OF MONEY SAVED!!!

$8,000 for Whisky!

$3,000 More Thrown Away!!!

We take the following from the Ohio *Statesman*. It shows another instance of booby Republican retrenchment and how they dispose of the people's money:

Messrs Thomas Spooner, Kent Jarvis and Nelson Franklin, the Commissioners appointed to select the site for a new Penitentiary, present a bill for 336 days service at $4 per day, and in addition for expenses the sum of $965 making in all $2,309 for the job which they have completed by making a majority and a minority report. It is difficult to imagine how these gentlemen could have waste three hundred and thirty-six days in the business, or how they could spend $965. They ought to have performed the duties assigned them in one third of the time. But they are retrenching Republicans of "good standing" in the party of false promises, when this fact is known, no one will be surprised at the enormous bill they have rendered.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

A Southern correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* writes as follows with reference to the arrangements for the Convention, the accommodations, and the public sentiment at the South in reference to its action:

"The visiter at Charleston regards with no little interest the Hall of the South Carolina Institute, in which the Democratic National Convention is to be held on the 23d of April next. The audience room is spacious, admirably lighted by long windows on three sides, and is capable of seating 2,500 persons. A stage occupies the end, and there are galleries upon three sides. There are also convenient private rooms on both floors, and easy access is had to all the different apartments. The ceiling is beautifully painted in fresco by no less an artist than the brother of Garibaldi, the hero of Italy. The entire hall has been recently fitted up with special reference to the meeting of the Convention.

"The proceedings of that body will have no small influence in shaping the future destiny of the States. All look with anxiety to the result of its declaration, and not a few have predicted that the Convention will be broken up, or, at least, that its harmony will be impared, by the action of the delegations of certain States. That there will be exciting times none can doubt; but is the opinion of wise men here that the South will be a unit in support of the action of the Convention, and that, though impulsive men may *talk*, it will neither bolt the platform nor the nomination.

"The excitement, both here and at the North, I am convinced is gradually subsiding, and the efforts of calm, good men of both sections to conciliate the present feelings of sectional bitterness, to correct erroneous impressions, and to adjust existing difficulties, are meeting with gratifying success. Where the multitudes who will be present at the coming Convention, will be lodged and fed, is a question of considerable interest. The greater part of the available space of the principal hotels and and boarding-houses has already been engaged, and those who apply late will fare badly. Nevertheless, extensive preparations have been made for the accommodation of visiters, and all that can be done for their comfort, will be.—Charleston has two fine hotels—the Mills House and the Charleston Hotel. The latter, for good accommodations, substantial fare, and attentive waiters, is not surpassed by any in the country. It is a granite edifice, faced by an imposing colonade, and is one of the chief architectural ornaments of the city. It is also a 'Union' house; its management, we believe, being equally divided between Northern and Southern men."

LEAVING THE BLACK SHIP.

A friend of ours who resides in the neigborhood of Stoutsville, in Fairfield county, four or five miles from this city was n our office a few days since, and informed us that he knew two prominent citizens of that vicinity who have always been efficient workers in the ranks of the opposition to Democracy, and never voted a Democratic ticket in their lives, but since the recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State that black is white, and that mulattoes are to vote side by side with the white man in Ohio, they declare they have voted their last Republican ticket. Those men, as well as hundreds of others in Ohio who have heretofore opposed the Democracy, begin to discern some of the real objects of the Black Republican party, and hereafter will refuse to aid that party in its effort to place the negro upon an equality with the white man.—*Circleville Watchman.*

We hear of many others in this county, heretofore casting their votes with the opposition who declare their intention to vote the Democratic ticket hereafter. Their stomachs refuse to digest the *"strong meat,"* dished out by the Black Republican Supreme Court.—Hosts of such men will be found casting Democratic ballots at every poll in Southern Ohio next fall.—*Ohio Eagle.*

THE APRIL ELECTIONS.—The Democracy of Ohio should remember the importance of prompt attention to the local elections which come off next month. It is the habit of our opponents to attend more strictly to the spring elections than the Democrats do, and hence they obtain advantages in many localities that by their numbers they are not entitled to.—We hope our Democratic fellow citizens in all parts of the State will look to this matter, and see that the Democratic vote is organized and at the polls at the April elections. Our opponents will be sure to be on hand and in localities where they have not the power to elect their own men, they will preach against the election of party men for township officers; but were they have the power they will be certain to elect their own men. Let the Democrats do the same thing, and select and elect good men for the various posts to be filled.—*Statesman.*

SENT TO THE REFORM FARM.—Wm. Morgan, a lad 16 years old, was lately sent to the Penitentiary for four years, from Cleveland, for burglary.

Benj. Perkins, of the same age, was sentenced from Richland Co., for horses stealing for three years, and Gov. Dennison has pardoned them both, that they might be transferred to the Reform Farm at Lancaster, where they will serve out their sentences.—*State Journal.*