Following the reading and adoption of the resolutions, loud and continuous calls were made for Mr. Vallandigham; and when he ascended the platform, he was greeted with rapturous cheers. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, and fellow democrats of the State of Ohio: —I am obliged again to regret that the lateness of the hour precludes me from addressing you either in the manner, or upon the particular subjects which otherwise I should prefer. This is my misfortune again to-day as last night; but speaking thus without premeditation, and upon such matters chiefly as may occur to me at the moment, if I should happen to get fairly under headway, it may turn out to be your misfortune [Laughter.]

I congratulate the democracy of Ohio, that in the midst of great public trial and calamity, of persecution for devotion to the doctrines of the fathers who laid deep and strong the foundations of the Constitution and the Union under which this country has grown great and prosperous, to-day, we have assembled in numbers greater than at any former Convention in Ohio. I congratulate you, that, despite the threats which have been uttered, and the denunciations which have been poured out upon that time honored and most patriotic organization, peaceably and in quiet, with enthusiasm and earnestness of purpose, we are here met, and in harmony, which is the secret of strength and the harbinger of success, have discharged the duties for which we were called together. There was a time when it was questionable if in free America-in the United States-boasting of their liberties for more than eighty years-a party to which this country is indebted for all that is great and good and grand and glorious-would have been permitted peacefully to assemble to exercise its political rights, and perform its political functions. Threats have even been made in times more recent, that this most essential of all political rights, secured to us by the precious blood of our fathers in a seven years' revolutionary war, should no longer be enjoyed. The democrats of our noble sister State of Indiana, second born daughter of the North-west, have been menaced within the last ten days with a military organization and the bayonet, to put down their party. I hold in my hand a telegraphic dispatch from the capital of that State, boasting of this infamous purpose. I will read it, gentlemen, because I know that the same dastardly menaces have been proclaimed against the democrats of Ohio, and be cause I am here to-day to rebuke them as becomes a free-born man, who is resolved to perish-[Great applause-in the midst of which the fest of the sen-

Some months ago, a Democratic State Convention was held in Indiana. It was a Convention of the party founded by Thomas Jefferson, and built up by a Madison and a Monroe, and consolidated by Andrew Jackson [applause]—a party under whose principles and policy from thirteen States we have grown to thirty-four-for thirty-four there were, true and loyal to this Union, before the Presidential election of 1860-a party under whose wise and liberal policy the course of empire westward did take its way, until the symbol of American power, the stars and stripes, waved proudly from the At-lantic to the Pacific, over the breadth of a whole continent-a party which, by peace and compromise, and through harmony and wisdom and sound policy, brought us up, from feeble and impoverished colonies, struggling in the midst of defeat and disaster in the war of the Revolution, to a mighty empire, foremost among the powers of the earth, the foundations of whose greatness were laid broad and firm, in that noble Constitution and that grand old Union which the democratic party has ever maintained and defended. The demogratic party, with such principles and such a history and record to point to, held a State Convention in pursuance of its usages for more than thirty years, and under the rights secured by a State and Federal Constitution older still, in the capital of the State of Indiana .-And yet, referring to this party and its Convention, the correspondent of a disloyal and pestilent, but influential, newspaper in the chief city of Ohio, dared to send over the telegraphic wires-wire. wholly under the military control of the Administration, which permits nothing to be transmitted not acceptable to the censors-a dispatch in these

tence was lost l

"The fellows are frightened, evidently without

Well, gentlemen, I know not how far democrats of Indiana may be frightened-and a nobler and more fearless body of men never lived-but I see thousands of democrats before me to whom fear and reproach are alike unknown. Frightened at what? Frightened by whom? We are made of sterner "The militia of the State," he adds, "will prob-

ably be put upon a war footing shortly.' And who, I pray, are the militia of the State ?-They are not made up of the leaders of the Republican party in Indiana or Ohio, I know. I never knew that sort of politicians to go into any such organization, in peace or war. No men have ever been more bitter and unrelenting in their opposition to and ridicule of the militia; and none knows it better than I, as my friend before me by his smile reminds me, that one of my own offences is that I am a militia brigadier in favor of the next foreign

But who are the militia? They are the free-born, strong-armed, stout-hearted democrats of Indiana as they are of Ohio. Let them be put on a war footing. Good! We have hosts of them in the army already, and on a war footing, but who are as sound democrats and as much devoted to the principles of the party as they were the hour they enlisted .-They have been in the South, and I have the authority of hundreds of officers and privates in that gallant army for saying that not only are the original democrats in it more devoted to the party today than ever before, but that hundreds also who went hence Republicans, have returned, or will return cured of the disease. [Laughter and applause.] Sir, the army is, fortunately, most fortunately for the country, turning out to be a sort of political hospital or sanitary institution, and I only regret that there are not many more Republican patients in it. [Laughter.]

Well, put the militia upon a war footing. Put arms in their hands. They never can be made the butchers or jailors of their fellow-citizens, but the guardians of free speech and a free press, and of the ballot-box. Standing armies of mercenaries, not the militia of a country, are the customary instruments of tyranny and usurpation.

But this correspondent proceeds-"If the sympathisers with treason and traitors"-We sympathise with treason and traitors! We, who have stood by the Constitution and the Union from the organization of the party, in our fathers' day, in every hour of trial in peace and in war, in victory and in defeat, amid disaster and when prosperity beamed upon us-we to be branded as enemies to our country, by those whose traitor fathers burned blue lights as signals for a foreign foe, or met in Hartford Convention to plot treason and disunion fifty years ago! We false to the Constitution and to our government, the bones of whose fathers lie buried on every battle-field of 1812, from the massacre at the River Raisen to the splendid victory at New Orleans; we who bore aloft the proud banner of the Republic, and planted it in triumph upon the palace of the Montezumas! We, by whose wisdom in council, and courage in the field for seventy years, the Constitution and the country which has grown under them have been preserved and defended; we to be denounced as sympathizing with traitors, by the men who for twenty years have labored day and night for the success of those principles and of that policy and that party which are now destroying the grandest Union, the noblest Constitution and the fairest country on the globe, Talk to me about sympathizing with disunion, with treason and with traitors. I tell you, men of Ohio, that six weeks it may be, these very men and their masters in Washington whose bidding they do, will be the advocates of the eternal dissolution of this Union, and denounce all who oppose it as enemies to the peace of the country. Foreign intervention and the repeated and most serious disasters which have lately befallen our arms, will speedily force the issue of separation and Southern independencedisunion-or of the Union by negotiation and com-

publicly proclaim it-for the Union, the whole Union and nothing less, if by any possibility I can have it: if not, then for so much of it as yet can be rescued and preserved; and in any event and under all circumstances, for the Union which God ordained, of the Mississippi Valley and all of which may cling to it, under the old name, the old Constitution and the old flag, with all their precious memories, with bat-tle-fields of the past and the songs and the proud history of the past—with the birth place and the burial place of Washington, the founder, and Jackson, the preserver, of the Constitution as it is, and of the Union as it is was, [Great applause.]

But this correspondent again proceeds "If the sympathizers with treason and traitors meditate to carry out their plans in this quarter."

What plans? Just such as to-day have been the asiness of this Convention; the plans of that old Union party, laying down a platform and nomina-ting Democrats to fill the offices and control the policy of the Government, to the end that the Constitution may be again maintained, and the Union restored, and peace, prosperity and happiness once

more drop healing from their wings.
"Plans," the fellow proceeds, "in this quarter they will doubtless find the work quite as hot as they bargained for." And I tell the cowardly miscreant who telegraphed the threat that he and those behind him will find the work fifty fold hotter when they begin it than they had reckoned on, both here and in Indiana.

"Ten thousand stand of arms," he adds, "have been ordered for the State troops.'

For what? To put down the Democratic party. Sir, this is a work which cannot be done by ten, or twenty, or fifty thousand stand of arms in the hands of any such dastards in office or out of it. If so full of valor and so thirsty for blood, let them enlist under the call just issued for troops in Ohio and In-diana. Let them go down and fight the armies of the "rebels" in the South, and let Democrats fight the unarmed but more insidious and dangerous Abolition rebels of the North and West, through the ballot-box. Forty thousand additional troops, I estimate it, are called for in the proclamation of yesterday, from the State of Ohio. Where are the forty thousand Wide-Awakes of 1860, armed with their portable lamp-posts and drilled to the music of the Chicago platform? Sir, I propose that 35,000 of them be conscripted forthwith. They will never enlist; they never do. They are "Home Guards." They "don't go," but stay vigorously at home to slander and abuse and threaten Democrats whose fathers or brothers or sons are in the Union armies or have fallen in battle. I speak generally-certainly there are exceptions. But I will engage that if the records of the old Wide-Awake clubs in the several cities and towns of Ohio shall be procured and the Republicans will detail or draft 35,000 from the lists, I will find 5,000 strong-armed, stout-hearted, brave and loyal Democrats to go down and see that they don't run away at the first fire. [Great laughter.

Sympathizers with treason and traitors!-Secessionists! Sir, it is about time that we had heard the last of this. The Democracy of Ohio, and of the United States, are resolved that an end shall be put to this sort of slander and abuse. But I do not propose to discuss this particular subject just now .-"Go on, go on."]

Well then, from that which concerns the Demo cratic party to a word, a single word, about what relates to myself; and I beg pardon for the digression. I am rejoiced that it has been permitted me to be here present to-day in person before you .-Had you believed the reports of the Republican press, you would, no doubt, have expected to see probably the most extraordinary compound of leprous and unsightly flesh and blood ever exhibited. (Laughter.) Well, my friends, you see that I am not quite "monstrous" at least; and bear no especial resemblance to the beast of the Apocalypse, either in head or horns; but am a man of like fashion with yourselves.

To the Republican party alone, and its press, and its orators, I am indebted, no doubt, for a large part of the "curiosity" which I am sorry to say, I seem to have excited, and which has brought out even some of them as if to "see the elephant." They have never meant to be friendly towards me, I know, but as I see some of them now within my vision, let me whisper in their ears, that I never had better friends, and no man ever had since the world began. They have advertised me free of cost, for the last fifteen months; yes, I may say for five years past, all over the United States. Why, sir, a Republican editor without "the undersigned" for a text, would be the most unhappy mortal in the world. Every little "printer's devil" in the office would be hollowing for copy, and no copy to be had. I know that they are friends, by the usual sign, "the remarks they make." Gentlemen, I have holy oil with which the Democratic priesthood has always been annointed -siander, detraction, and calumny, without stint. Really, I am not sure that with me it has not reached "extreme unction," though I am not ready, and do not mean, to depart vet. Well, I will not complain. It has cost me not a single night's loss of sleep from the beginning. My appetite, if you will pardon the reference -- if you will allow me, as Lipcoln would say, to "blab" upon so delicate a subject-has been in no degree impaired by it. Others before me, and with me, have endured the same. Here is my excellent friend near me, (Mr. Medary.) Oh, blessed martyr! (Great laughter and applause.) For one and sixty years, the storms of partisan persecution and malignity, in every form, have beaten upon his head, but though time and toil have made it gray, the heart beneath beats still to-day as sound and true to its instinct of Democracy and patriotism, and of hu-manity too, as when he laid his first offerings upon the altar of his country, just forty years ago. What

others have heroically suffered in ages past, we, too, can endure. We are all, indeed, still in the midst Here, before me, is the gentleman of whom I have just spoken, whom you have honored with the Presidency of this noble Convention, for forty years a Democratic editor-for forty years devoted to the Constitution and the Union of these States -a man who, through evil and through good report, has adhered with the faith of a devotee and the firmness of a martyr to the principles and policy of that grand old party of the Union, and now that the frosts of three score years have descended and whitened his head-he, I say, has lived to see the paper to which he gives the labor and the wisdom of his declining years prohibited from circulation through a part of the mails, as "disloval" to the Government! (Cries of "No, no, shame.") Samuel Medary disloyal! and Wendell Phillips a patriot! Sir, it is not many months since, that in the city of Washington, in that magnificent building erected by the charity of an Englishman who loved America-I wish there were more like him, that art and science might the more widely flourish in this country-the Smithsonian Institute-Wendell Phillips addressed an assemblage of men as false to the Union and the Constitution as himself. Upon the platform was the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the third officer in the Government: by his side the Vice-President of the United States, and between these two, in proportions long drawn out, the form of "Honest Old Abraham Lincoln." Am I mistaken, and was it at another and earlier abolition lecture by that other disunionist, Horace Greely, in the same place-there have been many of them-that Lincoln attended? The Speaker and Vice-President, I know, were there; and with these two or three witnesses before him, and in presence of the priesthood of Abolitionism, the Sumners and Wilsons, the Lovejoys and the Wades of the House and Senate (great laughter and cheers,) surrounded by these, the very architects of disunion, he proclaimed that " for nineteen years he had labored to take nineteen States out of the Union." And yet this most spotted traitor was pleading for disunion in the city of Washington, where women are arrested for the wearing of red, white and red, upon their bonnets, and babies of eighteen months are taken out of the little willow wagons drawn by their nurses, because certain colors called seditious are found upon their swaddling clothes! The next day, or soon after, this same Wendell Phillips did dine with, or was otherwise entertained by his Excellency, the President of the United States, who related to him one of his choicest anecdotes. Yet, Democratic editors, Democratic Senators and Repres those holding other official positions by the grace of the States or of the people, are "traitors" for-sooth, because they would adhere to their principles and the organization of their noble and patriotic old party! Such are some of the exhibitions which Washington has witnessed during the past winter.

Congress, too, has been in session. Sir, I saw it

yesterday, that Jeff Davis, and Toombs, and Yancey, and Rhett, and other Secessionists of the South, would derive much comfort from this day's meeting.

Well, sir, I have just come from a body of men which I would not, for a moment, pretend to compare for statesmanship, respectability or patriotism, with this Convention. That body has devoted its time and attention to doing more in six months for the cause of secessionism than Beauregard, and Lee, and Johnston, and all the Southern Generals com bined have been able to accomplish in one year.—Said a Senator from the South the other day, a Union man : " Jeff. Davis is running two Congre now, and is making a d-d sight more out of the Washington Congress than the one at Richmond." (Laughter, and many marks of approval.)

The legislation of that body has been almost wholly for the "Almighty African." From the prayer in the morning [for, gentlemen, we are a pious body, we are —making long faces, and sometimes wry faces, too; (laughter,) we open with prayer, but there is not much of the Almighty Maker of heaven and earth in it,] from the prayer to the motion to adjourn, it is negro in every shape and form in which he can by any possibility be served up.-But it is not only the negro inside of the House and Senate, but outside also. The city of Washington has been, within the past three weeks, converted into one universal hospital; every church, except one for each denomination, has been seized for hos pital purposes; and while the sanctuaries of the everliving God-the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacobnot the new God of the Burlingames and Sumners and other Abolitionists, not that God whose gospel is written in the new Bible of Abolition-but the Everlasting Jehovah God-have been confiscated for hospitals-every theatre, every concert saloon, and every other place of amusement, from the highest to the lowest, from the spacious theatre in which a Forrest exhibits to an enraptured audience his graphic renderings of the immortal creations of Shakspeare, down to the basest den of revelry and drunkenness, are open still; as in the Inferno of the great Italian poet:

"The gates of hell stand open night and day." Sir, if these places of amusement-innocent some of them, but not holy, certainly-had first been seized as hospitals, for the comfort and cure of the thousands of brave and honest men, who went forth believing in their hearts that they were battling for the Constitution and the Union, but who now lie wasting away upon their lonely pallets, with no wife, or sister, or mother there to soothe, groaning in agony with every description of wound which the devilish ingenuity of man can inflict by weapons, whose invention was inspired by the very author of all human woe and suffering—wounds, too, rankling and festering for the want of surgical aid—if those places, I say, had been first seized, and then it had become necessary for the comfort or life of the thousands of other sick and wounded who are borne into the city every day, to occupy the churches of Washington, I know of no better or holier purpose to which they could have been devoted. And now, sir, not far from the stately Capitol, within whose marble walls abolition treason now runs riot, is a building, "Green's Row," by name in which 1,100 fugitive slaves-"contrabands," in the precious slang of the infamous Butler-daily receive the rations of the soldier, which are paid for out of the taxes levied upon the people. One hundred thousand dollars a day are taken from the public treasury for the support of these fugitives slaves, while the army of Shields and other Union armies in the field, even so lately as six weeks ago, marched bare-footed, bareheaded, and in their drawers, for many weary miles, without so much as a cracker or a crust of bread with which to allay their hunger. Aye, sir, while many a gallant young soldier of Ohio, just blooming into manhood, who heard the cry that went up fifteen months ago, "rally to defend the flag and for the rescue of the capital," and went forth to battle with honesty in his heart, his life in his hand, with courage in every fibre and patriotism in every vein, lie wan and sad on his pallet in the hospital, your surgeons are forced to divide their time and care between the wounded soldiers and these vagabond fugitive slaves, who have been seduced or forced from the service of their masters. These things and much more-I have told you not a tithe of all-are done in Washington. We know it there, though it is withheld from the people; and while every falsehood that the ingenuity of man can invent to delude and deceive, is transmitted or allowed by the telegraph censors of the Administration-thomselves usurpers unknown to the Constitution and laws-these facts are not permitted to reach the people of the United States. Your newspapers, the natural watch dogs of liberty, are threatened with suppression, if but the half or the hundreth part of the truth be told. And now, too, when but one other means remained for the redress of this and the hundred other political grievances under which the land groans-party organization and public assemblages of the peopleeven these, too, are threatened with suppression by armed force. Aye, sir, that very party which, not many years ago, bore upon every banner the motto "Free Speech and a Free Press," now day by day forbids the transmission through your mails of the papers from which you derive your knowledge of

public events, and which advocate the principles you

And Democratic editors, too, are seized, "kidnap-

ped" in the midnight hour-torn from their famiies-gagged-their wives menaced by officers if they but ask one farewell grasp of the hand, one parting kiss-thrust into a close carriage in the felon's hour of midnight, and with violence dragged to this Capitol, and here forced upon an express train, and hurried off to a military fortress of the United States-yes, men of Ohio, to a fortress that bears the honored name of the first martyr to American liberty-the Warren of Bunker Hill; or it may be to that other bastile desecrating that other name sacred in American history, and honored throughout the earth-the name of that man who forsook home, and gave up rank and title, and in the first flush of youth and manhood came to our shores and linked his fortunes with the American causethe prisoner of Olmutz, the brave and gallant Lafayette. Aye, freemen of the West, fortresses, bearing these honored names, and meant for the de fence of the country against foreign foes, and out of whose casemates bristle cannon planted to hurl death and destruction at armed invaders, echo now with the groans, and are watered by the tears-not of men only from the States seceued and in rebellion or captured in war, but from the loyal States of the North and the West, and from that party which has contributed nearly three-fourths of the soldiers in the field to-day. Are these things to be endured? ["Never, no, never."] If you have the spirit of freemen in you, bear them not! [Great applause, and cries of "That's it; that's the talk."] What is life worth? What are property, and personal liberty and political liberty worth? Of what value are all these things, if we, born of an ancestry of freemen, boasting, in the very first hours of our boyhood, of a more extended liberty than was ever vouchsafed to any other people, are to fail now, in this hour of sore trial, to demand and defend them at every hazard? Freedom of the Press! Is the man who sits in the White House at Washington, and who owes all his power to the Press and the ballot, is he now to play the tyrant over us?-["No! never, never."] Shall the man who sits at one end of a telegraphic wire in the War Department or the Department of State, a mere clerk, it may be, a servant of servants, sit down, and by the single click of the instrument order some minion of his, a thousand miles off, to arrest Samuel Medary, Judge Ranney, or Judge Tharman, and hurry them to a bastile? ["No, it can't be done; we will never allow it."] The Constitution says "no man shall be held to answer for crime except on due process of law." Our fathers, six hundred years ago, assembled on the plains of Runnemead in old England, and rescued from tyrant hands, not by arms, but by firm resolve, the God-given right to be free. Our fathers, in the time of James L and Charles L, endured trial and persecution and loss of life and of liberty, rather than submit to oppression and wrong, John Hampden, glorious John Hampden, the first gentleman of England, arrested upon an illegal executive warrant, went calmly and heroically to the cells of prison rather than pay twenty shillings of an illegally assessed tax, laid in defiance of the Constitution and laws of England, and the rights and privileges of Englishmen. And all history is full of like examples. William Tell brooked the tyrant's frown in his day and generation, in defence of these same rights, in the noble republic of the Swiss; and that gallant little people, hemmed in among the Alps, though surrounded on every side by despots whose legions numbered more than the whole population of Switzerland, have by that same indomitable spirit promise. Between these two I am-and I here announced, in one of the disloyal papers of this city of liberty maintained their liberties and their inde-

pendence to this hour. And are Americans now to offer themselves up a servile sacrifice upon that altar of arbitrary power? Sir, I have misread the signs of the times and the temper of the people, if there is not already a spirit in the land which is about to speak in thunder tones to those who stretch forth still the strong arm of despotic power. "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther. We made you: you are our servants." That, sir, was the language which I was taught to apply to men in office, when I was a youth, or in first manhood and a private citizen, and afterwards when holding office as the gift of the people, to hear applied to me, and I bore the title proudly. And I asked then, as I ask now, no other or better reward than, "Well done, good and faithful servant." [Cries of, "You shall have it; you deserve it."] But to-day, they who are our servants, creatures made out of nothing by the power of the people, whose little brief authority was breathed into their nostrils by the people, would now, for-sooth, become the masters of the people; while the organs and instruments of the people-the Press and public assemblages-are to be suppressed, and the Constitution, with its right of petition, and of due process of law and trial by jury, and the laws and all else which makes life worth possessing-are to be sacrificed now upon the tyrant's plea that it is necessary to save the Government and the Union .-Sir. we did save the Union for years-yes, we did. We were the "Union-savers," not eighteen months ago. Then there was not an epithet in the whole vocabulary of political billingsgate so opprobrious in the eyes of a Republican when applied to the Democratic party as "Union-shriekers," or the Union-savers."

I remember in my own city, on the day of the Presidential election, in 1860-I remember it well, for I had that day traveled several hundred miles-to vote for Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidencythat in a ward where the Wide-Awakes, strutting in unctuous uniform, came up hour after hour thrusting their Lincoln tickets, twixt thumb and finger, at the judges, with the taunt and sneer, "save the Union : save the Union!" And yet now, forsooth, we are "traitors" and "secessionists!"-And old gray-bearded and gray-headed men who lived and voted in the times of Jefferson and Madison, and Monroe, and Jackson-men who have fought and bled upon the battle field, and who fondly indulged the delusion for forty years that they were patriots, wake up suddenly to-day to find them selves "traitors!"—sneered at, reviled and insulted by striplings "whose fathers they would have disdained to have set with the dogs of their flocks."-Of all these things an inquisition searching and terrible will yet be made, as sure, as sudden, too, it may be, as the day of judgment. We of the loyal party of the country, the Democratic party-we, the loyal citizens of the United States, the editors of loyal newspapers-we who gather together in loyal assemblages, like this, and are addressed by truly loyal and Union men as I know you are to-day and at this moment ["that's so, that's the truth,"] forsooth, are to be now denied our privileges and our rights as Americans and as freemen; we are to be threatened with bayonets at the ballot-box, and bayonets to disperse Democratic meetings! Again I ask, why do they not take up their muskets and march to the South, and, like brave men, meet the embattled hosts of the Confederates in open arms, instead of threatening, craven-like, to fight unarmed Democrats at home-possibly unarmed, and possibly not? [Laughter and applause, and a remark-"That was well put in."] If so belligerent, so eager to shed that last drop of blood, let them volunteer to reinforce the broken and shattered columns of McClellan in front of Richmond, sacrificed as he has been by the devilish machinations of Abolitionism, and there mingle their blood with the blood of the thousands who have already perished on those fatal battle-fields. But no, the whistle of the bullet and the song of the shell are not the sort of music to fall pleasantly upon the ears of this Home Guard

alcan soldiery. With reason, therefore, fellow-citizens, I congratulate you to-day upon the victory which you have achieved, A great poet had said-

" Peace bath her victories as well as War." To-day the cause of a free Government has triumphed; a victory of the Constitution, a victory of the Union, has been won, but is yet to be made complete by the men who go forth from this the first political battle-field of the campaign bearing upon their banners that noble legend, that grand inscription-The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. [Great cheering.] In that sign shall you conquer. Let it be inscribed upon every ballot, emblazoned upon every banner, flung abroad to every breeze, whispered in the zephyr and thundered in the tempest, till the echoes shall arouse the fainting spirit of every patriot and freeman in the land. It s the creed of the truly loyal Democracy of the United States. In behalf of this great cause it is that we are now, if need be, to do and to suffer in political warfare whatever may be demanded of freemen who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them. Is there any one man in all this vast assemblage afraid to meet all the responsibilities which an earnest and inexorable discharge of duty may require at his hands in the canvass before us? ["No, no; not one."] If but one, let him go home

and hide his head for very shame. "Who would be a traitor knave, Who would fill a coward's grave, Who so base as be a slave, Let him turn a flee."

It is no contest of arms to which you are invited, Your fathers, your brothers, your sons, are already by thousands and hundreds of thousands on the battle-field. To-day their bones lie bleaching upon the soil of every Southern State, from South-Carolina to Missouri. It is to another conflict, men of Ohio, that you are summoned, but a conflict, nevertheless, which will demand of you some portion, at least, of that same determined courage, that same unconquerable will, that same inexorable spirit of endurance, which make the hero upon the military battle field. I have mistaken the temper of the men who are here to-day, I have misread the firm purpose that speaks from every eye and beams from every countenance, which stiffens every sinew and throbs in every breast,-I have misread it all, if you are not resolved to go home and there maintain, at all hazards and by every sacrifice, the principles, the policy, and the organization of that party to which again and yet again I declare unto you this Government and country are indebted for all that have made them grand, glorious, and great. [Cheers and great applause.]

LOST OR STOLEN.

VALISE, MADE OF LEATHER, FROM THE
Favetteville Stage, on Tuesday morning the 26th of
August between the first stand and Raleigh. The value was marked "J. C. W.," and contained clothing and the muster rolls of the 80th N. C. Regiment. I will give \$5 for the recovery of the valise and its contents, and \$10 for the detection of the thief. Address Mr. Pullen, at the Planter's Hotel, or the subscriber. Lt. Co. A, Soth N. C Regt

NOTICE.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 29, 1862.

The Purveyor of this Department immediately. They must be clean and well dried: Seneka Snake Root, Puccoon or Blood Root, Price 60 cents per pound. 40 " 30 " 50 " Wild Cherry Bark, Black Saake Root, Poke Root, Blackberry Root, 15 " Peppermint, Jamestown Weed, (seed & leaves,) " Winter Green, Horse Mint, Sassafras, bark of root, 5.00 " " peth, Lavender, leaves and stem, Flax Seed. 2.50 per bushel. White Oak Bark, 10 cents per pound Willow Bark, Wild Poplar, Persimmon Bark, Root, Bone Set, Dandelion Root, May Apple or Mandrake, Barberry Leaves, Sweet Flag, Slippery Elm, Red Pepper, Anise Seed,

25 " 25 " 50 " 15 " Juniper Tops, Red Cedar Tops, Prickly Ash Bark, Sweet Gum Bark, These articles must be delivered at the Purveyor's Office in Goldsborough or Raleigh. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD WARREN, Medical Purveyor, Department of N. C. August 15, 1862.

1.00

u 25 u

Spear Mint, Woody Night Shade,

Virginia Snake Root,

Lettuce, dried

MILLER & BADHAM ATTORNEYS AT LAW

M. A. RADWAY W. MILLER. Brick building near the Court House. February 25, 1862.

TAKEN PROM A MULATTO BOY ON THE 11TH AU-gust, a Sorrel Mare, star in forehead, whate hind feet, white spot on left shoulder, and foretop cut off. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, &c. JOHN SHURMAN, Oxford, Granville, N. C. August 20th, 1862.

NOTICE. 10 CASES FINE CHAMPAGNE WINE JUST RE-

E. E. HARRIS. Raleigh, Aug. 22, 1862. BRASS FOUNDRY. THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS

BRASS FOUNDRY, in the City of Raleigh. All those wishing fine BRASS CASTINGS, will please give him a all before bargaining elsewhere.

The highest price will be paid for old copper, brass and inc.
Office opposite the market house.
H. MAHLER.

Raleigh, Aug. 29, 1862. DAMAGED COTTON. THE NEUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY WILL pay for Damaged Cotton all it is worth; also, Raleigh, Sept. 2, 1862.

and an Apocalypse of the origin and struggles of the Southern Confederacy. By Judge Beverly Tucker, of Vir-ginia. Originally published in 1834. When sent by mail, W. L. POMEROY. Raleigh, September 2, 1862.

THE PARTISAN LEADER A NOVEL

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR .--- BY Edward A. Pollard, Author of Black Diamond, &c When sent by mail, For sale by Raleigh, September 2, 1862. W. L. POMEROY. 71-6w

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, AND PRAYER-BOOKS,
Just received, at
Raleigh, Sept. 2, 1862.
POMEROY'S.
71-6w. MESS PORK AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM. on Menday 8th day of September, at 10 o'clock, 21 barrels prime Mess Pork.

JAS. M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.

71-24.

SUBSTITUTES! SUBSTITUTES!! DERSONS WISHING TO ENGAGE THEMSELVES as substitutes, and those desiring to employ substi-tutes, will do well to call on or address me by letter. Na-

tive North-Carolinians over 45 y ars old preferred for sub stitutes. FRANK. 1. WILSON,

Raleigh, N. C Sept. 2, 1862. 50 BALES OF COTTON FOR SALE. WELL BALED, IRON HOOPED AND TAR ROP-ed and in good order at Tarboro'.

ALSO,
300 bales in like order, which will be delivered at Wilson, Tarboro', or Mosely Hall. Confederate bonds taken in part payment. W. H. JONES. Raleigh, Aug 19, 1862.

NOTICE.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE WAR WANTED OVER forty-five years old, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the Stindard office for information. None eed apply except native born. Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1862.

1600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN LIN-COLN COUNTY, N. C. THE UNDERSIGNED, AS TRUSTEE OF C. J. HAMmarskold, will sell at public outcry, at the residence of the late C. W. Hammarskold, seven miles from Lincolnton, on the Beatties Ford Road, the following lands:

One tract containing six hundred and eighty-four (684) acres known as the Home Tract or Spring Hill. This tract is highly improved, good dwelling house, almost new, with extensive barns, machine houses and every outbuilding needed for an extensive farm. Much of the land is well set in clover. The situation is very desirable for a resi-dence, as healthy as any part of the State, and one and a half miles from Ironton Station on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Ruther ford Railroad. One tract adjoining the last named tract, known as the

Another tract adjoining the last, known as the Hammar skold Mill tract, containing 177 acres, on which is a first class Flouring mill and corn mill. The reputation of Hammarskold's Flour is too well known to require comment. Suffice it to say, there is none better in Western North

Lick Run farm, containing 109 acres of very productive

One tract adjoining the Home tract, called the Haynes tract, containing 185 acres.

Another tract adjoining the last named, and immediately on the W. C. & R. R. R. within less than a quarter of a

mile of Ironton Station, containing 230 acres.

And another tract on the opposite side of said R. R. And one other small tract of 8 or 10 acres adjoining With all other lands and real estate of the said C. J. Hammarskold. Sale to take place on Monday the 29th of September next

unless previously sold at private sale. So desirable a body of land is rarely offered. apply to Hon. Wm. Lander, now at Richmond, to Col. Terms made known at the sale. For other information Hammarskold on the premises, (Spring Hill,) or to the subscriber at Lenoir, Caldwell county. H. C. HAMILTON, Trustee

of C. J. Hammarskold.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADministratrix, with the will annexed, of the late Seth B. Jones, of the County of Wake, desires all persons having claims against the estate to a resent them for payment or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All those indebted, will be expected to make speedy payment. Dr. E. A. Crudup is my authorized agent to transact all business pertaining to said estate. Letters addressed to me at Rolesville, Wake County, will receive prompt attention.

SARAH S. JONES, Administratrix.

Wake Co., N. C., Aug 26, 1862. 69-Sm Office Chatham Railroad Co., ANTED -A SURVEYOR'S COMPASS, TRAN-

sit and Spirit Level. Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, President. SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS AND MILLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS OF THE LAST will and testament of Joseph Clouse, deceased, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on the 12th day of September next, the very valuable lands of which said testator died, seized and possessed; the same containing 560 acres, lying in Davidson county, on the Yudkin River, about 14 miles southwest of Salem, and 20 miles northwest of Lexington. There are valuable improvements thereon -consisting of a good dwelling house, negro houses and excellent outhouses.

About 100 acres of said lands are excellent low lands

and meadow-and on which is one of the best Flouring Mills in the country.

A credit of six months will be given, and bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to William Clouse, who resides near Hall's Ferry, in Davie county, and who will be pleased to show said lands to persons desiring to see

them. Those desiring to correspond with him by mail, will do so through the Clemmonsville Post Office.

WM. CLOUSE, Executors. 85-w&sw4t. A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS PREPARED FOR PUR. lication a work entitled, "SURGERY FOR CAMP, FIELD AND HOSPITAL," embracing a Complete Digest of the most important facts and principles of each Department of the Science, up to the present time. The book will be an octavo volume of at least three hundred pages, will be an octave volume of at least three hundred pages, and therefore of such convenient size as will admit of its being carried into the field, for constant and immediate reference. The author believes, that in the preparation of this work, he has supplied an important Professional desideratum, and solicits the patronage of the Physicians of the Confederacy, both in and out of the Army. Those distributed to become subscribers are respectfully solicited to

the Confederacy, both in and out of the Army. Those dis-posed to become subscribers, are respectfully solicited to forward their names and addresses, as speedily as possible, to the author, at Raleigh, North-Carolina, in order to ex-pedite the publication of the work.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D., Surgeon C. S. A., late Prof. in the

University of Maryland. August 26, 1862. North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON MONday the 1st of September. Pupils should be sent in promptly at the commencement of the session. Parents will be expected as far as possible, to furnish the necessary winter clothing, especially shoes. Any person knowing of Deaf-mute or Blind children, between the ages of eight of Dear-mute or Brind Communicate, between the ages of eight and twenty-one, will please communicate the fact to the Principal, in order that the necessary steps may be taken to have them sent to the Institution. Any information as to the method of admission of pupils, &c., will be given upon application to me by letter or otherwise. WILLIE J. PALMER.

August 15, 1862. Principul. 66-1m.

875 REWARD. B UNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER IN DAVID County, on the 19th of August, 1862, a negro boy JOHN, aged 34 years, 5 feets or 10 inches high, fight black color, tolerably stout bailt, weighs from 140 to 150 lbs., is a carpenter by trade, and has lost most of his upper front teeth. Said boy was raised in the Valley of Virginia, and it is probable he will aim to get back there. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or his confinement in juil with information respecting him.

P. N. DULIN, Smith Grove, Davie Co., N. C. August 29, 1862.

Moore Hospital, RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 24, 1862. THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO PUBLISH the following circular for those desirons of contributing supplies to the sick and wounded North-Carolinians at this Bospital. The papers throughout the State will please O. F. MANSON of N. C. . O. F. MANSON of N. C. Surgeon in charge.

CIRCULAR. Transportation Office C. S. A., QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, VA., July 28, 1862. The Seperintendents of Railroads will give transports. tion for all hospital supplies for Dr. O. F. Manson, Rich.

tion for all hospital supplies for Dr. O. F. Manson, Richmond, Va. Quartermasters will give transportation tickets if required. Very respectfully,
Your obed't serv't,
MASON MORFIT,
Captain and A. Q. M.,
In charge of Transportation

In charge of Transportation. August 29, 1862. 70-1m. NOTICE.

HAVE FOR SALE A NO. 1 SECOND HANDED

Rose Wood Piano, from Knabe & Co., Baltimore. Any
person wishing to buy a good instrument of that kind, who
will call at Graham, N. C., can get it cheap for cush.

C. F. KLAPP. Graham, Aug. 29, 1862.

CHOICE RYE WHISKEY WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO PURCHASE FIVE or ten barrels of choice Rye Whiskey. The Nick Williams or Paryear Whiskey preferred. The highest such market price given. E. E. HARRIS. cash market price given. Raleigh, Aug. 29, 1862.

WANTED,

THO EMPLOY A GENTLEMAN, TO TAKE CHARGE of and conduct the YARBOROUGH HOUSE, in Raleigh, until the 1st January, 1863. The best qualifications for the situation are required, and a gentleman with a family would be preferred. Address the unders gned, at Raleigh.

W. R. POOLE, Am'r. July 8, 1862. July 8, 1862.

*50-1f.

Register and Fayetteville Observer will please copy six times, and send bills to this office.

THE FIRM OF R. A. YOUNG & BRO., WAS DIS-THE FIRM OF R. A. YOUNG & BRO., WAS DISsolved on the 17th day of July, by the death of D. J.
Young. All persons indebted to the firm will please make
immediate payment. Those holding claims against it present them for payment.

R. A. YOUNG,

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM OF R. A. Young & Bro., will be continued under the same style by the subscriber, who begs leave to tender his sincere thanks for the patronage extended him for the last six years, and respectfully solicirs a continuance of the same.

Patershaper Vs. August 19, 1869.

R. A. YOUNG. Petersburg, Va., August 19, 1862.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

1862, all Freights between Weldon and Columbia will be taken at local rates, charges will follow as at present, and collections made at points of delivery.

W. J HAWKINS, Pres. R. & G. R. R.

P. C. CAMERON, "N. C. B. R. WM. JOHNSTON, "C. & S. C. R. R. Note.-All Government Freight will be shipped as bere Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 31, 1861.

SALT BEEF FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND A LOT OF and which he desires to dispose of privately. Those desiring to purchase can find him at the Commissary Store Hoose, at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

C. H. THOMPSON. Aug. 19, 1862. BLANTON DUNCAN, COLUMBIA, S. C.

FORMERLY OF KENTUCKY. S PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS TO ANY EXTENT in Engraving and Printing Bank Notes, Bills of Ex-Engraving upon Steel or Stone. Large supplies of Bank Note and other paper will be

Ang. 5, 1862. 63-8m.

137 Register and State Journal copy to the amount of \$5 and forward bill to the advertiser.

N. C. MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. A T the Annual Meeting of the North-Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held on the 14th of Janua-ry, the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year: DIRECTORS: Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.

J. R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, Kemp P. Battle, George Little, James M. Towles. James E. Hoyt, Washington. Alex. Mitchell, Newbern, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington. John M. Jones, Edenton. Geo. W. Charles, Elizabeth City. Jos. Ramsay, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro'. H. B. Williams, Charlotte. Samuel Watkins, Milton. A. W. Steel, Favetteville, seph White, Anson County, Josh. Bonner, Salem A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY. T. H. Selby, President. H. D. Turner, Vice President. John H. Bryan, Attorney. Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer. T. H. Selby, ex-afficio, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings. Ex. Committee

C. W. D. Hutchings,
This Company has been in successful operation over 18 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentinc Distilleries,) upon favorable Terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to nearly \$4,000,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over four hundred thousand dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

All communications in reference to insurance should be All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post-paid.
HAMDEN S. SMITH, Secy.

Raleigh, Jan. 18, 1862. GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Pays all Losses Promptly!

DIRECTORS:

John A. Mebane, Cyrus P. Mendenball, David P. Weir,
James M. Garrett, T. M. Jones, N. H. D. Wilson, David McKnight, M. S. Sherwood, Jed. H. Lindsay, R. M. Sloan,
C. G. Yates, R. Sterling, Wm. Barringer, Greensborough;
Alexander Miller, Newbern; Dr. W. C. Ramsey, Wadeshorough: W. A. Wright, Wilmington: Ray, R. C. May-

borough; W. A. Wright, Wilmington; Rev. R. C. Maynard, Franklinton; E. F. Watson, Watsonville; A. J. York, Concord; B. Craven, Trinity College. OFFICERS: N. H. D. WILSON,

President, Vice President. JED. H. LINDSAY, JOHN A. GILMER, Attorney. Secretary and Treasurer. PETER ADAMS, N. H. D. WILSON, C. G. YATES, Executive Committee. J. M. GARRETT, All communications on bu s of the office should be

a business of the only PETER ADAMS, Secretary, Greensborough. NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSU-RANCE COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY TAKES RISKS UPON ALL healthy lives between the sges of 14 and 60 years—for one year, for seven years, or for life—the assurers for life participating in the profits of the Company. Slaves, between the ages of 10 and 60 years, are insured for one year or five years for two-thirds their market value. All losses paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS FOR 1860 AND 1861. CHAS. E. JOHNSON. W. S. MASON, W. H. JONES, W. W. HOLDEN, QUENTEN BUSBER, K. P. BATTLE, J. G. WILLIAMS, H. W. HUSTED, W. H. McKER, EVERARD HALL, P. F. PESCOD, R. H BATTLE. OFFICERS.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON, President, W. W. HOLDEN, Vice President, H. W. HUSTED, Attorney, W. H. JONES, Treasurer, R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, W. H. McKes, Med. Examiner. C. B. Root, Ex. Com.

Q. BUSBER, W. H. McKer, For further information the public is referred to the pamphlets and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company or any of its Agencies.

Address. B. H. BATTLE,

Raleigh, Jan. 8, 1862.