The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1863.

"THE Union—it must, and shall be preserved!"—Andrew Jackson.

"LIBERTY and Union—now and forever, one and inseparable!—*Daniel Webster.*

"IF I am asked when I am for a dissolution of the Union, I answer, Never! Never!!"—*Henry Clay.*

"IT is a question of government or no government, country or no country."—*Stephen A. Douglas*

UNION STATE TICKET.

(*Election Day, October 13th*, 1863.)

FOR GOVERNOR

JOHN BROUGH,

Of Cuyahoga County.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR

CHAS. ANDERSON,

Of Montgomery County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE

HOCKING H. HUNTER,

Of Fairfield County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE

JAS. A. GODMAN,

Of Marion County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE

G. VOLNEY DORSEY.

Of Miami County.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

JOHN M. BARRERE,

Of Highland County.

THE NEWS.

From the special telegraphic correspondence of Cincinnati Commercial we take the following as the latest news from the east:

WASHINGTON, June 23.

The situation in front remains the same. It is at last definitely settled that the main part of the rebel army is in the Shenandoah Valley, a portion of Ewell's corps being in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Longstreet's and the two Hills' corps probably lie in the Valley immediately in the rear of the Central Gaps, in the Blue Ridge. A. P. Hill's Corps, it is believed, did not move up the Valley till last week, having remained at Culpepper, where Gen. Lee had his headquarters on the 18th.

There are still no signs that the enemy contemplates coming through the Gaps for a movement in Maryland across the Potomac fords below Harper's Ferry, or to advance to Bull Run Mountain or Manassas and force a battle.

The rebels are reported advancing on Chambersburg in force, and a force on Pittsburg. We still hold Maryland heights.

From the Army of the Cumberland reports represent the enemy as too weak to resist, with any show of success, a forward movement of Rosecrans.

From Vicksburg the latest report up to the 18th, represents every thing progressing finely. The enemy kept up a steady fire from heavy artillery but accomplished nothing. Johnson's forces were moving toward Yazoo City. Grant is ready to receive him.

JOHN BROUGH'S SPEECH.

We lay before our readers to-day the speech of John Brough, delivered at Marietta. "*It is the platform on which the Union-men of Ohio stand*, and on which they will carry the State by the largest and most triumphant majority ever given to the State ticket. In this speech John Brough reasons with the people. It is one of those calm, argumentative, *reasoning* speeches, full of "sound horse sense," which no honest man can resist. It abounds in those big, solid facts which the Copperheads are continually dodging or climbing around. If any of our Union friends have a desire to knock the Butternuts down, we advise them to take these heavy facts and hit the Butternuts over the brain.

We ask all honest Democrats, those who have heretofore voted with the Copperheads believing they were right, to give this speech a candid reading. This life-long Democrat states two causes of the rebellion, viz: 1. The inordinate desire of the slave-holders for political power. 2. The determination to make the political character of slavery the balancing power in the nation. And further, that "the election of Mr. Lincoln had no more to do with the insuguration of this rebellion than would an act of the Chinese Emperor have done."

If there is any man who has reason, more than another, to hate and resist the slave oligarchs, the man who inaugurated the rebellion, that man is a Democrat. They destroyed the Democratic party. When they could no longer use it to control the Government, when Northern men began to show some spirit and some disposition to stop eating dirt, they went into the Charleston Convention and deliberately split the party. Of this Brough says:

"My desire and ambition is to see this great Democratic party foremost in the fight, to avenge the act by which before the first gun was fired at Sumter, the Democratic party was slain in the house of its friends. For if I have any mere party bitterness of feeling in me, it is because they struck down the Democratic party before they assailed the Government."

Here is something for the laboring men of Ohio to consider. Answer this question of honest John Brough:

"Are you ready to let them take all this territory of the West, and cover it with slaves, shutting out your brothers and your sons from obtaining homes for themselves and their children after them?"

"His messages as Governor of Ohio are exceedingly fair. *We admire him because from the start he has been against the war.*"—Chattanooga Rebel on Vallandigham.

John J. Crittenden and the Crittenden Compromise.

While the Copperheads are opposing the Government because, as they say, the men who administer it rejected the Crittenden Compromise, and while, as they charge, the Administration has departed from the policy announced in the Crittenden Resolution, this noble patriot who has come down to us from the better days of the Republic, the author himself of this Compromise and this Resolution, stands firmly by the Government and the Administration. No personal pique, if he ever felt any, no party or other prejudice, if any existed, no difference of opinion, however great, can swerve him from the duty of a patriot.

But he knows better who defeated his Compromise. In the face of the record, in the face of the most palpable and patent facts to the contrary, the Copperheads are still asserting that the North defeated the Crittenden Compromise, and that this Compromise would have prevented the rebellion. We propose, once for all, to give our readers the vote on the Crittenden Compromise, from the Congressional records and from the lips of a United States Senator who voted for it.

While the Compromise was pending, Clarke, of New Hampshire, introduced a substitute, which substitute was virtually the Constitution of the United States. Twenty-five Senators voted for the substitute, and twenty-three against it, thus adopting the substitute, and of course, cutting off the original Crittenden Compromise. TOOMBS, JEFF DAVIS, SLIDELL, WIGFALL, IVERSON, and one other Southern Senator, stood by, refusing to vote, and thus allowed the substitute to be adopted, when by voting with the 23 they could have defeated it by four votes, and by uniting with the 23 upon the Crittenden Amendment they could have passed that by four votes. No sooner was the Clarke substitute adopted than these six Southern Senators walked deliberately up to the telegraph office and dispatched to the whole South that the Crittenden Compromise was defeated, and that all hope of Compromise was past. Thus they "precipitated the cotton States into rebellion," and upon their hands be the blood and upon their heads the vengeance.

Acceptance of Mr. Hunter.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that H. H. Hunter, Esq., has accepted the nomination for the Supreme Bench tendered by the Union Convention. We feared at first that his professional engagements would prevent his acceptance, and that thus the symmetry of the ticket might be marred. As it is, however, it stands a perfect ticket, with such dignity, power and popularity, as to command the instant approbation of every good man, and to carry everything before it.

Governor Tod.

The noble and manly course of Gov. Tod in so promptly endorsing the nomination of John Brough, and pledging his efforts and his purse to secure the triumph of the Union cause in Ohio, has, if that were possible, increased the respect and admiration of the Union men for his character. He has already taken the field for Brough. Last week he addressed the people at New Philadelphia. On the 4th of July he will address the people at Somerset.

We can assure Gov. Tod that the friends of the Union in Fairfield county fully endorse his administration, and that there is not one of them, as he said of Union men in his address on the 17th, who "could not take him by the hand."

The Holmes County Insurrection.

The Holmes county insurrection has been for the present suppressed. The Copperheads have dispersed, and the leaders have been delivered over to the United States authorities. The immediate occasion of the outbreak was the arrest of some deserters by the Provost Marshal, and the efforts of the enrolling officers to make the enrollment preparatory to the draft; but the cause is found in the harrangues of Copperhead demagogues who advised hostility and resistance to the draft and the arrest of deserters. They began by stoning the enrolling officers, and rescuing deserters, and encouraged by a few successes, they held meetings, cheered for Vallandigham and Jeff Davis, and listened to violent and inflammatory speeches from Copperhead leaders, one of whom said, at Napoleon, on Saturday the 13th inst, "Throw aside your revolvers and get rifles of longer range, and you will not be troubled with the draft."

We are glad to know that there has been no resistance in Fairfield county thus far, though we learn that a number of men in Liberty township refused to give their names to the enrolling officer. It is utter folly for these men to think they can succeed in any resistance to the Government. But they are in fact not the responsible parties. It needs no great sagacity to charge the crime where it belongs, viz: to such men as Vallandigham, Pugh, and the Copperhead leaders who advise resistance to the war policy of the Government. And yet they claim to be a "law and order" party.

Vallandigham on the Destruction of the Union.

On the 7th day of February, 1861, Vallandigham introduced into the House of Representatives, the following proposition to divide the country into four great sections. Our readers will notice in this proposition, 1st. That if adopted it is a virtual dissolution of the Union. 2d. That it gives the slaveholding section, or any other of the four great sections, the power to prevent legislation by Congress, even though the remaining three sections should be unanimous in their vote in favor of any law. 3d. That it enables a handful of men from the slaveholding section to prevent the election of President by the House of Representatives, even against the unanimous vote of the three remaining sections. 4. That it establishes the right of secession by the fundamental law of the United States, thus deliberately introducing into the Constitution of the nation a poison which must disintegrate the whole body.

And this disunionist who solemnly proposed to divide the Union; this Secessionist, who solemnly proposed to legalize secession; this man who wants the "Union as it was," and yet proposed another Union; this man who wants the "Constitution as it is," and yet proposed to make a destructive change in it; this man who cries "Peace" when the rebels are rushing at us with muskets and bayonets, and who splits hairs upon constutional questions while the rebels are splitting the nation—this man is the candidate of the Democracy for Governor of Ohio.

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Whereas, the Constititution of the United States is a grant of specific powers delegated to the Federal Government by the people of the several States, all powers not delegated to it or prohibited to the States being reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; and whereas it is the tendency of stronger Gov. to enlarge their power & jurisdiction at the expense of weaker governments and of majorities to usurp and abuse power and oppress minorities, to arrest and hold in check which tendency compacts and constitution are made; and whereas the only effectual constitutional security for the rights of minorities, whether as people or as a State, is the power expressly reserved in constitutions of protecting those rights by their own action; and whereas this mode of protection by checks and guarantees is recognized in the Federal Constitution, as well in the case of the equality of the States in representation and suffrage in the Senate as in the provision for overruling the votes of the President, and for amending the Constitution, not to enumerate other examples; and whereas, unhappily, because of the extent and diversified interests and institutions of the several States of the Union, sectional party divisions can no longer be suppressed; and whereas it concerns the peace and stability of the Federal Union and Government that a division of the States into more slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections, causing hitherto, and from the nature and necessity of the case, inflammatory and disastrous controversies upon the subject of slavery, ending already in present disruption of the Union should be forever hearafter ignored; and whereas this important end is best to be attained by the recognition of other sections without regard to slavery, neither of which sections shall alone be strong enough to oppress or control the others, and each shall be vested with the power to protect itself from aggressions. Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following articles be, and are hereby proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution when ratified by conventions in threefourths of the several States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Sec. 1. The United States are divided into four sections, as follows:

The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and all new States annexed and admitted into the Union, or formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any of said States, or by the junction of two or more of the same or parts thereof, or out of territory acquired north of said States, shall constitute one section, to be known as the North.

The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas, and all new States annexed or admitted into the Union, or erected within the jurisdiction of any of said States, or by the junction of two or more of the same or parts thereof, or out of territory now held or hereafter acquired north of 36 deg. 30 min. and east of the crest of the Rocky Mountains, shall constitute another section, to be known as the West.

The States of Oregon and California, and all new States, annexed and admitted into the Union, or formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any of said States, or by the junction of two or more of the same or parts thereof, or out of territory now held or hereafter acquired west of the Rocky Mountains and of the Rio Grande, shall constitute another section, to be known as the Pacific.

The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, and all new States annexed and admitted into the Union, or formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any of said States, or out of territory acquired east of the Rio Grande and south of latitude 36 deg. 30 min. shall constitute another section, to be known as the South.

Sec. 2. On demand of one-third of the Senators of any one of the sections on any bill, order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the House of Representatives may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, a vote shall be had by sections, and a majority of the Senators from each section voting shall be necessary to the passage of such bill, order or resolution, and to the validity of every such vote

Sec. 3. Two of the electors for President shall be appointed by each State in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, for the State at large. The other electors to which the State may be entitled, shall be chosen in the respective congressional districts into which the State may, at the regular decennial period have been divided, by the electors of each district having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. A majority of all the electors in each of the four sections in this article established, shall be necessary to the choice of President and Vice President: and the concurrence of a majority of the States of each section shall be necessary to the choice of President by the House of Representatives, and of the Senators from each section to the choice of Vice President by the Senate, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them respectively.

Sec. 4. The President and Vice President shall hold their offices during the term of six years; and neither shall be eligible to more than one term except by the votes of two thirds of all the electors of each section or of the States of each section, whenever the right of choice of President shall devolve upon the House of Representatives, or of the Senators from each section, whenever the right of choice of Vice President shall devolve upon the Senate.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall by law provide for the case of a failure by the House of Representatives to choose a President, and the Senate to choose a Vice President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them respectively, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall be elected. The Congress shall also provide by law for a special election for President and Vice President in such case to be held and completed within six months from the expiration of the term of office of the last preceeding President, and to be conducted in all respects as provided for in the Constitution for regular elections of the same officers, except that if the House of Representative shall not choose a President, should the right of choice devolve upon them, within twenty days from the opening of the certificates and counting of the electoral votes, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President. The term of office of the President chosen under such special election shall continue six years from the 4th day of March preceeding such election.

ARTICLE XIV.

No State shall secede without the consent of the Legislatures of all the States of the section to which the State proposing to secede belongs. The President shall have power to adjust with seceding States all questions arising by reason of their secession; but the terms of adjustment shall be submitted to the Congress for their approval before the same shall be valid.

ARTICLE XV

Neither the Congress nor a Territorial Legislature shall have power to interfere with the right of the citizens of any of the States within either of the sections, to the Territories of the United States; nor shall either have power to destroy or impair any rights of either persons or property in Territories. New States annexed for admission into the Union, or formed or erected within the jurisdiction of other States, or by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, and the States formed with the consent of the Congress out of any territory of the United States, shall be entitled to admission up n an equal footing with the original States, under any constitution establishing a government Republican in form, which the people thereof may ordain, within an area not less than thirty thousand square miles, having a population equal to the then existing ratio of representation of the House of Representatives.

Raids.

There are just now numerous irruptions into the loyal States of desperate and devilish rebels and 'Southern Vandals.' They are principally in small bodies of cavalry, and are swarming into Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky Tennessee and Indiana. They are destroying railroad bridges, Government stores, & stealing horses. They are hungry, and are coming over to get something to eat.

A squad of seventy-five crossed into Indiana a few days since, when a company of Home Guards fell upon them, killing and capturing the whole herd, with the exception of the Captain and one private. A little of this spirit of the Hoosier boys in Pennsylvania and Kentucky would teach the rebels a lesson.

Vallandighams.

Dispatches from rebel sources report that Vallandigham has run the blockade and escaped to Nassau. If this is true he will be in New York in a few days, where Gov. Seymour will "protect the State," or in Canada, where he can communicate with his friends and secure his return to Ohio, or raise an insurrection.

Platform of the Copperheads.

1. Vigorous *persecution* of the war.
2. Vigorous procrastination of the war.
3. Vigorous pursuit of office.
4. Vigorous pursuit of martyrdom for the sake of office.
5. The Union and the Constitution of the party.
6. Nig-nig — nig-nig — nig-nig — Nigger.

Report of the Great Union Convention.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

The delegate Convention re-assembled at the Atheneum at 2 o'clock, when the Committee on Permanent Organization reported Hon. Wm. Dennison for permanent President and one from each District for Vice Presidents.

The Committee on Credentials, in addition to the usual order, reported in favor of admitting representatives from the army of the Cumberland, and one delegate to represent the convalescent soldiers of Camp Dennison.

By this time an immense crowd had assembled both in and outside of the building, and there was much enthusiasm for Brough, which increased when the nomination for Governor was proceeded with.

In the meantime Gov. Dennison was introduced as a permanent presiding officer. On taking his chair he was handsomely received, and made a brief speech in response. The ballot for Governor resulted as follows: The whole number of votes cast was 409½, of these Hon. John Brough received 226 votes, and David Tod 183½. The President announced that Mr. Brough had been duly nominated as the Union candidate for Governor, which was followed by tremendous applause. The nomination was made unanimous.

For Lieut. Governor the candidates were as follows: Benj. Eggleston of Hamilton; Gen. S. F. Cary, of Hamilton; Columbus Delano, of Knox; L. W. Potter, of Columbiana; Col. Chas. Anderson, of Montgomery.

After the first ballot the name of Mr. Eggleston was withdrawn. On the second ballot the vote stood as follows: Delano, 45; Cary, 142; Anderson, 229.

The nomination of Mr. Anderson was then made unanimous.

For Auditor of State the candidates were Col. James H. Godman, of Marion; Oviat Cole, of Medina, and S. M. Penn, of Ross. Col. Godman was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 325 votes. He is Colonel of the 4th Ohio, and was severely wounded at the first battle at Fredericksburg. He was also the Union candidate for Congress in his own district last fall, and a man of undoubted ability as well as a sound patriot.

The ballofting for Judge of the Supreme Court surprised everybody and disappointed many. It was expected that Hon John A. Bingham, a representative Republican, would be the nominee. He received 137 votes. The successful candidate, H. H. Hunter of Fairfield, received 203. Hon. Wm. Lawrence of Logan received 63 votes. His name was used without his consent. Mr. Hunter is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and a conservative.

The present State Treasurer, G. Volney Dorsey, was re-nominated by acclamation. The candidates for Members of the Board of Public Works, were Levi Sargent of Tuscarawas, J. W. Zohn of Butler, and Captain J. M. Barriere of Highland. Mr. Zohn's name was used without his consent.—He received, nevertheless, 150 votes.—Captain Barriere, the nominee, received 211 votes. He is a gallant soldier, and lost his arm at the surrender of Harper's Ferry. He was introduced to the audience after his nomination, and made a capital speech.

RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. B. F. Wade, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

Resolved, That the calamities of the present rebellion have been brought upon this nation by the infamous doctrine of nullification and Secession, promulgated by Calhoun and denounced by Gen'l Jackson in 1832, and reiterated by the convention held in the city of Columbus on the 11th inst. We denounce them as incompatible with the unity, integrity, power and glory of the American Republic.

Resolved, That the war must go on with the utmost vigor, till the authority of the National Government is re-established, and the old flag floats again securely and triumphantly over every State and territory of the Union.

Resolved, That in the present exigencies of the Republic, we lay aside personal preferences and prejudices, and henceforth till the war is ended will draw no party line, but the great line between those who sustain the Government and those who oppose it—between those who rejoice in the triumph of our arms and those who rejoice in the triumph of the enemy.

Resolved, That immortal honor and gratitude are due to our brave and patriotic soldiers in the field, and everlasting shame and disgrace to any citizen or party who withholds it; that, sympathizing with the army in its hardships, and proud of its gallantry, the lovers of the Union will stand by it, and will remember, aid and support those who are disabled, and the families of those who fell fighting for their country.

Resolved, That confiding in the honesty, patriotism and good sense of the President, we pledge to him our support of his earnest efforts to put down the rebellion.

Resolved, That the present Governor, David Tod, is an honest, able public servant, and that his official conduct deserves and receives the approbation of all loyal people.

LETTERS FROM OHIO SOLDIERS.

Hon. Wm. Dennison stated that the Ohio soldiers of the noble Army of the Cumberland, had held a meeting at Triune on the 9th, and appointed a committee to present their wishes on this crisis before the Convention. At his request, John D. Caldwell read the following letter, which will explain itself. It is a document of great importance. Of the effect it has on the Convention, I will advise you hereafter in a later dispatch:

"TRIUNE, TENN., June 9.

"GENTLEMEN: You have been selected by the representatives of a very large number of the solders of Ohio, now serving with the Army of the Cumberland, to attend the Union Convention, called to assemble at Columbus on the 17th inst., for the nomination of Governor and State Officers.

"We sincerely hope that neither the Convention, nor the people of Ohio, will deem this action of her citizen soldiery, as formed upon any mere desire to participate, even in the most remote degree, in party or political strifes at home, but solely from a most earnest wish that civil, State and political, action may be so conducted as to contribute to the great object which all true patriots, whether citizens or soldiers, must have at heart, the maintenance of the Government and the restoration of the Union. With parties, as such, we have long since ceased to sympathize, and to-day the Army of the Cumberland has but this platform of political principals: 'An unlimited use of all the energies and all resources of the Government for the prosecution of the war until the rebellion is subjugated and the Union restored.' Though formerly divided by all party distinctions of their time, we are to-day a 'band of brothers,' standing firmly and unitedly upon this broad platform. We ask of each other no reason why we are so united, but we gratefully accept the fact and let that suffice. We do not discuss whether Slavery be right or wrong; whether the slaveholder or abolitionist is the primary cause of the rebellion; it is enough for us that the rebellion now exists, and that we are bound by the heritage of the past, and the hope of the future to put it down. We did not refuse to sustain the Government before the Administration inaugurated the policy of emancipation. We will not desert it now that it has. The efficiency and continued harmony of your army, depend, in a great measure, upon the State Government at home. It has pleased that Government to give us, while yet in the field, a voice at the polls, while eminent civilians at home will doubtless be proposed to the Convention as candidates for the gubernatorial chair, from whom a choice might be made that would command our cordial support, still, if such choice cannot be made with harmony, we beg to suggest the propriety of selection being made from the many eminent public men Ohio now has in the field. Such a candidate while being thoroughly acquainted with every want of the soldier would, at the same time, possess equal ability to administer the domestic affairs of the State. For such a candidate we can safely pledge the undivided support of Ohio's *one hundred thousand soldiers*.

"Once more we call upon our friends at home to stand firmly by the Government and its army. Mistakes in policy, if any such occur, are but the straw and foam that whirl and disappear on the broad river of nationality, sweeping on majestically and undisturbed beneath them. Under this Administration the American Union is to fall ingloriously or be so firmly re-established that the world in arms cannot shake it henceforth, and none but traitors can withhold their support. Whatever will aid in crushing traitors is orthodox with us, regardless of what old political text books say. We ask you to unite on our simple platform.

"The shifting scenes of national life are now changing with electric swiftness; old ideas, theories and prejudices are being hurried into their graves. With the stern realities of the living present we must grapple boldly and act earnestly, or history will write over our national tomb that we of the North were unequal to the hour in which we lived. Let us labor on then, patiently and zealously, each in his several sphere of duty—you as citizens surrounded by the blessings and the quiet of home, striving against traitors there—we are fighting less dangerous foes on the fields which lie between them and the homes we love so well. Over these fields of carnage now, we hope, by the blessing of God, to re-establish our noble form of American nationality, that shall yet bless the world as no Government before has done. This, with you, we hope to enjoy, when we have laid aside the character of soldiers and entered again the walks of peaceful life.

"With highest regard, gentlemen, we have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

"GEO. P. ESTE, Col. 14th O. V. I.
"F. VAN DERVER, Col. 15th "
"DURBIN WARD, Lt. Col 17th "

"To Hon. Wm. Dennison, Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, Judge Stanley Matthews, Col. John M. Connell, Col. James H. Godman."

The Madison County Resolutions Passed By a Democratic Mass Meeting at Midway, May 27th 1863.

The following are the notorious Madison county Resolutions. They were printed in a small pamphlet, and circulated at the late Democratic convention at Columbus. The first resolution is in favor of a dissolution of the Union. The second declares the right of Secession. The Preamble says: "The Democracy of Madison county think fit to put forth the following declaration of our faith and our *future rule of practice:*" And yet this party has the effrontery to insult the intelligence of the people by claiming to be a Union Party:

I.

'WE ARE FOR PEACE AND SEPARATION.'

"*Resolved*, That we favor an *immediate termination of the present war*, and "*a separation of the sections*, because the "North has failed, either by arms or by "argument, to sustain her right of "conquest; and the South is decided to "separate from the Union at all hazards, tendering us the freedom of the "Mississippi River. Each Border State "should be left to decide her future allegiance, whether in the North or "South, by her own convention, and "our *armies in the field should be held in "readiness to enforce this mode of settlement, and for no other purpose.*"

II.

THE NATURE OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

"We are in favor of a cheap, simple "and responsible government, which "can be obtained only by the strict construction of the Constitution, and a "pure Administration, *controlled by "States, Rights Democrats*, who reject "the SOCIAL COMPACT DOCTRINE as applied to the Federal Government, and "who hold that each State is a sovereign party to the FEDERAL COMPACT, "bound solely by her own ratification, "*from which she can release herself at "pleasure.*"

III.

"That the people of the several States "jointly delegated limited powers to "the Federal Government, and reserved "the residue, but the Federal Constitution of every State, as much so as the "State Constitution; *each of them being "independent and neither subordinate;* "making our system a confederation "and not a consolidation; and whenever the Federal Government acts, it "does so by virtue of delegated powers "alone, and as an agent of the State; so that every act done or power asumed "beyond what is delegated to it, is "simply unconstitutional and void, the "States who are principals, having each "for herself a perfect right to redress "the wrong in the last resort."

In the next Resolution the following monstrous offence is charged against President Lincoln: '*He has poisoned the sentiment of the age against Negro Slavery.*"

The 7th Resolution says:

"But, worse than all, the Democratic Party stands powerless in his path; "in the first place undecided upon the "question of war or peace; and secondly, still more sadly destitute of any "correct doctrine of their own, and appearing to make a factious opposition, "when they really, if they only knew "it, have got right, and truth, and justice, and the true theory of the Federal "system on their side."

The last Resolution is:

"*Resolved*, That we advise the States "Rights Peace Democrats to take possession of the party, and organize it in "every county of the State, preparatory to the June convention."

And they did "take possession of the party" for at the Convention, the rabble ran away with the leaders and carried the convention by storm.

Officers Muster and Encampment.

GENERAL HEADQRS, STATE OF OHIO
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, June 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 16.

The exigencies of the times and the good of the service require, and it is therefore ordered:

1st. That the following military districts be formed in this State, within each of which, for the present year, there will be one, and only one officers' muster and encampment, each to continue for and during the period of eight days, and from ten o'clock A. M. of the first day, until three o'clock P. M. of the eighth day.

The First district will include the counties of Meigs, Athens, Washington, Morgan, Noble, Monroe and Vinton, and the camp will be held at the county fair grounds in Marietta, Washington county.

The Second District will include the counties of Scioto, Brown, Adams, Pike, Jackson, Lawrence and Galia, and the camp will be held at the county fair grounds in Portsmouth, Scioto county.

The Third District will include the counties of Jefferson, Hocking, Tuscarawas, Fairfield, Perry, Franklin, Harrison, Licking, Muskingum, Guernsey, Belmont and Coshocton.

The Fourth District will include the counties of Hamilton, Butler and Preble,

The Fifth District will include the counties of Knox, Morrow, Wyandott, Crawford, Richland, Ashland, Wayne, Holmes, Stark, Carroll and Columbiana.

The Sixth District will include the counties of Clermont, Warren, Highland, Clinton, Ross, Fayette, Pickaway, Greene, Clark and Madison.

The Seventh District will include the counties of Cyahoga, Lorain, Medina, Lake, Geauga, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Summitt, Mahoning and Portage.

The Eighth District will include the counties of Montgomery, Darke, Champaigne, Union, Delaware, Logan, Shelby, Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin and Marion.

The Ninth District will include the counties of Lucas, Erie, Fulton, Huron, Williams, Defiance, Paulding, Henry, Wood, Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen and Putnam.

2d. The camps for the *third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth* and *ninth* districts not having been selected, will remain to be announced by general orders hereafter to be issued.

3d. All officers of the malitia and volunteers and also all non-commissioned officers of the malitia and volunteers of the rank of Sergeant, will attend the camp in their proper district, and participate in the drill and instructions throughout the period of its duration.

4th. The volunteer organizations in each of the Military Districts, respectively, and each and every member thereof will attend the camp of their proper district from ten o'clock a. m., of the seventh day until three o'clock p. m. of the eight day of the encampment, and then dilligently participate in the prescribed drill and instructions.

5th The time for holding the encampments for the current year in the several districts will be as follows, respectively, inclusive of both dates in each case:

In the 1st. District from Wednesday, July 29th, to Wednesday, August 5th.

In the second District from Friday, the seventh, to Friday, August 14th

In 3d District from Wednesday, the 12th to Wednesday, the 19th of August.

In the 4th District from Wednesday, the 19th to Wednesday, the 26th of August.

In the 5th District from Saturday, the 22d to Saturday, August 29th.

In the 6th District from Saturday, the 29th of August to Saturday, September 5th.

In the 7th District from Wednesday, the 2d to Wednesday, the 9th of September.

In the 8th District from Wednesday, the 9th to Wednesday, the 16th of September.

In the 9th District from Wednesday, the 16th to Wednesday, the 23d of September.

6th. The Quartermaster General will immediately take steps to provide said musters with arms, equipments, ammunition, and camp and garrison equipage, transporting the same from camp to camp, and when not in use to preserve the same in the State Arsenal, to be ready for service should the State troops be called out to defend the border.

He will also advertise and contract for subsistence for said camps, as required by law, and will provide transportation for said troops.

7th. Officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who are required to attend said camps, will furnish their own blankets and clothing, and the volunteers will bring with them and use the arms and accoutrements received by them from the State.

8th. The publishers of newspapers throughout the State will greatly aid the service and their readers by giving this order a prominent and early insertion

By order. CHAS. W. HILL.
Adjt. Gen'l of Ohio.

THE LANCASTER GAZETTE.—This paper, the office of which was lately destroyed by a party of disunionists, comes to us to-day in a new rig, looking decidedly better, and more spicy than ever. Better luck hereafter to our excellent cotemporary.—[*Columbus Fact.*