The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

THURSDAY, September 17, 1863.

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. H. 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.

UNION SENATORIAL TICKET.

For State Senator
JOHN M. CONNELL.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative
OLIVER P. LANDON.

For Cerk of Court of Common Pleas
JOHN D. NOURSE.

For Probate Judge
AARON P. ASHBROOK.

For Treasurer
OLIVER E. DAVIS.

For County Commissioner
MICHAEL A. LEIST.

For Recorder
PATRICK H. McGREW.

For Surveyor
JOHN W. FLOOD.

For Infirmary Director
JOSEPH MEISSE.

NEWS ITEMS.

The President has issued a proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases arising in the military and naval service.

The election held in Maine on last Monday, resulted in a great triumph for the Union ticket, every county going Union.

Lee's army is abandoning the Rappahannock and falling back to Richmond. Part of his force will no doubt be sent to reinforce Johnson, to strike a blow at Rosecrans.

The public journals are filled with the highest praise of Gen. Rosecrans *for his admirable strategy in capturing* Chattanooga.

Dispatches say that Gen. Gillmore is prepared to bombard Charleston, and that it will be shelled and burned to ashes unless surrendered.

The Soldiers' Vote.

John Brough must be elected by the home vote, or the Copperheads will give us trouble. If he does not obtain a majority without the soldiers' vote, they will contest the election. They are already counting upon having the soldiers' vote thrown out by the next Legislature, on the ground that the law is unconstitutional. We believe the law constitutional. Soldiers do not lose their residence by being absent in the army, and it rests with the Legislature to say whether a resident of the State, being absent and unable to attend the election at his place of residence, shall be allowed to cast his vote and send it to his place of residence to be counted. Section 5 of Article V of the Constitution refers to soldiers in the regular service, who have never gained a residence in the State, and prohibits them from gaining such residence by being stationed within the State. It has no reference to the volunteers, who are residents of the State and only temporarily absent.

Gen. Burnside's Reception.

The accounts of General Burnside's reception by the people of East Tennessee are exceedingly interesting.—The roads are said to be lined with refugees returning to their homes. The meeting between East Tennessee soldiers and their families, is said to have been joyous and affecting in the extreme. The people of Knoxville made many inquiries for Parson Brownlow, who has their utmost confidence, and are anxious to see Andy Johnson, whom they look upon, it is said, as a political high priest. Numbers of women and girls stood on the road from Kingston to Knoxville, waving Union flags and shouting "Hurrah for the Union." Old ladies rushed out of their houses and shouted "welcome, welcome, General Burnside, welcome to East Tennessee!" A common expression among the people of East Tennessee is, "We were born under the old flag and the Constitution. They are good enough for us, and we intend to die under them." Most of the secessionists of Knoxville fled with Buckner. There are a few left who have assisted the murderers and thieves of the rebellion, of whom the people say; "They must leave here or they must die. They cannot live here." Hundreds of loyal men who have been hid in caves and mountains for months will pour down, and woe to the murderers and blood-hounds who fall into their hands!

TO HONEST VOTERS.

Most men are governed in their political action by impulse, passion and prejudice. How many men would vote for Mr. Vallandigham for Governor were it not that he is the nominee of a party calling itself "Democratic," were it not for the mere sake of the organization and name. Those who supported Jewett for Governor two years ago, support Vallandigham to-day. If Jewett was a democrat, then Vallandigham is not. Jewett was, and is unconditionally for the war; Vallandigham unconditionally against it. Which of them is right? Which of these principles is democratic? If it was democratic in 1860 to favor negroes war to conquer rebellion, then it is democratic to-day, unless democratic principles change with the wind. If two years ago it was anti-democratic to favor submission to treason, then it is anti-democratic to-day if democracy is a principle.

How many men can be found in this county who endorse the principles entertained by Vallandigham or who subscribe to the policy advocated by him? Are their any who believe in the right of Secession? Are there any who desire that the principle of secession should be recognized and incorporated into the Constitution of the United States? Are there any who justify Vallandigham's boasted refusal to vote a dollar to pay or feed or clothe our gallant soldiers in the field? or a man to aid them in their glorious work, in upholding the flag, in defending our border, in maintaining and perpetuating the unity of our nationality? Are there any who shall be heard to say that our sons who have gone forth to battle, shall not be fed, shall not be clothed, shall not be paid, and when outnumbered and overpowered by the enemy—when falling by the hand of superior numbers and crying for help—they shall not be aided but shall die? And yet every intelligent man knows that these are the principles entertained and avowed by Vallandigham from the begining. Did he not while in the Congress of the U. S. uniformly and consistently refuse to vote a dollar of money or a man to carry on the war? And did he not boast of it as an act worthy of a representative of the people in these words: "I have not voted for any army or navy bill or any army or navy appropriation bill, since the meeting of Congress on the 4th day of July 1861." Does he not declare in a card to be found on page 91 of his record, that if any one or more of the States of this Union should at any time secede for reasons of the sufficiency and justice of which before God and the great tribunal of history they alone may judge" &c., "that he never would as a representative in the Congress of the United States vote one dollar of money" to prevent their secession or coerce them into submission to the laws? Did he not attempt to establish as a principle of the Government the right of secession from the Union? No man can question this who has ever read "article XIV" of his proposed proposition to divide the "Union into four sections."

Few as the numbers are who endorse Vallandigham's principles there are yet fewer who justify his policy. How many can be found in Fairfield County who favor, now that the rebellion is tottering to its very center, now that final triumph and permanent peace, with united and unbroken territory, are about to crown our victorious arms—how many can be found, we repeat, who favor without terms and unconditionally the "withdrawal of our armies from the South," the "breaking up of the blockade," the "reduction of our navy," "the withdrawal of our monitors and ironclads," stopping the fight and letting the rebels alone with their Government established, with ours overthrown, with their laws enforced & ours defied, with their flag triumphant, and ours disgraced, with two Governments, two Presidents, two Constitutions in this land of our fathers, a dissevered Union and divided people? Who would give up Kentucky, who would surrender Tennessee, who would yield the Mississippi, surrender Vicksburg, and all the forts, arsenals and glorious fields that have illustrated the valor of our arms? And yet this is the policy distinctly avowed by Vallandigham and proposed by him to the American Congress, and through Congress to the people, in his celebrated speech of February 7th, 1863.

Notwithstanding the insignificant number of men who agree with the principles and policy entertained by Vallandigham there are nevertheless many who will vote for him for party's sake alone, who will support him because his deeds of wickedness are perpetrated in the name of a once glorious party. Shame on such as these! Of what value is a party when the measures of policy it seeks to inagurate are at antagonism with the interests of the people? Of what value is political organization when its efforts but promote the ambition of individuals at the expense of the people's liberties and the existence of their country. What is there in a name that should call men from their principles, interests, honor—particularly when that name has been adopted as a disguise to cover the machinations of traitors to the country? Do the people owe nothing to manhood—to selfrespect? Are party ties to make us common fools—to blind us to the best interest of ourselves and our posterity,—to force us into complicity with treason—to compel us by our acts to give aid and encouragement to traitors—the common enemies of mankind? Are we to be driven to the sacrifice of our country—to the sacrifice of our best interests and most cherished hopes through our blind devotion to a name? Are we cowards that we will do wrong, that we will encourage rebellion, rather than submit to the taunts of the rabble that we have abandoned our party? Are we slaves that we dare not do what we wish and what we know to be right? Is it better to be the slave of a party than of a southern autocrat—the slave of many than one? Let us prove ourselves freemen worthy of the name and heritage by voing our convictions in spite of party or party politicians. *

Union Victories.

We are gratified beyond measure at the result of the late elections in different States. In Kentucky the Union ticket was elected by over 50, 000 majority. In that State the issue was distinctly made, as in Ohio, of no-more-men-or-money to carry on the war.—The late election in Vermont resulted in a triumph of the Union ticket. The elections just held in Nevada and California also resulted in the most triumphant success to the Union tickets. In California, Congressman Fred. F. Lowe, well known to many of our citizens, was elected over Downey, one of the most popular Democrats in the State, by a majority of over 25,000.—The election held in Maine on last Monday resulted in another overwhelming triumph for the Union ticket, Cary, the Union candidate for Governor, being elected over Bradbury, a *war Democrat.* The people are determined to rebuke and put down all men who identify themselves with Copperheads, however much they may claim to be war democrats and Union men. They understand the dodge. No stealing of the glorious old name of Democrat to serve Jeff Davis in, will succeed. Every man who does not come out unconditionally for the Union and the crushing of the rebellion by war, is to be marked, put down, and remembered as an enemy to his country.

How long will the people of this county be deceived by the so-called Democratic leaders? How long will it be before they come to understand that the men who have taken control of the Democratic organization in this county are the disciples and followers of the secession and disunion Democrats, John C. Calhoun, Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge, instead of being the followers of the true and loyal Democrats, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, and Stephen A. Douglas?—How long before they come to understand that this is a rebellion of an Aristocracy against the Democracy, the people, of the Republic; and against the fundamental principle of Democracy and of Republics, viz: the right of the majority to rule?

The leaders in this county are endeavoring to betray the people into the hands of their worst enemies, the rebel arisrocrats of the South.

Civil War in Ohio.

We have before shown that whoever votes for Vallandigham votes to prolong the war. Why? Because the rebels have abandoned the hope of establishing their independence by their own strength, they have abandoned the hope of foreign recognition, and their only remaining hope is in the peace party of the North, led by Vallandigham. They will continue the war as long as there is any hope of division in the North.

Not only do those who vote for Vallandigham vote to prolong the war, but they vote for civil war in Ohio.—Why? Because Vallandigham, whether justly or unjustly, has been banished as a public enemy, and the Federal Army is bound, with its vast power, to make that banishment good. Should Vallandigham be elected, his friends declare that they will march to the border, bring him home, and inaugurate him Governor. The leaders are already preparing their followers for this expedition, by declaring th is purpose at their meetings, and calling upon the people to go. The Federal Army will be marched into Ohio to suppress this militia force, and the result will be civil war in Ohio.

But even if Vallandigham could be brought home and inaugurated peaceably, the result would still be civil war. Lieut. Maury declares in a letter to the London Times, that "Vallandigham waits and watches over the border, pledged—if elected Governor of the State of Ohio—to array it against Lincoln and the war, and to go for peace." He has made a "pledge" to the rebels to array the State against the General Government. Is not that civil war at our own doors?

The Rome (New York) Democratic Sentinel, says of Vallandigham, that if elected,

"He will not commission another officer of Ohio to prosecute this unconstitutional war, nor will he suffer the militia of the State, of whom he is Commander-in-chief, to be dragged away from the State, without their and his consent. If Lincoln acquiesces in this, *this war will be at an end;* if he tries to thwart it *he will have another sovereign State to subjugate.*"

Those who desire to see "another sovereign State subjugated" in our very midst should vote for Vallandigham.

VALLANDIGHAM LEADERS OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY—THEIR HISTORY.

In the winter of 1861, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Leohner to Sheriff Miller, commanding him to produce the body of a volunteer in Schleich's Regiment, whom it was alleged was illegally enlisted. Schleich refused to obey the writ, stitioned a guard around "barracks," with instructions to prevent the entrance of the Sheriff, and afterwards took the soldier into the service. If any man questions this let him examine the records of our county Court, where he will find a suit pending against Col. Schleich to recover damages for this illegal act. This same Col. Schleich is now making Vallandigham speeches in this county, denouncing the President for "*suspending the writ of habeas corpus.*"

"Hon. James Stockdale, of Baltimore, Md.," is conspicuously announced as one of the speakers to address the "Democracy of Fairfield County." We hope some "democrat" will ask Mr. Stockdale if it is true, as publicly declared in the Legislature of Maryland, "*that he was one of the instigaters and leaders of the mob upon our soldiers in Baltimore, Md., April 19th,* 1861." Ask him "*if any of the blood of that disgraceful day stains his garments.*"

In 1832 Edson B. Olds, then residing in Pickaway county, was a member of an "Abolition Society." He was then engaged in secreting niggers by day and aiding them on their journey by night. He is now denouncing the "Abolitionists" as being responsible for the war.

In 1860 Col. Van Trump was a "Know Nothing." He was the last living candidate of that short-lived party. During his whole life before, he was a Whig. He is now engaged in reading life-long "Democrats" out of the "Democratic" party.

In 1857 the Republican Central Committee withdrew Virgil E. Shaw from the canvass because he was making "Abolition, negro-equality speeches." In 1860 Virgil E. Shaw refused to support Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency because, as he alledged, "Lincoln was not radical enough on the slavery question." Mr. Shaw is now an instructor of Democrats in Democratic principles.

In 1848, Charles Roland, then a dirty-faced, boy in Clarksburg, was seen with buckeyes around his neck, shouting for "Old Rough and Ready." He continued a Whig until 1855, when securing an interest in the Eagle, a "bread and butter consideration," induced him to change his politics. Above the merit of being a "renegade Whig," he possesses the high "democratic requisit of being an ignoramous traitor and sot. He is a fit subject to *dictate* democracy to the people, and *ostracise* men who do not come up to *his* standard.

In 1856, Samuel Kistler, Esq., returned from Athens county, where he had been attending college, a rabid Fremonter, brim full of the "heroic deeds" of the "famous adventurer," as many citizens of Lancaster can bear witness. To-day he is a famous Vallandighamer, denouncing men as renegades who do not agree with his views.

In April 1861, when the President called for 75,000 volunteers to wipe out the insult and infamy of the unprovoked assault on "Sumter," Captain Stinchcomb went to Edson B. Olds and counseled him as to the course Democrats should pursue. Olds declared "that the traitors must be whipped," and advised Capt. Stinchcomb to volunteer. He is now abusing Stinchcomb for acting upon his advise, and doing every thing in his power to ruin the cause he then so ardently espoused. He is now upholding the cause and strengthening the arm of the assaulters of Sumter, and denouncing the efforts, and paralyzing the arm, and increasing the hazard of the brave men he urged forward to strike the traitors down.

In July, 1861, "The Lancaster Union," Fritter & Miller, editors and proprietors, made its first appearance.—Olds was consulted with reference to this movement and advised in favor of it, declaring that "*the Eagle was not advocating Democratic principles.*" He became a subscriber to the paper and pledged it his "influence and support." He is now denouncing men who continued faithful to what he then avowed as Democratic principles, as "renegades to the party." *

Maltese Cats.

The editor of the *Eagle* is in great tribulation because one of our ministers keeps a couple Maltese cats. The able and efficient toper must be a "Rat,"—that thing so much despised by every printer—or he would not have such dread of a few innocent cats.

"Vallandigham waits and watches over the border, pledged---if elected Gov. of the State of Ohio---to array it against Lincoln & the war, and to go for peace---Maury's Letter to the London Times, Aug. 17.

Lieut. Maury, of Gulf-Stream notoriety, the ungrateful scamp who turned rebel while drawing his support from the Government at the Washington Observatory, and who is now in England, wrote a letter to the London Times, dated "Bowden, Cheshire, August 17." This letter was intended to counteract the effect upon the British mind of the splendid Union victories of July. He admits the heavy military reverses to the South, but says there is "an offset" to these reverses, and that "*never were the prospects of the South brighter.*"—What is the "offset against the tide of military reverses?" Maury says in so many words that this offset is the *peace party of the North and Vallandigham*—He says the "war is not to be ended by the sword," but that "other agents have to be called into play." He writes:

"Other agents have to be called into play. What are they? Let us inquire. *They are, divisions in the camp of the enemy, dissensions among the people of the North. There is already a peace party there. All the embarrassments with which that party can surround Mr. Lincoln, and all the difficulties that it can throw in the way of the war party in the North, operate directly as so much aid and comfort to the South.*"

There you have it from a distinguished rebel. Do we slander the peace-sneaks and Copperheads of the North when we say that they and the cowardly traitor, Vallandigham, whom they follow, are giving aid and comfort to the rebels?

But Maury mentions another agent, on whom he relies when the rebel armies fail of success. He rests his hopes upon the election of Other Agent Vallandigham, and says:

"*VALLANDIGHAM WAITS AND WATCHES OVER THE BORDER, PLEDGED—IF ELECTED GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO—TO ARRAY IT AGAINST LINCOLN AND THE WAR, AND TO GO FOR PEACE.*"

Is not that explicit enough? Did we slander Other Agent Vallandigham when we said that there was an understanding between him and the rebels? "*Pledged,* if elected." Pledged to the rebels to array the State of Ohio against the General Government. Do the *peace* men want civil war in Ohio? If they do, they can have it by electing Vallandigham Governor.

We can all of us point to cases in almost any number, wherein Democratic officers have been compelled to resign. We know it to be a well established fact, openly stated, that none but Republicans can obtain advancement.—*Eagle.*

Not to call the *Eagle* a liar, though it knew better when it made the above statement, this is a deliberate and wilful mistake. Generals Grant, Meade, Rosecrans, Logan, and a host of others are Democrats, who have not been "compelled to resign," and who have "obtained advancement" without being Republicans. But these Generals, according to the *Eagle*, are not Democrats, because they go on and crush the rebellion, slavery or no slavery. The moment a Democrat becomes an unconditional Union man, the *Eagle* reads him out of the party and calls him a "black Abolitonist," and thus it is that there are no more Democrats engaged in the war. There are very few of the *Eagle's* style of Democrats in the Federal Army. They are on the other side, shooting this way.

General Butler is a Democratic officer whom the *Eagle* has denounced as a brute and a beast. He was "compelled to resign" his Department. Are you grumbling because the Administration removed him? In the name of sense, Granny *Eagle*, what can the Administration do to please you?

Free Speech and Free Press Again

Attention is called to a letter in another column, giving an account of some of the fruits of the Rev. Mr. Given's sermon on the duty of Copperheads to sustain rebellion and Slavery. From this letter it will be seen that the Rev. Mr. Vandemark, an aged and venerable minister of the Gospel, who was seated near the stand taking notes, was surrounded by a gang of Copperheads, who insulted and cursed him, knocked off his hat, struck him, and ordered him to leave the grounds.

Truly, the preaching of the "pure gospel," as the *Crisis* and the *Eagle* call it, bears the fruit of peace, and brotherly love, and freedom of various kinds.

The *Eagle* admits that there were 5,000 people present at the great Union Meeting of last week. Can anybody calculate how many were present when the *Eagle* admits 5,000? There must have been at least 100,000.

☞ See the new abvertisement of A. Aaron.

The *Eagle* says, "Blessed are the peace-makers." The *Eagle* quoting scripture! Well, Ssatan quoted scripture to the Savior. But their are two kinds of peace-makers. Abraham Lincoln, John Brough and the whole Federal Army are making peace by crushing the rebellion and restoring law and order over the territory of the United States. Vallandigham and the disloyal demagogues and rowdies who follow him, are striving to make peace by disunion and separation. Which of the peace-makers is blessed? We are satisfied that the passage quoted refers to the Administration and the Army.

THE EFFECT ABROAD.

During the campaign we have met many gentlemen from different portions of the State, who assured us that a Union victory in Fairfield county would be the cause of general rejoicing throughout the State. This county, with the best bar, and with many of the ablest and most patriotic men in the State, with some of the most distinguished Generals and Colonels in the service, and with 2,500 gallant soldiers gone from among us, is called the "benighted county of Fairfield." Let every Union man work until the election, to remove the odium which is unjustly thrust upon us.

Mr. Given's Political Sermon---Shameful Treatment of Rev. Mr. Vandemark.

Violet Township shall not be behind any other township in Fairfield county, the banner county of beautiful Ohio in opposing the Lincoln administration, and in showing to the world that Slavery, as it exists in the United States, is not a moral evil, but that it is an innocent and lawful relation, as much as that of parent and child, husband and wife, or any other in society; and since Mr. Given's effort on the 2d inst., it would be well, perhaps, for anti-slavery men not to think or breathe too freely in Violet after this.

But, Mr. Editor, your readers, perhaps, would like to know the text from which this great sermon was preached. It may be found in 1st Tim., 6th chap. 1st to 5th. If I were a writer, and had the time, I should like to give you some of the leading arguments of this sermon; I must be content however, with an item or two. The first I wo'd notice, is the assumption of the speaker, that the slavery the apostle encourages is of the lowest order, and the most degrading; and yet these slaves are to count their masters worthy of all honor. And now the minister that teaches otherwise is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strife of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, &c. In this part of the discourse Mr. Given came down in a perfect tirade on all anti-slavery men.

This leads me notice the practical part of the sermon. I may be allowed, perhaps, to give to the public some of the fruits resulting from this sermon; for it must be remembered Mr. Given had not completed his discourse, when it commenced bearing fruit abundantly, and the sequel of what I have to say will show from what kind of a tree this fruit has descended.

Vandemark, a minister of unimpeachable character, who has been a resident of Fairfield county for over a half-century, resolved to hear the sermon. So he resorted to the grove, and quietly seated himself behind the stand, and as the speaker progressed with his remarks, he noted down a few items of the discourse. While Mr. Given was piling the anathemas of heaven upon the abolitionists, about one hundred of his hearers and political friends concluded they would commence the dastardly, mean work of abusing and driving Mr. Vandemark from the ground. So, as I said, about one hundred of the vile wretches surrounded him, and said: "What are you d——d abolitionist doing with that pencil and paper?" "Taking down a few notes of the sermon," said he. At once they roughly demanded his paper. He inquired of them by what authority they made such an unreasonable request of a man they were well acquainted with. They replied they were a committee of arrangements, and that no paper containing notes of the speaking should leave the ground without examination. *He* gave them the paper, and as might be expected of such men, they could not read it. They then demanded, with oaths and threats, that he should read it, which he did. Just at this time another crowd came up, more wicked than the first, knocked off his hat, hit him a blow on his head, damning "the old abolitionist," and peremptorily demanded that he should leave the ground.

Now I think if Mr. Given was an honest man, after seeing such fruits, it would be the last effort he would make to preach pro-slavery doctrine; and I am quite sure if the reverend gentleman was as honest as he should be, he would have given some more of the Apostle's regulations of slavery. For illustration, something of this kind: "And ye masters, do the same things unto them (servants) forbearing threatening, knowing that your master also is in heaven; neither is there respect of persons with him." Eph. vi, 9. "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a master." Col. iv, 1. Here the masters are required not to use threatening to their servants, and then to give them a just and equal compensation for the services rendered. This is the servitude the Apostle regulates; and these regulations are attempted to be applied to a system of legalized human butchery (American slavery) the vilest that ever saw the sun. Voluntary servitude, which is the servitude of the Bible, can live well, and live long under these regulations; but American slavery could not live one hour.—The very first breath it would draw of this Apostolic regulation would collapse its infernal lungs, and it would instantly die. Remove all force from slavery, and give the slaves a just and equal equivalent for all they do, and the last thread of the system is annihilated.

S. W. Z.

Canal Winchester, Ohio.

For the Lancaster Gazette.

Renegade Democrats.

EDS. GAZETTE:—Several weeks ago, in an article in the Gazette, you made this remark: "There is no danger of Pleasant township falling asleep with such men at D. P. Keller, J. Neibling, Wm. Ewing, L. M. Spitler, &c., to keep her awake;" to which that modest man, the Editor of the Eagle, replied: "How fondly these renegade Democrats are caressed" Now, the Editor evidently meant something bad when he used the word, renegade. When I saw my name in connection with others, classed with the renegades, I proceeded at once to unravel the mystery that to me seemed to be hidden behind this word.

Knowing my own heart, and knowing myself in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war—willing to pledge the last man and the last dollar for the preservation of the Union, the enforcement of the laws, and the perpetuation of the government, I concluded to make that my starting point for the uncovering of that preponderous word. But I soon found that Andy Johnson, Tod, Brough, and all the great men acting in civil life, were members of the same class.

I next directed my attention to the army, and found that the term was also applied to all the great Generals now commanding the soldiers, that stand like a wall of fire between war's desolation and our peaceful homes.—And upon tracing our political lineage back to the war of 1812, I found that the same term was applied to Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and all the great men of the country, at that day. Becoming pleased with my success, I traced our lineage as far back as 1776, when, to my utter astonishment, I found that Washington, and all the great men, the founders of this government, the sages of liberty, were also included in that word. I at once arrived at the conclusion that the awakers of Pleasant were classed with the great men of the nation; and I abandoned the farther investigation of our lineage, for fear we would be classed with the great men of the world, "and the rest of mankind," I wish to inform the editor that I would rather be associated with the true and loyal people of the country than to be found plodding after such pusillanimous, insignificant goats as Vallandigham, Olds, and their abettors.

But let us take a different view. It is said that out of the heart the mouth speaketh. This however, will not always apply to the Editor of Eagle.—Whenever he utters treasonable sentiments, when he gives vent to his feelings and spreads before his readers such treason as is taught by Vallandigham, Pugh, Olds, and their co-agitators, then out of of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. But when ever he villifies and falsifies men of better integrity than himself, then out of the abundance of the stomach the mouth giveth utterance.

There surely is something wrong with the able editor. He must have w——s. My friend, J. Neibling, informs me that while he attended to the bar of the Center House, the editor of the Eagle *very* frequently called at the bar for the spirit that was to be had, and with an even glassful, shot himself in the neck. Now, if the editor did not undergo this treatment for the expulsion of w——s, he indulged in the treatment because it passed through a worm. In conclusion, I wish to inform the Eagle man that I never have changed my sentiments upon the great question of constitutional liberty. I ever have, and ever will stand by the country and the government. When such corrupt men as Buchanan, Davis, Toombs, Benjamin, Wigfall and others, were placed at the head of the Democratic party and ran it off the track, I refused to remain on the train that was running the country to ruin and desolation. I yet continue in the same course marked out by the founders of the government, protected upon the right and upon the left by the Constitution and laws of the country. I was taught democracy of loyalty, and devotion to my country. I was taught democracy to stand by the government in the hour of its greatest peril. I was taught democracy to lay aside party strife in time of civil war, and to stand by the government when the implements of destruction are laid at the foot of the tree of Liberty. But I never was, and "by the Eternal," never *will* be taught democracy, to shamefully assist in destroying the government, and place the yoke of oppression on the necks of my posterity.

L. M. SPITLER.

Postponement of the Draft Until Further Orders.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SECOND DISTRICT OF OHIO,
CINCINNATI, September 14, 1863.

EDS. COM.—I have this day received a telegraphic dispatch from the office of the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of Ohio, deferring the draft until further orders.

T. R. ROBERTS, Provost Marshal.

58th Regiment.

Lieut. Col. Jackson is recruiting for the 58th Regiment, O. V. I. This Regiment has been through many battles, and is one of the most distinguished in the service. 24-3w