

UNION STATE TICKET.

(Election Day, October 12th, 1863.)

FOR GOVERNOR JOHN BROUGH, Of Cayahoga 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 Clerk 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.

THE NEWS.

The latest accounts from Rosecrans are that his whole army was concentrated at Chattanooga on the 22d. Reinforcements are on the way from Grant and Burnside. The reverse to Rosecrans is said to be much exaggerated and he will be ready in a few days to assume the offensive.

FAIRFIELD TROOPS ENGAGED.

We have no doubt that most of the Fairfield troops were engaged in the late great battle in Georgia. The 17th, the 90th, the 1st, and the 1st cavalry are under Rosecrans. We have not heard from any of the Regiments except the 17th. The following dispatch from Col. Connell was received on Tuesday:

CHATTANOOGA TENN., Sept. 21st, 1863.

Dr. P. M. WAGHELANE.—The loss of the 17th Ohio is over two hundred—Twenty killed—Capt. Ricketts killed—Major Ward shot through the lungs—J. M. CONNELL, Col. 17th Regt. O. V. I.

DEATH OF CAPT. RICKETTS.

The dispatch received from Col. Connell on Tuesday last announces the death of Captain EZRA RICKETTS of this city.

Capt. Ricketts entered the service at the beginning of the war as a Lieut. in Capt. STAFFORD'S company, which was, as our readers will remember, the first company reported in the State, and which ranked as company A in the first Regiment. At the expiration of the three months service, Capt. Ricketts raised a company for the 17th Regiment, in which he served with great distinction, until killed in the battle of Saturday last.

The announcement of the death of Capt. Ricketts will be received with the most profound sorrow by his many friends in this community. Of him it may truly be said that "none knew him but to love—none named him but to praise." He was the soul of honor, and possessed the manly courage and self-sacrificing spirit of a hero. This is illustrated by an incident which many of our readers will remember.—After the battle at Wild Cat, while he and the gallant Col. Connell were riding beyond the lines, they came suddenly upon a number of rebels in ambush who fired upon them. Col. Connell was thrown from his horse and slightly injured. Quick as thought Captain Ricketts dismounted, gave his own horse to the Col., and then escaped on foot, thus saving his own as well as the Colonel's life.

Captain Ricketts was a life-long Democrat, who entered the service and remained in it voluntarily. No man acknowledged the power of party ties and party fealty more than he, but when his country called he saw but one duty before him, viz: to obey that call, whether his former friends approved it as right, or opposed it as wrong.—Who of the many friends of Capt. Ricketts will question his judgment by saying that he died in an unholy cause? Who of his many friends will

dim that glory, above the brightness of the sun, which will ever encircle his name, by saying that he died in an inglorious war?

THE TWO DEMOCRACIES.

Since the days of Thomas Jefferson there have been in the country two Democracies. One of these, the true Democracy, led in his time by the great Jefferson, has from the first advocated the perpetuity of the Union and the political equality and liberty of all men. The other, the false Democracy, led in the days of Jefferson by Aaron Burr, has ever been the advocate of political aristocracy and of the right of secession. Out of this latter Democracy have grown the political heresies of nullification and secession, and the evils of disunion, filibustering and slavery extension.—Thomas Jefferson had for his Vice President Aaron Burr, and both were in the Democratic party. But while Mr. Jefferson stood firmly by the rights of the people and the Union of the States, we find Aaron Burr, filled with dreams of aristocracy and monarchy, fitting out a filibustering expedition against Mexico and planning the secession of the Southwestern States from the Eastern and the founding of a great empire west of the Alleghenies. For this Mr. Burr was "arbitrarily arrested," by Lieut. Gaines, and conveyed to Richmond, where he was tried for treason.

Coming to the times of Andrew Jackson, we find these two Democracies still existing, the true, led by the iron-willed Old Hickory himself, and the false, led by John C. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun was the Vice President under General Jackson, and both were in the Democratic party.—But while General Jackson declared "The Federal Union—It must be preserved," and that, by the Eternal, those who attempted nullification and secession, should be hung as high as Haman, unless they desisted, John C. Calhoun was busy giving shape to the doctrines of secession and disunion, and laboring to build up the Secession party of the country. He was an intense aristocrat, opposed to the political equality and liberty of the people; and his great purpose was, no doubt, the founding of a Southern Aristocracy.

Coming down to the years immediately preceding the Rebellion, we find these two Democracies still existing, the true led by the great and lamented statesman and patriot, Stephen A. Douglas, and the false by that pet aristocrat and now rebel general, John C. Breckinridge. Both were in the Democratic party, but while the great Douglas advocated the sovereignty of the people and the perpetuity of the Union, Mr. Breckinridge advocated the right of the few to legislate for the many, and the right of States to secede from the Federal Union. While Mr. Douglas declared "There can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots or traitors," and while he left as his last will and testament to his children and to his country, that memorable saying, "Stand by the Constitution and the Government of your country," Mr. Breckinridge deserted his native State and his country, and took up the sword to strike at the life of both.

In these tumultuous times we find the same two Democracies existing. In Ohio, the true is led by John Brough, and the false by C. L. Vallandigham, a man who all his life has been in sympathy with the Southern school of politicians, who was the political enemy of Mr. Douglas, and the friend of Mr. Breckinridge. Both are still Democrats, but while Mr. Brough lends his means, his energy, and his influence to the maintenance of the government and the restoration of the Union, Mr. Vallandigham, in Congress and out of Congress, opposes every measure adopted by the Government to attain these ends. While Mr. Brough has all his life belonged to the Burr, Calhoun, and Breckinridge school.

Looking at Fairfield county we find that in 1860, she gave a majority of over 1,000 in favor of Douglas. And to-day we find the Douglas Democrats, Col. Connell, Judge Ewing, M. A. Daugherty, Col. McVeigh, and many others, standing with John Brough and with the true Democracy, shoulder to shoulder with all patriots of whatever party, and doing all that lies in their power to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union. While the true Democracy are doing this, there is a clique of Breckinridge Democrats laboring day and night to deceive the 3,000 honest supporters of Douglas into the support of that Burr-Calhoun-Breckinridge Democrat, C. L. Vallandigham.

Let the honest supporters of Mr. Douglas choose this day whom they will serve. Do you stand to-day with the advocates of the heresy of secession, and of the fatal evils of slavery-extension and disunion, or with the advocates of the political equality of the people and the perpetuity of the Union? Do you stand to-day with the false Democracy of Burr, Calhoun, Breckinridge and Vallandigham, or with the true Democracy of Jefferson, Jackson, Douglas, and Brough?

SIXTEEN REASONS FOR NOT SUPPORTING MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

The following are some of the reasons why those who have their own interest and the interest of their country at heart cannot support Mr. Vallandigham:

1. To support Vallandigham is to prolong the war, because, since the rebels have given up the hope of establishing their independence by their own strength and the hope of foreign recognition, their only hope has been in the anti-war party of the North led by Vallandigham. Every vote cast for him encourages the rebels to continue in rebellion and thus prolongs the war. "Therefore no peace man can vote for Vallandigham."

2. To vote for Mr. Vallandigham is to vote for civil war in Ohio, because the General Government has banished him as a public enemy and will use the power of the Federal Army to make that banishment good. If elected, his friends declare they will bring him home and inaugurate him at the point of the bayonet. The result will be a conflict in Ohio in which the Federal Army will suppress the militia. For this reason, no peace man can vote for Mr. Vallandigham.

3. Because Mr. Vallandigham is both a disunionist and a secessionist. On the 7th of February, 1861, he introduced in the House of Representatives a joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution, in which he proposed to "divide the country into four sections," and to legalize secession by making it a right in the Constitution. These amendments to the Constitution begin as follows: "Article XIII, Sec. 1. The United States are divided into four sections as follows: 'All the slaveholding States and all territory south of 30° 30' and East of the Rio Grande were put into one section to be called the South.' The second section of this amendment provides that before any measure can be adopted it must have a majority of the votes of the Senators from each section; thus making a majority of the votes of the Southern section necessary and enabling the South to defeat legislation. Article XIV of this proposed amendment begins as follows: 'No State shall secede without the consent of the Legislatures of the section to which the State proposing to secede belongs.' This was intended to legalize secession, and to enable the South to secede peacefully. The South had determined to secede, they desired peaceable secession if possible, and they therefore employed Mr. Vallandigham to introduce a proposition giving them the right to secede, and taking from the Government the right to prevent secession. The proposition will be found on page 794 of the Congressional Globe, Part I, 1860-61, and on page 88 of the Record published by his friends.

4. Because he is in favor of recognizing the Confederacy. In his speech delivered in the House, January 14, 1863, beginning on page 173 of the Record, he says "withdraw your armies, break up your blockade," "make an armistice." That is, give up New Orleans, Vicksburg, and the Mississippi River, take down the flag wherever our army has planted it, "let the South alone," "practically recognize the Confederacy," the very result the rebels are fighting for. On page 200 of the Record, he says: "But certainly what I propose is informal, practical recognition."

5. Because Mr. Vallandigham has constantly and persistently opposed the war for the restoration of the Union, and has never voted in Congress for a single measure to aid the prosecution of the war, but has on the contrary, opposed every such measure and done all in his power to embarrass the Government. In his Cooper institute speech, delivered on the 2d of November, 1860, he declared that if any of the States should secede, "I NEVER WOULD AS A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, VOTE ONE DOLLAR OF MONEY WHEREBY ONE DROP OF AMERICAN BLOOD SHOULD BE SHED IN A CIVIL WAR." And in a card published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, on the 10th of November, 1860, referring to the above declaration, he says: "And I now deliberately repeat and reaffirm it, resolved, though I stand alone, though all others yield and fall away, to make it good to the last moment of my public life."—Page 91 of the Record.

This pledge he has kept, as he declared in a speech delivered at Dayton, on the 2d of August, 1862, immediately after the close of the 2d session of the last Congress. He says: "I have not voted for any army or navy bill, or any army or navy appropriation, since the meeting of Congress on the 4th of July, 1861."—Mr. V.'s Record, p. 147. And in a third speech, made by him at Newark, N. J., and reported in the New York World, the following sentences occur: "I remember that it was in the city of Newark, a little more than two years ago, that I first gave the pledge to any portion of the people of the United States, that I never would contribute, by my words or acts, to the shedding of one drop of blood in a civil war." (Great applause.) How far and consistently I have kept that pledge, let you, a part of my countrymen, determine.

6. Because he introduced in the Congress of the United States, six resolutions intended to embarrass the Government and to prevent it from adopting vigorous measures to suppress the rebellion. One of these resolutions declared that the President violated the Constitution by accepting the services of volunteers for the suppression of the rebellion. A 2d declared that the President did the same by blockading the ports of Southern cities. A 3d that he "violated the Constitution and usurped the powers of Congress by drawing appropriated money to feed the soldiers." A 4th that he did the same by seizing dispatches sent by traitors, in May, 1861. A 5th, that by the suppression of traitorous newspapers he did the same. A 6th, that by the arrest of disloyal persons the President did the same.

7. Because he introduced a bill into Congress to repeal the Morrill tariff bill, the only means by which the Government could procure the gold to pay the interest on the public debt.

8. Because he voted against paying and subsisting the soldiers in the field, by voting, on the 10th of July, 1861, against the loan bill authorizing loans of \$250,000,000, to pay and subsist the soldiers.

9. Because he voted against the amendment to the National Loan Bill which authorized the issue of Treasury Notes. Without the issue of Treasury Notes the Government could not procure the means necessary to carry on the war, and the Government must have been overthrown.

10. Because he endeavored further to deprive the Government of the means of sustaining itself by voting against the Internal Revenue Bill, without what the expenses of the war could not be paid.

11. Because he voted against the bill for the confiscation of the property of armed rebels.

12. Because he voted against the bill requiring clerks and assistants in the different Departments at Washington, to take the oath of allegiance.—The majority of these assistants were from the South; and were, as he knew, traitors who divulged every measure adopted by the Government for the suppression of the rebellion to the rebels.

13. Because he stated, July 27, 1861, in the aisle of the House, that he objected to the punishment of conspirators against the Government.

14. Because on the 17th of July, 1861, he voted against the resolution, pledging "any amount of money and any amount of men which may be necessary to insure a speedy and effectual suppression of the rebellion and the permanent restoration of the Federal authority everywhere within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States."

15. Because he endeavored to prevent the construction of Iron-clads and to embarrass the Department, by moving, on the 17th of December, 1862, that a proviso be added to the bill for the construction of Iron-clads that the price paid for each should not exceed \$580,000, and when informed by Mr. Sedgwick that this would embarrass the Department, he replied, "THAT IS WHAT I WANT."

16. Because he endeavored to plunge the United States into a war with England, by opposing the surrender of Shiloh and Mason. [See Globe 101 and 211.] He desired a war with England in order that the Government might have too much upon its hands to be able to suppress the rebellion.

For these reasons and for many others, every man who favors the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union, refuses to support Mr. Vallandigham. Every man who supports him, knowing his record, is a moral traitor. These speeches and acts of Mr. Vallandigham are quoted from the Congressional Globe and from a Record prepared by himself and published by his friends, and cannot therefore be denied. We ask the honest people to read these objections, hunt up the record and satisfy themselves of their truth, and then cast from their foreheads this public enemy and banished traitor.

THE GREAT UNION MASS MEETING ON THE 7th OF OCTOBER. The Great Union Meeting to be held in LANCASTER on WEDNESDAY, October 7th, 1863, will be addressed by the following distinguished speakers, besides Gen. THOMAS F. MEAGHER, viz: GOVERNOR TOD, GOVERNOR JOHN BROUGH, and the gallant Col. GRANVILLE MOODY.

Come everybody and make this a greater meeting than the one on the 9th. The friends of the Union are expected to give one more day to the cause. Come on foot, on horseback, and by every means of conveyance.—Hundreds from neighboring counties will attend to hear General Meagher.

Brough Photographs. Everybody should have a Photograph of the Hon. JOHN BROUGH, which can be had at the Gazette office for the small sum of a quarter. See advertisement of Lieutenant Hicks in another column.

RESULTS OF VALLANDIGHAM'S ELECTION.

Have our people duly considered the effects of Vallandigham's election?—How will it effect the country? How the people of Ohio? Let us look events in the face, and draw from them their legitimate sequence. Does any man doubt that the measures adopted by Vallandigham tend to embarrass the Government in prosecuting the war?—Does any man doubt that Vallandigham is opposed to the prosecution of the war? Take his refusal to vote "men or money," his opposition to every "appropriation bill," to every measure for putting into the field, organizing and equipping armies; his bitter denunciation of the authorities, his expressions of sympathy and devotion to the rebel cause, his public and private efforts to poison the minds of the Northern people against the war and its further continuance?

What did Mr. Vallandigham mean by denouncing the President for calling into the field 75,000 troops to "maintain the authority of the nation," "enforce obedience to the laws" and "repossess the forts, arsenals and dockyards" of the South, after seven States had seceded, after they had adopted a Constitution and laws in defiance of our Constitution and laws; after they had inaugurated a President, established a Congress and organized armies in violation of law, after they had built batteries around Ft. Sumpter, and battered down its walls, after they had, by open war and shameful defeat, disgraced and dishonored the American flag and brought reproach upon the American name? What did he mean by opposing the bill authorizing the calling forth of 500,000 men and the appropriation of 500,000,000 dollars, after the terrible disaster of "Bull Run," with an insolent, victorious and insulting foe threatening Washington, their banners floating in sight of the Capitol? What did he mean by insulting the graves of our gallant dead by declaring them to have fallen in an "unjust," "unholy," "abolition" war?—What did he mean by refusing to vote "money" to pay the promised "pension" of the maimed invalid, who had sacrificed his strength upon the altar of his country—to the dependant mother—the sorrowing widow and helpless orphan, whose son, husband or father had fallen on the bloody field? What did he mean by proposing as he did, Feb. 7th 1863 to "stop fighting," "withdraw our armies from the seceded States," "break up the blockade" "re-duce our navy" and by declaring himself in favor of "practical and informal recognition" of the independence of the Confederate States, thus acknowledging our inability to preserve the Government, thus acknowledging ourselves conquered and submitting to the disruption of the Union; thus acknowledging the existence of two Governments, two Presidents, two Constitutions, and two Flags, upon the soil of the United States; thus setting the example and affording ample justification for foreign governments to recognize the independence of the South. Do not these things show Mr. Vallandigham to have been the firm, consistent, and unswerving enemy of the war—the devoted, zealous and persistent friend of the rebel? Could Jefferson Davis, had he been in the Congress of the United States, have done more to embarrass the Government? Could he have done more to favor the rebellion and bolster up its cause?

What then would be the effect of electing Vallandigham Governor of Ohio? Would it not be an endorsement of his principles and policy?—Would it not prolong the war? Do not the rebels in arms count largely and hope ardently for Vallandigham's election? Do they not this day place more faith in a divided North—in the embarrassments a "peace party" would throw around the government than in their own strength? Is it not true that without this hope, and with a united North, the rebellion would have ended before this? Are there any who at this day doubt these things? For such we produce the testimony of the rebels themselves. Mr. Maury, of the Confederate States, now in "London," as the special agent of his Government publicly declares that the "Peace party" in the North "is an offset against the tide of military reverses" sustained by the Confederate cause in July. He declares that "the war is not to be ended by the sword, but that other agents have to be called into play." These agents he declared to be "divisions in the camps 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."

How much the Confederate traitors rely for help upon the "peace party" of the North may be seen from the proposition of the Richmond Enquirer of Sept. 7th, 1863, to turn Lee's army upon Pennsylvania and desolate the homes of her people. Read what the Enquirer says: "The success of the Democratic party would be no longer doubtful, should Gen.

Lee once more move on Meade. Parties in the United States are so nearly balanced that the least advantage thrown in favor of one will insure its success. Should the Confederate army remain quiescent on the banks of the Rappahannock, the boastful brigadiere of Yankee reports will be confirmed, and Lincoln and Halleck will point in triumph to the crippled condition of the Confederate army as confirmation of the great victory won in Pennsylvania. The Democrats, unable to gain any such evidence, will be constrained to enter the contest for the Speakership shorn of the principle part of their strength—the disgraceful management and conduct of the war.

Gen. Lee must turn politician as well as warrior, and we believe that he will prove the most successful politician the Confederacy ever produced. He may so move and direct his army as to produce political results, which, in their bearing upon this war, will prove more effectual than the bloodiest victories. Let him drive Meade into Washington, and he will again raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timid, and give confidence to their wavering. He will embolden the Peace party should he again cross the Potomac, for he will show the people of Pennsylvania how little security they have from Lincoln for the protection of their homes. It matters not whether the advance be made for purposes of permanent occupation, or simply for a grand raid; it will demonstrate that, in the third year of the war, they are so far from the subjugation of the Confederate States that the defense of Maryland and Pennsylvania has not been secured.

A fall campaign into Pennsylvania, with the hands of our soldiers untied, not by indiscriminate plunder—denial of and undisciplined army—but a campaign for a systematic and organized retaliation and punishment, would arouse the popular mind to the uncertainty and insecurity of Pennsylvania. This would react upon the representatives in Congress, strengthening the Democrats, and mollifying even to the hard shell of fanaticism itself.

Not only will the election of Mr. Vallandigham prolong the war; not only will it embarrass the government and strengthen the public enemy, but it will produce civil war in Ohio. Civil war is just as certain to follow the election of Vallandigham, as darkness follows the disappearance of light. Mr. Vallandigham—for violating the provisions of the conscription law—has been arrested, tried, convicted, and banished the State. If elected Governor, his friends have declared that the "militia of the State, with guns in their hands, shall be called into the field for the purpose of bringing him home, and inaugurating him by force of arms." This would necessarily bring on a conflict between the State and Federal authorities—that conflict would be war, civil war, war at our own doors, with half the people of the State with the Federal authorities, and half against them. Can any one doubt the result? Have not his friends declared this to be the programme? Has not Geo. E. Pugh so declared? What did this rebel Maury mean when he made this bold declaration? "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." If this is not the determination of the leaders, why did they nominate him? Why are they making a canvass for him? Why seeking to elect him?—certainly they would not labor to elect a man they did not expect to serve—they did not intend to inaugurate. No man can doubt the purpose; there is no room for doubt. How then can any man, who is the friend of his country and who desires to save his own hearthstone from the desolations of civil war, vote for Vallandigham?

Lorillard Fire Insurance Co.

On the 18th inst., this Company declared a splendid scrip dividend, as advertised.—FIRST PER CENT. profit to policy holders, and on a very large proportion of the year's business; six per cent interest on former scrip, and six per cent semi-annual stock dividend. The assets are set down at the respectable figure of \$675,000. Every one in the profession feels a pleasure in seeing the Lorillard doing well, for the managing officers of the company are held in high esteem, and the office is conducted with enterprise and spirit.

For the fiscal year ending Aug. 1st, 1863 the gross income of the Lorillard was close on three hundred thousand dollars, and from the vigor with which the business is pushed we expect to see a large increase on that amount at the close of the next year.—N. Y. Underwriter.

Security Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y.

On the 10th August instant this company declared the biggest scrip dividend of the year—65 per cent.—with SIX PER CENT. interest on former scrip, and SIX PER CENT. on stock. The total assets on 1st August inst. stood at \$770,151.78. In point of actual premium taken in the year 1862, the Security stood second on the list of New York companies and there is a strong expectation that the office will not come out behind that position at the close of this year. The net cash premium in 1862 was \$322,030.76. The office amply fulfills its title in all respects, and is an abundant and profitable Security to its customers.—N. York Underwriter.

THE GREAT COMBINATION SHOW.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Melville's Australian Circus, Cook's Troupe of Performing Dogs and Monkeys, and Sands' American Circus, will be exhibited under one canvas and for one price of admission, at this place on Friday, October 2d.

Olds, Medary and Van Trump Running Loose.

BELLEFONTAINE Sept. 17th, 1863. EDITORS GAZETTE.—The oft repeated saying,—That extremes meet, and meanness is sure to find its level; has been verified by a remarkable coincidence of circumstances occurring in our place this week. The "old wheel horse of Ohio" Sam Medary and Mc Masters, of New York, have been among us to enlighten this politically (as they term it) "benighted region." Strange as it may seem yet it is none the less true,—Satan came also among them; his appearance, said McKinney (dem. Congressman for this district) in his introduction of the speakers, was purely accidental. Dr. Olds was once more a young man, a widower too, and was looking around among them, said Mc. glancing at the female portion of his audience, in number about six and (Olds) would address them. "But still more strange was it, that the modest and retiring old line Whig, F. Van Trump, of whom the Commercial said two years ago that he was "the tail end of every defeated party"; should also just be passing this way. Trump too was called for; in answer to the call McKinney said—"My Democratic friends in behalf of my friend Mr. Trump I have to say, he too is with us accidentally, and is now at the Hotel, but the dignity of the judicial bench forbids his appearance before you tonight in the capacity of a public speaker. The gallant Col. could not serve up courage enough on this occasion even to occupy a seat on the platform; the dose was hard enough to treat with the Martyr by day, and room with the "wheel horse" at night.

Said McKinney however in excusing him "you may be assured fellow democrats his great heart beats in sympathy with the cause." Well has the Prophet described the heart of such characters as those three travelling renegades when he said that it was "deceitful above all things and desperately wicked."

The speeches of Mc Masters and Medary here was nothing but a tirade of abuse against the Government. The Doctor's was a second edition of the same sort, with an attempt at clownish wit, and bragadocho bravery, such as that "his visit among them might result, if in nothing else, in a matrimonial alliance," (of which a bystander remarked, his only chance would be where he was not personally known as no decent woman in his own county would consent to hear any proposal from him.)

He concluded by exhorting them "to defend their rights, the freedom of speech &c., by dying at the ballot-box, where all such cowards show their bravery, adding in this connection in order to cover up his own hypocrisy a base slander against a man heretofore identified with his party but now a war democrat whose courage is not limited to windy harangues, nor displayed only at the ballot-box; but in the tented field. He knew a Captain "he said of his country who was fighting not for the love of country but for a hundred and fifteen dollars a month." Had Capt. Sinscomb and the gallant 17th Regiment been present just then the cowardly bragart would have had but little further use for "bibles or waste paper." But of a man of whom one of his own party said years ago, "that he died for want of honest principles," no more need be said. Principle has long since been extinct in him, and all that is left of him is but enough to exemplify how low humanity may sink in the scale of being, and yet retain enough power of thought to exercise the base cunning of a corrupt heart still beating in a body almost worn out in the devil's service.

But of you Mr. Trump I did expect better things; Besides by your own commendable perseverance, by honorable toil and close application to study, you are deserving of a better fate than awaits you, with no man talent, and present position legally and socially, you are by far the Doctor's superior.

Politically when defending the noble principles of Henry Clay you would have spurned your present associates. But you have fallen! There is but one answer to the query How? you so far, lack the high toned and manly principle of a true patriot. The talent of a Hunter, Ewing, or Stanberry is far above the calibre of "spot-house politicians," designing men; you seem to have found your level and must abide the result.

In consigning you to the fate to which you are politically doomed, the epiphany that will make the spot where you fall, will record the end of another victim of disappointed aspirations like that of your present associate Edson B. Olds—Died loving Slavery more than Freedom.

EDS. GAZETTE.—Herein is a copy of a letter I received the 11th of this month, from a man of our town. I wish you to publish it, as I think it deserves to be brought before the public.

GEORGE KUHN, Musician Co. C. 46th Reg. O. V. I. WEST RUSHVILLE, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, O., Sept. 1st. A. D. 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I take this opportunity to drop you a few lines to inform you that I am well and usual and expecting when these few lines comes to hand may find you enjoying best of health, and in good spirits, I have bin thinking about writing to you but I neglected it and know I thought I would write you a few lines and send it with Turner and then it would go through safe. We herd that you was coming home, I am glad you are coming for I want to see you the girls are all well as comin they send there best respect to you, and they all would like to see you. I suppose they have turned to be a Dam Abolition side but I hope that they hunt. We are hurrawing for Vallandigham I am going to vote for him if takes all the hair of my head he is the right man for me and I hope that you may vote for the same man never vote for bluff for he is a Dam Abolition he is trying to free the dam Niggers. George I dont want you to think heard of me. I haint got any more write soo as you get these few lines for I want to hear from you. Goo Day. WILLIAM PATTERSON.