

MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 8.—NO. 34.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1864.

[WHOLE NO. 398.]

The Republican.

OFFICE,
Over Pershing's Drug Store.

I. MATTINGLY,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
If paid in advance, or within three months, \$2.00
If not paid within three months, \$2.50
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of 23 ems or less, three weeks, or less, \$1.00, each additional insertion 25 cents—
Larger advertisements in proportion. Less than half a square to be charged as half a square, or half square to be charged as a whole square.
Agents in other towns and cities will be allowed twenty five per cent. commission, but no advertisement of any kind, will be inserted at less than regular rates.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BAIR & SPONSER,
Painters, Glaziers and Paper Hangers,
Plymouth, Ind.
All kinds of painting done in the best style. Orders solicited and satisfaction warranted in all cases.
[May 19, 1864-1]

VALLEY ORCHARD LODGE, No. 174, I. O. G. T.
Meets every Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Argon, Ind. Telling members are invited to attend.
J. A. BECHER, W. C. T.
L. H. FIELDING, W. R. S.

J. H. BESZAK, JAMES FORCE,
BESZAK & FORCE,
Merchant Tailors,
TWO DOORS NORTH OF WHEELER'S BANK.

DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres
AND
VESTINGS,
which they propose to MANUFACTURE TO ORDER on as good terms as any other establishment in the west.
CALL AND SEE.
Plymouth, May 5, 1864-1867

W. H. DAVENPORT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Will visit Plymouth on the second and last Tuesday of each month, at the residence of the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. March 21, 1864-1

PETER DALLAKER,
BUTCHER,
North side La Porte Street, West of Becker's Store.
March 21, 1864-1

DR. J. M. CONFER,
Late Surgeon of the 25th Ind. Infantry, offers his professional services to the people of Marshall County, Ohio, and residence west side of Michigan Street, in the third block north of the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. March 24, 1864-1867

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN PLYMOUTH.
D. RATTY,
Merchant Tailor,
Up stairs, Corbin's Block,
OVER S. & M. BECKER'S STORE,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
CUTTING DONE TO ORDER.

JOHN M. SHOEMAKER, DEALER IN
WATCHES,
Clocks and
Jewelry.

Keeps always on hand a large and fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, and everything else usually found in a first-class Jewelry Store. All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop east side Michigan street, almost opposite Woodcock's Brick Building, Plymouth, Ind. [1867]

M. WOODROW, AGENT,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Chairs, Furniture, Mattresses,
LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, PICTURE
FRAMES, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.

Ready-Made Coffins.
ALL SIZES, ALWAYS ON HAND.
No. 3, Michigan Street, Plymouth, Indiana.
April 29, 1863-266.

DR. A. O. BORTON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has changed his residence to the new building on Adams street, one square east of the Seminary building, office over Hill's Bakery, in Dr. A. O. Borton's former office, west side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind. [1867]

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.
Branch at Plymouth.
Open from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 3 p. m.
TREASURER, Cashier,
S. A. FLETCHER, Jr., President.
[1863-357]

A. RENBARGER, SADDLE AND
Harness Maker,
SOUTH SIDE OF
Laporte St.,
Opposite Christian's Store,
Plymouth, Ind.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
OF ALL KINDS,
also, Wagon Trunks, Luggage, Trunks, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
272 Lake St., Chicago,
Be careful to buy only the genuine.
June 1, 1863-1

Government War Claim Agency.
John D. Devor,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
Notary Public,
Soldiers' Sack Pay & Bounty Agent,
OFFICE OVER PERSHING'S DRUG STORE, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWARDS HOUSE,
MICHIGAN ST., PLYMOUTH, IND.
C. & W. H. McCONNELL, Proprietors.
Ornithoses and from all trains, and also to any part of the town when orders are left at the house.
Nov 19, 1863-1

JOHN NOLL,
BUTCHER,
East side Michigan street, opposite Wheeler's Bank, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
Nov 5, 1863-1

LAPORTE MARBLE WORKS
SHERMAN & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Monuments, Tomb Stones,
Head Stones, of all Sizes and Forms.
MARBLE TABLE TOPS,
Sarcophagi, Counter Slabs, &c., &c.
We will furnish kinds of work as cheap as any establishment in Northern Indiana can, and warrant our work in all respects.

R. S. LEHART, General Agent
A. BOYD, Local Agent, Plymouth
[1863-1]

DR. A. O. BORTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office over Hill's Bakery, on the west side of Michigan street, opposite the Seminary building.
[1867]

JOHN G. OSBORNE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
[1863-1]

JAMES O. PARKS,
Attorney at Law,
Land and Collection Agent,
BOURBON, MARSHALL CO. IND.
18, 1863-421

A. REEVES, M. D.,
PLYMOUTH, IND.
Offers his services in the practice of Medicine and attendance in cases of illness, at his residence in the Hospital in New York, he hopes to render satisfaction to those favoring him with their patronage. All calls promptly attended to either day or night.

D. T. PHILLIPS,
Att'y and Counselor at Law,
And War Claim Agent,
PLYMOUTH, MARSHALL CO. IND.
Office in Hewitt & Woodward's new Brick Building, in Marshall and adjoining corner of Michigan and Adams streets.
[Jan 23-11]

J. F. LANGENBAUGH,
Who understands the German and English languages thoroughly, has been appointed
Notary Public,
and will translate documents from one language to the other as reasonable terms.
He will also take acknowledgments of Deeds, &c. He may be found at the "Low Price Store."
April 30, 1863-1

Crackery and Glassware.
JUST RECEIVED, the largest stock and best variety ever opened in Plymouth. Out White Granite Ware &c.
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS,
and embraces all the pieces to fill an entire set.
200 Sets Common Teas
of different patterns; also, a complete assortment of GLASSWARE of every description, which will be sold at a small advance on cost.
[1867] RICE & SMITH.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
[1867] RICE & SMITH.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, J. J. SKILLIN Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. [Jan 21-121]

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.
Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gauging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable. It and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in elegant and exquisite style. The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and cheapest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner. It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty.

It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machinery for manufacturing purposes. The Branch Offices are well supplied with all twist, thread, needles, oils, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a PAMPHLET. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 453 Broadway, New York. INDIANAPOLIS Office, 48, E. Washington St. E. PAUL, Agent in Plymouth, Ind. Sept. 3, 1863-441

PAINTS, OILS, and WALL PAPER.
PERNINE & CO.,
HAVING JUST RECEIVED THE
Largest stock of White Lead, Zinc, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Wall and Window paper ever brought to this market, and having purchased them before the great rise in prices, we are able to sell them as low as any house in the state of Indiana. Also
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
Call and see for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.
April 14, 1864-1867

THE REPUBLICAN.

PLYMOUTH, IND.,
Thursday, June 23, 1864.

Union Congressional Convention.

The unconditional Union men of the 9th Indiana Congressional District are requested to meet in Mass Convention, at Valparaiso, on Thursday, June 30th, 1864, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the 9th Judicial Circuit, and attending to such other business as may properly come before the Convention. I. MATTINGLY, Chairman Congressional Central Committee.

Union County Convention.

The unconditional Union men of Marshall county are requested to meet in MASS CONVENTION, at Plymouth, on Saturday, July 2, 1864, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Sheriff, Treasurer and Commissioner, also, a candidate for Representative, in connection with the Union men of Stark county, who have agreed to meet with us here on the above day for that purpose.

Every man who feels it his duty to sustain the Government against open and secret enemies, and is in favor of "Liberty and Union, now and forever," is earnestly invited to attend and participate in the deliberations of the Convention. Large delegations from all the townships, it is earnestly hoped will be in attendance. Every true patriot can surely afford to devote one day to the service of his country. Then come, every one, all, and help put the ball in motion that will redeem our country and wipe out the foul stigma that now rests upon her name abroad, and causes our brave soldiers to blush for shame when ever they think of her degradation. The vote of the townships will be apportioned on the day of the Convention. Able speakers have been invited and are expected to attend.

By order of the Cen. Com.
N. SHERMAN, Chm'n.

Union Judicial Convention.

The Union Judicial Convention for the 17th Judicial District, will be held at South Bend, on Thursday, the 23d day of June, 1864.

The Union Central Committee of this county authorizes all Union men who can, to attend the Convention and act as delegates.

There are over 1,500 Union prisoners at Andersonville, Ga. The editor of the Alabama Patriot says that upward of 3,000 have died since their removal to Andersonville, the mortality averaging daily thirty-five, with every prospect of a large increase. On the night of the 14th thirty-two died.

There is a movement going on at St. Louis to urge the Chicago Convention to accept General Fremont as its Presidential candidate. The Germans have been approached on the subject, and it is reported that an effort will be made to elect a delegation from Missouri pledged to go for Fremont.

Gen. Butler is said to be ascertaining as rapidly as possible, how many of his negro troops were certainly murdered after having been captured in recent engagements with the enemy, and that man for man of the rebel prisoners in his hands will cordially be shot in retaliation. This shooting will be at the hands negro troops.

The President has signed the Bank bill, and it is now a law. It limits the circulation, not the capital, to \$800,000,000. No bank can be organized with a less capital than \$100,000, and in cities of 5,000 inhabitants the minimum is \$200,000. Registered bonds only are receivable as security for circulating notes. The circulation, deposits and excess of capital over circulation, are each taxed. Shares are subject to local taxation—Central redeeming points are named, at one of which all banks are required to redeem their notes.

Andrew Johnson is the man who, in the United States Senate, in one of his speeches denouncing secession, said as he pointed his finger in the direction of Jeff. Davis, "If I were the President, I would arrest you as traitors, try you as traitors, and hang you as traitors."

Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby makes the following suggestion: "I suggest that the Committee who air taking up collections for Vallandigham, send the munny forthwith to Fremont's Executive Committee. I shall talk up a collection in my congressional district immediately for that purpose."

Let it be passed around from hand to hand, until every workingman in the land has committed it to memory, that when Abraham Lincoln, our President, and Andrew Johnson, formerly Senator, and now Governor, two workmen and champions of free labor, were nominated for office, the Philadelphia organ of the Democracy sneered at them as a rail splitting buffoon and a boorish tailor, both from the backwoods, both growing up in uncouth ignorance.

THE NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

The Vice Presidential Nominee on the Crisis and its Demands.

Speech of Governor Johnson at Nashville, Tennessee.

A Union mass meeting was held at Nashville on Friday night, June 10th, at which Governor Johnson was the principal speaker. We find the following report in the Nashville Times:

The appearance of Governor Johnson, on the steps of the St. Cloud Hotel, was greeted by the vast crowd with loud applause. All were anxious to hear and see the next Vice President of the United States.

After thanking the assembly for the compliment they had bestowed on him, and a few other preliminary remarks, Governor Johnson proceeded to say that we were engaged in a great struggle for free Government in the proper acceptance of the term.

So far as the lead of the ticket is concerned, the Baltimore Convention has said, not only for the United States, but for all the nations of the earth, that we are determined to maintain and carry out the principles of free Government. [Applause.] That Convention announced and confirmed a principle not to be disregarded. It was that the right of secession, and the power of a State to place itself out of the Union, are not recognized. The Convention had declared this principle by its action. Tennessee had been in rebellion against the Government, and waged a treasonable war against its authority just as other Southern States had done. She seceded just as much as other States had, and left the Union as far as she had the power to do so. Nevertheless, the National Convention had declared that a State cannot put itself under the National authority. It said, by its first nomination, that the present President take him altogether, for the man to steer the ship of State for the next four years. [Loud applause.] Next it said—I may be permitted to speak of myself, not in the way of vanity, but to illustrate a principle—"We will go into one of the rebellious States and choose a candidate for the Vice Presidency."

Thus the Union party declared its belief that the rebellious States are still in the Union, and that their loyal citizens are still citizens of the United States. And now there is but one great work for us to do, that is to put down the rebellion. Our duty is to sustain the Government and help it with all our might to crush out a rebellion which is in violation of all that is right and sacred.

Governor Johnson said he had no impression appeal to make to the people in his own behalf. He had no sought the position assigned him by the National Convention. Not a man in all the land can truthfully say that I have asked him to use his influence in my behalf in that body, for the position assigned to me, or for any other. On the contrary I have avoided the candidacy. But while I have not sought it, still being conferred upon me unsought, I appreciate it the more highly. Being conferred upon me without solicitation, I shall not decline it. [Applause.] Come weal or woe, success or defeat, sink or swim, survive or perish, I accept the nomination on principle, be the consequences what they may. I will do what I believe to be my duty. I know there are those here who profess to feel a contempt for me, and I, on the other hand, feel my superiority to them. I have always understood that there was a sort of exclusive aristocracy about Nashville, which affects to condemn all who are not within its little circle. Let them enjoy their opinions. I have heard it said that

"Worth makes the man,
And want of it the fellow."
This aristocracy has been the bane of the slave States, nor has the North been wholly free from its curse. It is a class which I have always forced to respect me, for I have ever set it at defiance. The respect of the honest, intelligent and industrious class I have endeavored to win by my conduct as a man. One of the chief elements of this rebellion is the opposition of the slave aristocracy to be ruled by men who have risen from the ranks of the people. This aristocracy hated Mr. Lincoln because he was of humble origin—a rail splitter in early life. One of them, the private secretary of Howell Cobb, said to me one day, after a long conversation, "We people of the South will not submit to be governed by a man who has come up from the ranks of the common people, as Mr. Lincoln has." He uttered the essential feeling and spirit of this Southern rebellion. Now it has just occurred to me, that the result must be the utter extermination of the rebels. Ah, those rebel leaders have a strong personal reason for holding out to save their necks from the halter. And these leaders must feel the power of the Government. Treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished. Their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious men. The day for protecting the lands and negroes of these authors of rebellion is past. It is high time it was. I have been most deeply pained at some things which have come under my observation. We get men in command who, under the influence of fancy, flattery and caressing, grant protection to the rich traitor, while the poor Union man stands out in the cold, often unable to get a receipt or a voucher for his losses. [Crisis of 'That's all' from all parts of the crowd.] The traitor can get lucrative contracts, while the loyal man is pushed aside, unable to obtain a recognition of his just claims. I am telling the truth. I care nothing for stripes and shoulder straps. I want them all to hear what I say. I have been on a griffin for two years at the sight of these abuses. I blame not the Government for these wrongs, which are the work of weak or faithless subordinates. Wrongs will be committed under every form of Government and every administration. For myself, I mean to stand by the Government until the flag of the Union shall

wave over every city, town, hilltop and cross-roads in the country.

The nations of Europe are anxious for our overthrow. France takes advantage of our internal difficulties and sends Maximilian off to Mexico to set up a monarchy on our borders. The day of reckoning is approaching. The time is not far distant when the rebellion will be put down, and then we will attend to this Mexican affair, and say to Louis Napoleon, "You can set up no monarchy on this continent." [Great applause.] An expedition into Mexico would be a sort of recreation to the brave soldiers who are now fighting the battles of the Union, and the French concern would be quickly wiped out. Let us be united. I know that there are but two parties now—one for the country and the other against it, and I am for my country.

I am a Democrat in the strictest meaning of the term. I am for this Government because it is Democratic—a Government of the people. I am for putting down this rebellion, because it is a war against democracy. He who stands off stirring up discontent in this State, and bigging about negroes, is practically in the rebel camp and encourages treason. He who in Indiana or Ohio makes war upon the Government out of regard to slavery is just as bad. The salvation of the country is now the only business which concerns the patriot.

In conclusion, let us give our thanks, not formal but heartfelt thanks, to those gallant officers and soldiers, who have come to our rescue, and delivered us from the rebellion. And though money may be expended, though life be lost, though farms and cities be desolated, let the war for the Union go on, and the Stars and Stripes be bathed, if need be, in a nation's blood, till law be restored, and freedom firmly established.

Governor Johnson retired amid loud and continued cheering, and the large crowd dispersed to their homes.

High Prices and the Currency.
From the Washington Chronicle.
The cause of the present high prices is too much money. War in itself is not the cause nor is it that paper money is worth less than gold, nor that the people have no confidence in the Government's promises to pay; the great evil is too much money.

Spain, during a period of profound peace, accumulated vast treasures in gold from her American possessions, and having experienced a crisis such as we are now enduring, finally sunk from a first to a third-class power under the inevitable results of a plethora of coin. Before the panic of 1837, during the period of peace, we experienced an unusual expanse of paper money, which—brought with it an inevitable rise in prices. Soon after gold began to pour in from California, the banks began to secure it and issue paper upon it, and the same expansion, with a corresponding rise of prices, followed. And now Government is compelled to be a customer to the nation to the extent of millions where it before spent hundreds, and this producing an increase of money causes also an inevitable rise in prices.

By the Government only increases the circulation of the country by the amount which it promises to pay, or by the amount of its fresh issues in notes and bonds. If it were to collect in taxes each day enough to pay its daily expenses, it would be circulating with one hand what it received with the other, without increasing the amount in circulation; and then, unless from other causes the inflation of the circulation was increased, it would commence to decline, and prices would decline with it. So the seeming paradox would prevail that the more taxes we pay the cheaper things would become. Yet this would be true to a certain extent.

It would be true if the nation was not deprived of its rights. It is the right of every nation to regulate its own currency; and this is a nation's special prerogative. But this right is now so severely infringed that the whole nation suffers by it. The amount of money a nation requires for its use bears as regular and defined a proportion to its industry as does the amount of food it requires bears to its population, and as a nation would be vitally injured could it be possible that it could be compelled actually to eat more food than it required, so that it would be seriously injured by being compelled to have more money in circulation than it actually needed and this latter case is now our own, and we are all now severely feeling the pressure of too much money.

Were the Government in possession of its rights, it could regulate the amount supplied to the necessities of the nation; but this is now rendered impossible by the action of the State banks. An examination of the report on the condition of the banks for 1863 will show that in the Eastern States there are over two hundred banks which have an aggregate circulation in excess of their aggregate capital by nearly one hundred per cent., and that in many cases this circulation is two, three, four, and in one instance over eight hundred per cent. of their capital. Nor is this all. While the circulation of many banks in Maine, Vermont, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania was largely in excess of their capital about the 1st of January, 1863, the circulation of those States has, during the past year, increased by an aggregate of millions of dollars—many of the banks already in excess adding to the inflation. And the other New England States, with Maryland and Delaware, have been scarcely less active in inflating our currency, as the increased amount of circulation in all of them will amply prove.

It may be claimed that in many of these States the circulation is based upon State stocks or Federal bonds, dollar for dollar. This may be partially true, but it does not alter the fact. The fact is, the State banks are flooding the country with their money to the derangement of the nation's finances. Properly used, the bonds of a Government are as beneficial to a Government as is credit to a fair dealer. But let us suppose that an individual were compelled to go in debt, that his creditors then took his notes of hand, and so used them that they compelled him to increase his liabilities, and that with every fresh promise to pay they obtained further facilities for forcing him to increase his notes of hand; how long could an individual thus placed ex-

pect to maintain his credit? Yet this is now the Government's financial position. The Government issues bonds for what it needs. The State banks obtain the bonds and issue notes upon them, limited in amount only by the bonds they are able to obtain. These notes inflate the currency, and send up the prices, creating the necessity for more bonds, and more bonds are succeeded by more notes, and a further rise in prices, making yet more bonds necessary; so it proceeds, until, if the evil be not arrested, the fate of the nation may be as plainly foreseen as the fate of the individual man.

In the face of these difficulties, it is impossible for Government to control the currency of the nation and reduce the supply to a healthful limit.

Were the national banks alone empowered to issue notes, the whole control would be in the hands of the Government; as it now is, we are drifting inevitably into a sea of troubles, because we do not heed the warning voice of the pilot, to whom we refuse the power to grasp the helm, by refusing to control the overwhelming issues of the State banks.

In times of peace, such was our inherent strength that, so long as Government retained the right of coinage, the over issues of the banks only impeded our progress without imperiling our existence; they now imperil our very existence, and the question presents itself: Shall the Government regulate the currency and save the people, or shall the banks continue to entrench themselves at the expense of the Government, until we are all overwhelmed in one common ruin?

This is now with the representatives of the people to decide, and we hope they will decide promptly, firmly and patriotically. The life of the nation is superior to every vested interest in it, be it slavery in the South or banks in the North.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Vallandigham Returned—His Speech at Hamilton, Ohio.
CINCINNATI, June 15.
Vallandigham having made his appearance at the Democratic District Convention held at Hamilton, to-day, apparently to the surprise of the larger portion of the assembly, he was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke briefly from a written document, narrating his arrest and defending his action. He said the assertion of the President that he was arrested because he labored with some effect to prevent the raising of troops and encouraging desertions from the army, or had disobeyed, or failed to counsel obedience to lawful authority, was absolutely false. He appealed for proof to every speech he had made, and to the record of the Military Commission, by trial and sentence of which he was banished. "The sole offense laid to my charge was words of criticism of the public policy of the Administration, addressed to an open political meeting of my fellow-citizens."

For more than one year no public man has been arrested, no newspapers suppressed within the State for expression of public opinion, while hundreds in public assemblies and through the press, with license—violence in which I never indulged—criticized and condemned the acts and policy of the Administration, denounced the war, maintaining even the propriety of recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

I do not mean any longer to be the only man of the party who is to be the victim of arbitrary power. If Abraham Lincoln seeks my life, let him so declare, but he shall not again restrain me of my personal liberty, except upon due process of law. He denounced Order No. 38 under which he was arrested and said it was against the Constitution and Laws and without validity, and all proceedings under it were null and void.

The time has arrived when it becomes me as a citizen of Ohio and the United States to demand, and by my own act vindicate the rights, liberties and privileges which I never forfeited, but of which for so many months I have been deprived. He reiterated his right to criticize the acts of the Administration, and cautioned his political friends from any acts of violence on his account, but advised them to shrink from any responsibility, however urgent, if forced upon him.

Vallandigham was accompanied to the depot by an enthusiastic crowd, and arrived in Dayton to-night, where, it is understood, he will make another speech. The Convention elected a Vallandigham delegate to the Chicago Convention.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Fortiori End of Morgan's Raid.
CINCINNATI, June 16.
The Times correspondent at Flemingsburg, Ky., 12th, says: The remnant of Morgan's command, numbering 700, passed through there on the morning of the 12th, en route probably for Ponton, Ky. They admit a loss of nearly 1,000 at Crathans.

A Federal force of 1,000 in pursuit, arrived at Flemingsburg about six hours after Morgan left.

A mail robber was arrested at Vincennes the other day by Special Agent J. N. Tyner. The rascal had a number of mail sacks in his possession. He will doubtless hereafter do the State some service in the Penitentiary.

Col. Bickel, of Wayne county, accidentally shot himself a few days since with a revolver. The ball lodged in his head. It is expected that he will recover.

A man named Aaron Bedbug, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, intends petitioning to the legislature to change his name. He says that his sweetheart whose name is Olive, is unwilling that he should be called A. Bedbug, and hence O. Bedbug.