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Established in 1813.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, JULY 13, 1865.

New Series—Vol. 5, No. 24.

THE FOURTH AT GETTYSBURG.

SPEECH OF GEN. HOWARD.

As I stand here to-day before a peaceful audience, composed as it is of beautiful ladies, joyous children, and happy citizens...

It is the same rich landscape, broad and beautiful, covered with every variety of nature's objects to please the eye.

The same wooded ridges and cultivated fields; the same neat little town clinging to the hillside; the same broad avenues of approach; the same ravines and creeks...

And oh! how like a dream to-day seems to me that spectacle of broken combats, prostrating for dear ones, the ground strewn with our wounded and dead companions!

Then follows, after battle, the mingling of friends and enemies with suffering depicted in all possible modes of portraiture.

The surgeons, with resolute hearts and bloody hands, the pale faces of relatives becoming fondly anxious, the busy sanitary and Christian workers—all pass before my mind in group after group.

My friends, my companions, my countrymen, suffer me to congratulate you anew to-day, this 4th of July, 1865, that that sweet peace is completely done, and that sweet peace is really now in the hands of the people.

On the 19th of November, 1863, this National Cemetery, a pious tribute to manliness and virtue, was consecrated.

The Hon. Edward Everett delivered an address in his own rich, clear, elegant style, which, having been published, has long ago become honored and read by a complete and ardent account of the campaign and battle of Gettysburg.

I am deeply grateful to his indelible industry in securing facts, and for the clear narrative he has left us of this battle, in which every living loyal soldier who might here be now proud to have borne a part.

He, joining the patriotic band of those that are honored by his eloquence, has gone to his reward; and let his memory ever be mingled with those here, upon whose graves he so earnestly invoked your benediction.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract.

The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave their lives.

These grounds have already been consecrated, and are doubly sacred from the memory of our brothers who lie here, and from the association with them of the noblest of our countrymen.

It is raised to the soldier. It is a memorial of his life and his noble death.

It embraces a patriotic brotherhood of heroes, in its inscriptions, and in its necessities, of labor, suffering, union, liberty and sacrifice.

Let us then, as is proper on such an occasion as this, give a few thoughts to the American soldier.

We have now embraced under this general name of soldier, the dutiful officer, the common and soon after that the straggler, and the deserter; but in my remarks I will present you the private soldier as the representative American soldier.

In the early part of 1861, the Ohio citizen heard that traitors at Washington had formed a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and soon after that the stars and stripes had been fired upon and had been hauled down at the bidding of an armed enemy in South Carolina; that the Capital of the nation was threatened, and that our new President had called for help.

How quickly the citizen answered the call! Almost in a week he was in the ranks.

strength derived from his coffin, there is yet something comparative in the exhilarating influence of change. And there is added to it in passing through Ohio and Indiana a renewed inspiration as the people turn out in masses to welcome him and bid him God-speed.

Such impressions as were here received never effaced. They touched the rough heart with tenderness, and being a reminder of all the old home affections, only served to deepen his resolution.

He passes on through Kentucky, through the battle-fields of Tennessee, already hallowed by the names, Nashville, Stone River, Murfreesboro, and Tullahoma, reminded him of past struggles and portended future conflicts.

He is deposited at Bridgeport, Alabama, a houseless, cheerless, chilly place, on the banks of a Tennessee river, possessing no interest further than that furnished by his railroad bridge destroyed; and the yet remaining rubbish and filth of an enemy's camp.

Before many days the soldier treads his way up the valley of the great river which flows close by, and he is to be met by a railroad bridge destroyed; and the yet remaining rubbish and filth of an enemy's camp.

Flash after flash, volume after volume of light-colored smoke, and peal on peal of cannon, the crashing sound of shot and the screaming of shell are the ominous signs of a battle.

At this place the stories of Eastern and Western hardship, suffering, battling, and danger are recapitulated and made to blend into the common history and the common sacrifice of the American soldier.

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and that was the sight of the tall form of Abraham Lincoln, and the absence of that bitter recollection which he could not be together exclude from his heart—that he had died by the hand of a traitor assassin.

I have given you only glimpses of the American soldier as I have seen him. To feel the full force of what he has done and suffered, you should have accompanied him for the last four years.

Such impressions as were here received never effaced. They touched the rough heart with tenderness, and being a reminder of all the old home affections, only served to deepen his resolution.

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The Real Character of Jefferson Davis.

(From the London News)

The situation of this unhappy man is now such as would excite pity, if it were possible to think of him without remembering the unshakable woes his ambition brought upon his country.

He was not only the head of the Confederate Government, but a prime mover of the conspiracy which plunged the people of the South into a causeless war, before time was given them to deliberate on the course not comfortable to their interests, and a large number of them protested against secession.

General Lee has excused him on the ground that he yielded to the solicitation of others. But his speech in the Senate of the United States on the 21st of January, 1861, would suffice to refute this statement if we had not abundant evidence to the contrary from other sources.

And not only did he plan this war, but on him rests the responsibility of continuing it for months and years after the hope of success had passed away.

From what Lee and Johnston and Hardee have stated since the fall of the Confederacy it is now clear that Mr. Davis prolonged the war after his best Generals had urged him to make peace.

Let me congratulate this noble Keystone State that it was able to furnish such tried and able men as Reynolds who fell, and Meade who lived to guide us successfully through this wonderful and holy contested battle.

In the midst of all conflicts, of all sorrows and triumphs, let us never for an instant forget that there is a God in Heaven whose arm is strong to help—whose balm is sweet to assuage every pain—and whose love embraces all joy.

To him, then, let us look in gratitude and praise that it has been His will so greatly to bless our nation; and may this monument ever remind us and our posterity, in view of the fact that we prevailed against our enemies, that righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

The New Constitution of Missouri.

The following are the leading features of the new Constitution of Missouri just adopted by a majority of the people.

It declares Missouri a free state forever. It establishes the equality of all men before the law.

It prohibits legislation interfering with the personal rights of men on account of their color.

It declares that Missouri shall ever remain a member of the American Union.

It excludes from the ballot box and from office, traitors, rebels, rebel sympathizers, guerrillas, marauders, bushwhackers, and their aids and abettors.

It in like manner excludes Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty and O. A. K's.

It in like manner excludes those who enrolled themselves as disloyal, or as Southern sympathizers, to avoid military duty.

It provides for an efficient registration of voters, thereby securing the exclusion of illegal voters.

It removes the law requiring treason to be proved by at least two witnesses, and leaves it to be proved as any other crime.

It prohibits migration from Europe by extending the elective franchise to those persons of foreign birth who have more than one year before an election, declared their intention, according to law, to become citizens of the United States.

It forbids private, local and special legislation, which for thirty years has cursed the State, and brings the State under a uniform system of general laws.

It prohibits lotteries. It forbids the Legislature making compensation for emancipated slaves.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or less), one of these lines— One week, \$1.00. Two weeks, \$1.75. Three weeks, \$2.50. One month, \$4.00. Two months, \$7.00. Three months, \$10.00. Six months, \$18.00. One year, \$32.00. For longer periods, by agreement.

The Real Negro Equality Party.

The Circleville Union, in an article on the Democracy and negro suffrage, thus states what is the genuine negro-equality party.

While the Democracy charge us with being in favor of the political equality of white and black, they are actually and have always been practising negro equality.

"It won't do for these men to talk about negro equality, negro voting and miscegenation, when it is notorious that in the veins of nine-tenths of the misdoers of the South and North, courses Democratic blood.

Who are the fathers of more than a million of yellow bastards in the Southern States? Not the Republicans, but the Democrats of the South.

Who alone keep African concubines, black, yellow and copper colored? Democrats! Who begot mulattoes and then sold their thousands of the yellow spawn which has been sent North? Democrats!

What party first gave a judicial decision, in Ohio, that a man more white than black is entitled to vote? Democratic Supreme Judges.

Who first elected a man United States Senator who declared he was in favor of negro suffrage? The Democrats in the case of S. P. Chase.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio imposing disabilities on the blacks in regard to testifying in the courts against a white man, and requiring them to give bond, and the Democratic party and the Abolitionists in the Ohio Legislature.

Who elected a man Vice President who lived with a negroress forty years, bred children by her, married them to white men, and attempted to force them on the white society of Scott County, Kentucky? The Democratic party in the case of Richard M. Johnson.

Who talks loudest against miscegenation and equality with negroes, and then practices it the most? The Democratic party. Who desires to reinstate slavery in the South in order that miscegenation and equality of negroes with whites shall be perpetuated? The Democratic party.

Who wants to reinstate the blacks that universal whoredom shall prevail in the South once more? The Democratic party. And, yet the leaders of this miserable negro-phobia, nigger on the brain party, accuse the Unionists of especial regard for the negro, and as extremely anxious to confer citizenship upon them!

The spirit and burden of this address was to this effect: There are eleven States, which, with slavery, are firmly planted on the doctrine of State rights. That issue has been settled by this war, it is yet to be fought for, and on that line the Democracy must rally and fight.

Vallandigham counseled extreme tenderness on the part of the Democracy towards Mr. Johnson, and cited his proclamation reorganizing North Carolina under a military Government, leaving the question of negro suffrage to the voters of that State, as a step in the right direction upon the doctrine which is proposed to be the basis of the party.

Vallandigham said that the Democrats must give all possible countenance and sympathy to Mr. Johnson, for it was possible, so doing, the President would prove as radical upon State Rights as they could wish.

Vallandigham advised that the war upon Stanton be as bitter as possible, to the widening of the breach between General Sherman and the Secretary of War; for as appearance now indicated General Sherman would be the available Democratic candidate in the next Presidential canvass.

The caucus accepted the views of Vallandigham, and endorsed his sentiments heartily. So it may be considered settled as to what is to be the future policy of the Ohio Democracy.

Ben Wood. If a Copperhead like Ben Wood is to escape unpunished of justice, we might as well strike all laws from the statute book and open all the jails. His office is rank. It has long festeted the patience of the people.

The blood of countless numbers of our brave soldiers is red upon his hands. He stands detected by the North, which he has betrayed, and by the South, which he has sided to seduce into a continuance of the war.

His office has been the appropriate resting place for traitors. To it John Mitchell ran when Richmond fell, as the serpent slinks from one hole to another. He is a Benedict Arnold without his bravery, and a Judas Iscariot who has not the grace to hang himself. He and Jeff Davis should be executed side by side—the one as the representative of the Copperheads of the North, and the other as the representative of the traitors of the South.—[N. Y. Herald.]

The Ohio Democracy have been crowding over General Sherman as 'one of 'em,' and even had the audacity to talk of him as a candidate for Governor on his ticket. General Sherman was in times past a Whig. He voted for Buchanan because he did not like Fremont on account of personal difficulties in California, but his friends say he deeply regrets that vote. Gen. Sherman squarely avows his approval of General Cox for Governor. Let the 'Cops' chew that.—[O. S. Journal.]