

URBANA UNION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10, 1862.

TERMS:—One Dollar per annum, in advance. The cheapest and best country paper in Ohio!



THE UNION OF HEARTS.—The Union of Hands The Union of Lungs—the Union of Lungs, and the Union of Our Union Forever!

THE URBANA UNION is a newspaper for the people of Champaign county. It is not in the interest of any party, nor is it meant to be identified with the interest of any party, because it will not be fettered. It will be neutral for this means-time serving thimble. It will have very distinct opinions on all public questions connected with government, whether Union, State, or County; and on the expression of opinion it will have but one guide—a strict adherence to law. It will support the Constitution and the laws, without regard to platforms or to party dogmas.

War and General News of Week Ending Sept. 10, 1862.

SINCE our last issue, the war movement has been in the same direction with the indications that were to be expected. The Union forces were first concentrated on Washington to find complete safety within the lines and to repel any possible attack; and at the same time renovate the troops. McClellan, who had been so signally derided by politicians, and that servile class of editors who seek to echo the words of factious party chiefs, was placed at the head of that army, from which his command has been enlarged until he now directs the whole Virginia movement.

Gen. Pope who had been unduly promoted and vaunted has been treated with the usual injustice dealt to a man who fails, and he is withdrawn from command in Virginia. But the Government, with a proper appreciation of his merits have sent him to suppress the Indian outbreak at the North West, and he has proceeded to his new command. He is without doubt the best fitted of any officer in the army for that peculiar place.

Gen. McDowell has lost the confidence of his men, and is therefore wisely withdrawn from command in Virginia. The rebel forces have crossed into Maryland and occupied their old places near the Potomac, from which they can threaten Baltimore and if successful, make an incursion into Pennsylvania. But they must move rapidly, and as they move, be successful. Delay will be fatal to them. The number of their troops is too great to be sustained from that immediate vicinity, and if General McClellan moves against their lines of supply by Railroad their position will be very hazardous.

The course of events point to an early conflict. The battle is not to the South, and we have a leader who knows when he is ready, and who gives no heed to clamor. In Kentucky, the army of Kirby Smith has occupied all the Lexington District, and driven out the troops in that direction. Our new regiments of volunteers have been sacrificed and scattered by being rushed from the camp of mustering in to the field of actual battle, without knowledge and without leaders. There is growing up a deep discontent at the mode in which appointments are made.

This incursion into Kentucky has caused a vigorous movement for the defence of Cincinnati, and, we suppose, that the effort has been sufficient and successful. Rumors reach us in various ways of the movement of Buell's army to intercept the invaders and cut off their retreat.

To Abraham Lincoln, Esq.

Sir: I address you after the manner of Mr. Horace Greeley, and being one of the Twenty Millions he undertook to represent, I have a word to say.

You are called on to emancipate all the Slaves of the Insurgents now in arms at the South, and you are told that you have authority to do this under the War power, as a high military necessity. If this be so, and I will for the present suppose that it is so, I submit to you that it would be equal to leave them pent up at the South subject to warfare and destruction by their late masters. You must go one step further and remove the impediments to their free passage into the Free States. You must abrogate those clauses in the Constitution of Indiana and the Constitution of Illinois which forbid the entrance of blacks and mulattoes into those States. And you must prohibit the State of Ohio from passing laws which she threatens to pass, prohibiting the entrance and settlement of negroes within her borders. The same power will cover it all. If you abrogate the laws of Southern States you can abrogate the laws of Northern States, and compel the people to receive among them such population as you please; and as you incline to colonizing, you will, at the same time, please order and direct that the Four Millions of "freedmen" and freedwomen and free pickaninnies be distributed, pro rata, among all the wards, cities, towns and townships in the United States. Remember the immortal words of the renowned Sam Patch: "Some things can be done as well as others;" and when you draw your mighty sword in the name of high military necessity, swing it clean round,

and let none complain of not feeling the ennobling touch of the blessed arcblade.

Yours truly, "THOMAS SMITH."

Observance of the Constitution.

It has become quite common among a class of people who would be thought extra zealous in their love of country, to talk of "striking the Constitution," and of "laying aside the Constitution" until the war is over; and if any one reminds them of the Constitution, the ready answer is, that they who talk of the Constitution must have sympathy with Rebellion! People who never read a page of law in their lives, and lawyers so-called, who never saw a book on the public law of Nations and cannot even praise the names of Grotius, Barbeyrac, and Puffendorf, can lay you down the law of War, and talk of the "War Power" as coming in aid of the Constitution. Any favorite outrage which their passions would delight to see inflicted on the Insurgent States, finds its justification in the "war power." And while they tell you in one breath, that the Insurgents have no Constitutional right to withdraw from us, they tell you in the next, that they have withdrawn and that we may deny them all benefit of the Constitution: that a failure in loyalty is a renunciation of protection.

We have the same ready opposition to lawless talk against the Constitution that we have to lawless war against it, and we are but too likely to have frequent occasion to express our dissent from the doctrines of those who claim to be released from law.

The Night Before the Battle.

WHEN all is ready on the night before the battle, and the soldier is about to renew his strength with sleep, he cannot but turn his thoughts to his wife and children at home. And if he is admonished, as soldiers often are, and as soldiers believe, the morrow will be the end of his life here, he will send them his last message, if occasion permit. In such a time and in such a feeling, was the following letter written by an officer of the Connecticut volunteers (Lt.-Col. Stone, of the 5th Regiment.) Religion, pure and undecided, does ever command and ever will command the instant respect of all men, and for a moment the bad and indifferent feel abashed before it. The good angels sat by the writer of this letter as he wrote, and his family have a priceless legacy in his jeweled words.—Lt.-Col. Stone fell in the battle of Slougher Mountain, fought the next day. The wish he expressed for the education of his son at West Point may be the means of achieving the end, even in the face of the lost spirit of office bargaining which marks all our high placed men, and all who hover around them, which would be sure to make his wish hopeless if he had lived: CAMP NEAR CULPEPER COURT HOUSE, VA., Monday, July 20, 1862.

My Dear Wife—I expect that the time has nearly arrived when we shall have a bloody battle, and I understand to night that the enemy are crossing the Rapidan with twenty-five or thirty thousand men, and advancing towards us. If so, probably before you receive this we shall have fought one of the severest battles of the war. I have set down to tell you what to do if I should be so unfortunate as to fall on the field of battle. If I am killed, I wish to have Mr. William Montgomery settle my affairs, pay all my debts, and with the remainder buy a small place for you and my children, where you could live comparatively comfortable with the pension you would receive from the Government. The children are now old enough to assist you some about the house, and in a few years, if they live, they will be grown to manhood, when I trust they will not forget their mother. I have endeavored, so far, to rear them to usefulness, and I cannot but believe they will be a comfort to you, and an honor to society, living in the fear of God; if they are guided by His holy law, they cannot go astray.

If I should fall, my body would probably be sent home; I shall wish to be laid in the cemetery at Danbury, in a lot selected for my family.

It has been my desire and intention to have Theodore educated as a soldier at West Point, if it were possible and if practicable I wish it to be so. He is or will be well calculated for a soldier, having the right temperament and constitution. Molly is active, and will succeed anywhere, if rightly directed and watched over. Seymour, the dear little fellow, I hope will outgrow his misfortune, and if possible should have a good education, that will fit him for any kind of business. If I judge rightly he will acquire knowledge faster than either of the others. All of them are so constituted that they will be easier and better governed by kindness than by harsh treatment. Every care should be taken in rearing our little girl, as her future happiness depends more upon her disposition and amiable qualities of character than does that of men; women are more dependent than the other sex.

You must not think strange that I write you thus, for it is my duty to tell you all, and as it could not be done after I am killed, it is quite proper, and but justice to you that I should do it now, while the opportunity offers. And now, my dear wife, be of good cheer. If it should please the Lord to take me from you, He has promised to be the widow's God, and Father to the fatherless. His promises are sure! And if we meet no more on earth, I hope to meet in heaven, where there shall be no more wars or rumors of wars, and the weary shall be at rest. No man could lose his life in a better cause, and although it would be a great pleasure to me to spend the remainder of my life in the midst of my family, and assist in rearing our dear children, and prepare them to fight the battle of life, still I should detest myself if I could quietly look on and refrain from lending a helping hand in this our country's emergency. As our Heavenly Father has so supplied us

with means to assist pecuniarily, I must use what he has given me—my good right arm!

And now, my dear wife, may God in His Infinite mercy protect you, and assist you to rear up our dear children in the fear of His holy name.

My Dear Children.—This may be the last time I shall ever address you, and I wish to give a little advice, which will be of great benefit to you in your intercourse with your fellow-men through life. First of all obey the will of your heavenly Father; by doing this you will always enjoy his favor. One of His commandments is to honor and obey your parents. I know you all love your kind mother, and would not willfully grieve her, but you will do it many times carelessly, if you do not try to avoid it; therefore be careful at all times to do nothing that she would not approve of. You, Molly, are the eldest and the younger ones will naturally look to you for example; be careful what examples you set before them, and always be kind to all, and watch over your brothers and sisters with a careful eye; in this way you can assist your mother very much. You are all very dear to me, and it would be one of the happiest moments of my life if I could see and converse with you a few moments this evening. That my Heavenly Father will grant me that privilege again, is my sincere prayer. Into his hands, my dear children, I commit you all. With many kisses I remain your affectionate father, H. B. STONE.

Federal Licenses due First September.

SOME of the newspapers are reminding their readers that on the first day of September licenses money will be due in the sums named below from the following described persons to the General Government:

- Apothecaries \$ 10
Auctioneers 20
Bankers 100
Billiard tables, (each) 5
Cattle brokers 10
Chain agents 10
Coal oil distillers 50
Commercial brokers 50
Confessioners 10
Circuses 50
Dentists 10
Eating houses 10
Horse dealers 10
Theaters 100
Tallow candle makers 30
Jugglers 10
Lawyers 10
Livery stable keepers 10
Manufacturers 10
Peddlers from 5 to 20
Photographers 10
Pawnbrokers 50
Physicians 10
Retail dealers 10
Retail liquor dealers 10
Surgons 10
Tobaccoists 10
Soap-makers 10
Wholesale dealers 50
Wholesale dealers in liquor 100
Rectifiers, for each license to rectify spirituous liquors, in quantities not exceeding 500 barrels of 40 gallons each 25
For each additional 500 barrels, or any fraction thereof 25
In addition to this, hotels must pay from \$5 to \$200 license, and steamers on which passengers are fed and lodged 25

Gen. McClellan Restored to Command.

We congratulate the nation! Gen. McClellan is restored to the sole command, in the field, of the Army of Virginia. Gen. Halleck resigns, of course, the General-in-Chief, supervising from Washington the movements of all our armies, and supplying to the President and his cabinet the military experience and skill of which they are destitute. The army hails the return of their old and trusted leader with exultant joy. The nation draws a long breath after its long suspense, and is assured that however gloomy our affairs, however desperate the straits into which the timidity and indecision of our rulers and the incompetency of their lately chosen general have plunged them, the capital is safe; the invading hordes cannot penetrate our northern soil. There is not a man among all our millions who does not to-day breathe freer—whom the terrible calamities of the last month have not taught, have not convinced, that Gen. McClellan is the safest general to handle our grand army. He may not have the genius of Napoleon—but he at least is head and shoulders above all the pseudo Napoleons who have imitated his dash and forgotten his prudence, and never had his genius. If he handles our armies the capital is safe. Invasion will be met. The confederate armies will be overthrown. Delay in all this is the penalty which we must pay for past blunders, but the end is now felt to be secure.

Secretary Stanton, to whom we are most indebted for these calamities which have perilled the very life of the nation—who first crippled Gen. McClellan's needful power; who first sowed distrust in faithful minds; who broke up the plan which might ere this have placed the capital of the confederacy in our power and destroyed its grand army; who has everywhere obstructed his success and derided his capacity.—Secretary Stanton, who, not content with thus wasting the millions of our treasure and watering all the hills of Virginia with the fruitless blood of our bravest and best, has lately been freshly adding to the acts of an intriguer the bold, audacious cruelty of a despot, and fills the cells of a Bastille with guiltless loyal men.—Secretary Stanton has not yet resigned. His country has drained it to the bitter dregs. What drop of anguish remains? Let it come speedily if more must come before he passes into the privacy which, rather than have left, it were better for him never to have born.

What's the matter with you?

Would be exempt—Weak back, sir, very weak back. S.—Weak knees, you mean. W.—Yes, sir, weak knees—very weak knees, can't march. S.—Yes, I'll give you a certificate—(write) "Upon my honor I hereby certify that the back of _____ is weak to the knees, a great

oward who shrinks from defending his country. Hope he will be put in the front ranks, where he can't run away.

"Surgeon," etc. W.—(Handing the Surgeon a quarter), thank you, sir, I knew I was entitled to a certificate. This rebellion, so wicked and monstrous must be put down. It has done my heart good to see the energy of the President in ordering a draft. (Here he reads the certificate and faints.)—Harford Times.

Bounty and Premium to Recruits to be Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31, 1862. To Lt. Col. W. N. Greer, Columbus, O. You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to continue the payment of bounty and premium to recruits for the old Volunteer Regiments until further orders. The month's advance will also be paid such recruits. Please notify paymasters of this. THOS. M. VINCENT, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Proclamation by the Governor.

To the Several Commissioners to Superintend Drafting: By virtue of the authority given me by the Secretary of War, I do hereby extend the time for the commencement of the execution of the order heretofore given to draft militia for the army of the United States, until the 16th day of this month, on which day you will in the manner heretofore directed, commence the execution of said order. This change of time is rendered necessary from the failure to receive the necessary returns from many of the counties in the State. In the meantime you will go steadily forward in the duty of hearing exemptions, passing upon claims that may be presented and correcting the enrollments. DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 1, 1862.

To the several Military Commissioners: Finding it necessary to extend the time the commencement of drafting the militia until the 16th inst., I made application to the Secretary of War for permission to extend the recruiting service for both the new and old regiments until that time, and I am happy to be able to announce to you that he has complied with my request. Recruiting, therefore, for all the new regiments now organizing and for the old regiments in the field, may at once be resumed and continued until the 16th of September, on the same terms and conditions, including pay and bounty, as heretofore.

For the new regiments there is wanted about 2,000 men, and for the old regiments about 21,000 men, or in all, about 23,000. Can this force be raised by voluntary enlistment, and thereby save the trouble, expense and vexation of resorting to drafting in Ohio? It is believed that it can be. More than twice that number has been raised within the past few weeks, and surely the gallant men of Ohio are not weary in their good work. The events of the past few days clearly demonstrate the necessity of this large demand upon the patriotism and gallantry of the loyal people of Ohio. Neither wards, townships nor counties should stop to inquire whether or not they have furnished their quota or share of this nation's defenders but all should do all they are able to do. It may not be amiss, however, to say in this connection that the estimate heretofore of 33 per cent. of the enrolled militia as each district's proportion is entirely too low. As, from the returns made, it is that it will require at least 40 per cent., the returns we have will furnish the number of volunteers we have up to this date; and that complete justice may be done to each separate district, you are requested to furnish the Commissioners of your respective counties with the names of all who may volunteer and be mustered in between this time and the 16th. That he may give each district due credit therefor, said Commissioner will be furnished with the quota due from each district, and will be instructed to draft only such number as will make up the deficiency. In communities where there are no recruiting officers for the regiments, the Military Committees are authorized to act as such by receiving the recruit, furnishing him subsistence, and giving him a certificate of transportation to this city, where he will be sworn in, equipped, and receive his bounty, advance pay, and transportation to the regiment he may wish to join. DAVID TOD, Governor.

An Appeal for Lint.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1862. To the Loyal Women and Children of the United States: The supply of lint in market is nearly exhausted. The brave men wounded in defense of their country will soon be in want of it, and I appeal to you to come to our aid in supplying us with this necessary article. There is scarcely a woman or child who cannot scrape lint, and there is no way in which their assistance can be more usefully given than in furnishing us the means to dress the wounds of those who fall in defence of their rights and their homes.

Railroads.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD. Trains run as follows, SUNDAYS excepted: Dayton and Sandusky Mall, 6:00 A. M. 6:30 P. M. Dayton, Toledo and Detroit, 6:00 A. M. 2:40 P. M. Cincinnati and Cincinnati, 6:00 A. M. 10:10 A. M. Dayton, Toledo and Detroit, 6:30 P. M. 10:10 A. M. Cincinnati and Cincinnati, 7:00 P. M. 6:30 and Eastern Night Express, 10:00 P. M. 8:40 A. M. The Eastern Night Express leaves Sunday Night in place of Saturday night. Trains upon Little Miami and Cincinnati & Xenia, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroads run SEVEN MINUTES FASTER THAN CINCINNATI TIME.

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Legal.

CIVIL ACTION—PETITION FOR DIVORCE. William Alfred, Plff. In Chancery Pleas against Margaret Alfred, Defdnt. (Champaign County, Ohio). The said Margaret Alfred will take notice that the said William Alfred did, on the 21st day of April, 1862, file his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Champaign county, Ohio, the object and tenor of said petition is, that the bonds of matrimony may be dissolved between said parties, and that said William Alfred shall appear, plead, answer or demur to said petition according to the rules of said Court, the same will be taken pro confesso. The said defendant is further notified that the deposition of witnesses will be taken at the office of H. C. Cramhart, in the town of Gallon, county of Crawford, Ohio, on the 19th, 20th and 21st days of September, A. D. 1862, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said days, and the examination adjourned from day to day, thereafter, until all is taken.

H. C. CRAMHART, CORWIN & DOUGLASS, Attys for Plaintiff.

TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN SNAPP, Dec'd.

On the 21st day of July, A. D. 1862, the Probate Court of Champaign Co. declared the estate of John Snapp, deceased, to be probably insolvent, creditors are therefore required to present their claims against said estate to the undersigned for allowance, within the time above mentioned, or they will not be entitled to payment. And all claims against said estate which have been presented, and not allowed by the former administrators of said estate, and not filed with the undersigned, must be presented to the undersigned, DAVID LOUDENBACK, Adm. de bonis non of John Snapp, dec'd.

ESTATE OF JOHN WOODBOURNE, Dec'd.

On the 20th September, 1862, I will sell at the door of the Court House in Urbana, one undivided sixth part of the following property, being the interest therein of the late John Woodbourne, and sold by order of Champaign Common Pleas, to-wit: One-third of the interest in one-sixth of two-thirds of the property in Urbana Female Collegiate Institute: One-sixth of lot 14, in the town of Sidney, Shelby county, O.; and of lot 45, except a parcel of 5 feet by 88 feet, fronting on Court street; One-sixth of W. of SW. 1/4, and W. of SW. 1/4 of sec. 11, town 2, north of range 6, E. in Putnam county, O.; and one-sixth of sec. 2, range 12, north of range 6, east of the north end, in Wood county. Terms.—One-third in hand, residue in one year and two years with interest. W. S. HALLAM, Adm' of John Woodbourne, dec'd.

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES! DOWNER'S Patent Hemmer and Shield FOR HAND SEWING. Is "Just the Thing" for all who use the needle. This Remarkably Simple and Novel Invention SAVES ONE-HALF the labor of hand-sewing, as it COMPLETELY PROTECTS THE FINGER FROM THE POINT OF THE NEEDLE, and makes a constant and uniform hem while the operator is sewing. NO LADY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. It is cheap, simple, beautiful and useful. The Hemmer and Shield will be sent free on receipt of the price TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Enclose Stamp for descriptive Circular and Terms.

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