

URBANA UNION

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, 1866.

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The Union of Hearts—the Union of Hands. The Union of States none can sever; The Union of Lakes—the Union of Lands And the FLAG OF OUR UNION FOREVER!

"For the States of the Union with Union of its States—a Republic and not an Empire."

DEMOCRATIC UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, GEN. BEN. LEVEVER, OF Saratoga County. FOR SENATOR JOHN THOMAS M. KEY, OF Hamilton County. FOR MEMBER HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WILLIAM LARWILL, OF Adams County.

"Make Treason Odious."

It became one of the clap-net cries of the Republican party "as it was," that "treason must be made odious," and many of the gentlemen who act as Patriots and Volunteer Aids to Divine Providence—some at 3,000 dollars a year with free passes on all the roads, and other some at the transient and tantalizing pay, of having a good chance to be seen of men—have made speeches on the Law of Treason, and shown the way how not to keep an oath to support the Constitution, and at the same time shown how to "make treason odious." The old established mode of hanging in order to show vice its own image, has many difficulties, and particularly in the number of subjects to be acted on. To hang a whole people by sections of a State at a time would be a rather large business—and might shock the town from its propriety, and so these gentlemen, the Patriots aforesaid, show a proper discretion and some refinement of taste in proposing to make the hanging process an eclectic operation—conferring the distinction on a chosen few only—and leaving the mass to be "reconstructed" at a more convenient season, into some form of public utility.

But the anxious hearts of men, and particularly the men whose hearts are anxious for the Party "as it was"—have found a way to make treason odious: they can amend the Constitution—that great Constitution which was too good a thing to make use of during the "great rebellion" the world ever saw, and so we had to put up with a few Proclamations and Order No. 38.

The Constitution "as it was" said that Congress might define the punishment of treason, but Congress had not thought of anything more than hanging—there was no confiscation and no disfranchisement and could not lawfully be any. And the Constitution said that there could be no ex post facto law, which used to mean, that an act done which was not a crime at the time could not be made a crime afterwards and punished. But in these days, when "things otherwise unconstitutional become lawful if I think them necessary"—patriots can do anything. They can amend the Constitution, and declare every body disfranchised who "took part" in the rebellion—and the Judges of justice, can keep them out or let them in, just as the run of the day, may require when they want a majority. It only requires a little usurpation in a Congress and a little moral perjury in a few legislatures to agree to it and due servility in "a free people" and the thing is done. Treason is then made odious, and odious forever, unless perchance, the odium cast with such fell intent should miss its mark and fall upon the head of its projectors.

Reputation—What Is It?

The combination of place-hunters who now hold the high places in this country, are seeking to make the impression on the public mind that somebody is bent on repudiating the Public Debt, and so bring disgrace upon the country. This somebody is of course that body of men who oppose the lawless career of this combination. The charges which bad men bring against others, ever show their own nature and their secret purposes and so is it here. If they can alarm people by the cry of Reputation as they have at times done by the shamery of Loyalty, and so keep their power, the immediate object will have been secured.

What is reputation? Is it simply declaring that a State shall not pay a money debt? or is it a breach of faith and duty in any case of public obligation? May a Party insolently accuse other people of having a purpose of refusing to pay a money debt and at the same time revoke its own pledges, violate its trusts and break their faith with persons who have confided in their pledges and acted on them.

We have just now a glaring instance of this, in regard to the National Banks "so-called." The Government proposed, whether by lawful authority is a question to be settled hereafter, at all events they proposed that if persons would or-

ganize themselves into Banking Companies, and invest their money in Government Bonds, and lodge the Bonds in the Public Treasury, they should receive circulation notes to the amount of 90 per cent. of the sum deposited—but these notes should not exceed \$300 millions.—That amount of circulation would require 334 millions of six per cent. bonds and would give the Banks 20 millions of interest from the Government.

The Banks have been made without stint, they have bought the Government Bonds, and received the "so-called" National Notes, and dispersed them widely and as no redemption is called for they are enjoying the promised benefit of gold interest on the bonds virtually bought with these irredeemable promises. Now it is proposed in the New York Tribune (19th June), a place from which propositions often become realities, that the government shall at one fell swoop cancel 300 millions of the Bonds it holds in trust and take upon itself the redemption of the whole amount of National Bank Notes, and so free itself of paying 18 millions of annual gold interest. Is that repudiation? It is a lawless substitution of the Bank's debt without interest for the Government debt bearing interest. It saves the Treasury 18 millions a year, but it is none the less a breach of faith, and is in truth a forced loan without security or presence of payment, a confiscation in fact of other men's goods to the public use, because convenient and profitable.

This breach of faith to Banks seems likely to become both generic and epidemic. When the Insurrection began and the Government was destitute of money, the Banks—the true Banks of country—came to its rescue and took 100 millions of Government Bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest. Having got the Bank's money, Mr. Chase betought him that the Banks had 160 millions of circulation which he said was so much money borrowed from the public without interest, and that the Government should seize this benefit to itself and it would be "disgraceful" for the Government to deal in suspended bank paper, he would avoid the disgrace by issuing 500 millions of irredeemable Treasury Notes.—And to enable his National Banks to enjoy a loan of 300 millions from the public without interest, he would pay them 20 millions a year as an additional boon—and by way of additional bounty to them, he would advise a tax of 10 per cent. a year on all bank notes issued under State laws! The pretended tax is meant as an engine of destruction—and the Banks that loaned the Government 100 millions in its extremity are to be annihilated.—This is not repudiation in form and letter, but it is the very soul and spirit of dishonesty—it is a lawless destruction of private rights.

The Revolution.

CERTAIN persons in each house of Congress have undertaken to pass what they call "Concurrent Resolutions," proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. If their pretended action had been in lawful form, some of the provisions in the amendment would be invalid for repugnancy to the Constitution, which forbids ex post facto laws. But their action is invalid because unauthorized by the Constitution, and revolutionary, because attempting to evade co-operation with the President in the act of law-making. Their concurrent resolutions "so-called" are of no more force than if three-fourths of each House had signed a round robin by circulation from one to another, in vacation. The act of the Secretary of State, in receiving from an enrolling committee the pretended resolutions without the President's signature, was an act beyond the duty of his office. And the act of the President in taking official notice of resolutions never submitted to him or meant so to be, was a grave mistake in dignity, and an unfortunate compliance with a studied insult to him, and an attempted outrage upon the Constitution of the Union.

The Supreme Court of Ohio.

The present Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio have shown a disposition to be subservient to Congress and to sustain the Usurpation of power over the States. They made a dodging decision in the case of Edson B. Olds vs. David Tod, which was a common act of trespass and required it to be transferred to the Circuit Court of the United States—which could have no jurisdiction of such cases between citizens of the same State. Judge Scott, of Butler, concurred in making this decision and for that reason he should not be re-elected. We must have Judges who will sustain the laws of Ohio and not surrender them to roid acts of Congress. We must have a Judge who will be true to Law and true to Ohio.

Confession of Guilt.

MR. HAUSERAK, late of the Diplomatic Alms House, was put forward as a speaker at the Convention of the Republican Revolutionists at Columbus, and he roundly declared that his party were opposed to the centralization of power in the Washington government. Why did he so declare? He did it, because, he knew in his heart that centralization is the secret purpose of his party, and the suppression of the States the certain effect of their measures. The guilty fact, when no man pursueth, and the denial of a purpose, when no charge is made is the confession of intent.

A Republican Paper on the Convention.

We print this morning two articles from the Cincinnati Daily Union, a Conservative Republican paper, in which the action of the Radical State Convention is reprehended and condemned, and a division of the Republican party in Ohio is pronounced inevitable. The election of the Democratic nominees is thought to be certain—the Radicals will dig their own grave. The articles are significant, and will be very generally read. The Union thinks another ticket will be put in the field.—Ohio Statesman.

(From The Cincinnati Daily Union.)

Their Love for the Soldiers.

The State Convention at Columbus, yesterday, owned, offered, and controlled by the Radicals, showed by passing a resolution, declaring "that the nation owes the heroic men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their patriotic service in defense of the Constitution and the Union," but beyond this simple resolution, the boys in blue were passed over in silence and contempt, except for member of the Board of Public Works, a mere nominal place, the pay of which is less than that of a laboring man on our streets. For this pitiful place, with no responsible duties to perform, and but little over \$1 per day salary, one armed soldier was re-nominated. For Secretary of State and Judge of the Supreme Court, soldiers were presented,—men who possessed all the requisites of honesty, capability and faithfulness to the Constitution, and who in many a stricken field had carried the flag of the Union in triumph, but all were defeated.

The "boys in blue" in that Convention stood no chance. The stay-at-home guards—the patriots who, like G. Volney Dorse, watched the soldiers to protect them from a fire in the rear, while they met money in their own pockets by so doing, were nominated for office, while the soldier candidates for paying office were paid by a simple unmeaning resolution for all their toils and sufferings.

As the soldiers can expect nothing from the Radicals, we trust President Johnson will see to it that the Government takes care of them, and by hurrying these Radical gentry from office, give place to the "boys in blue," and then let the Radical Senators reject them if they dare.

THE LATEST NEWS.

A NEW YORK thief secreted eight overcoats under her hoop skirt. THE New Bedford Mercury calls the new style of bonnets suppositions. THREE million people now in Paris are claimed by the latest census.

A RAILROAD conductor, at Buffalo, has been fined \$500 for ejecting a man from a car because he refused to give up his seat to a woman.

THE Democrats of Indiana opened the campaign with a mass meeting at Indianapolis, last night. Judge McDonald and General Masson were the speakers.

A MR. STRONG, late of the New York State Senate, said the editor of the Williamsburg Times for 1861, and obtained an engraving of his character by a jury. They valued it at six cents.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture has collated a mass of reports from all parts of the country, and arrives at the conclusion that about seven-tenths of an average crop of wheat may be counted upon.

THE finest residences in the South is that of W. B. Johnson, of Macon, Ga., modeled after the plans of European palaces. In order not to know how much it cost he destroyed the bills as fast as they were paid.

BRICK POMEROY, of the Lacrosse (Wisconsin) Democrat, writes to the Dayton Empire, requesting to be drawn upon at eight for fifty dollars, to be devoted to the erection of another slab on Bollmeier's grave, with the same inscription that caused the removal of the old one.

A PARTY of robbers in Bowdoinham, Maine, on Thursday night, followed the cashier of the Village National Bank, in that place, to his home, gagged his family and put them under guard. They then took the cashier back to the bank, robbed the vault of about \$67,000, locked their prisoner in the vault, and made their escape.

SOME Hebrew merchants who started sutlers shops at City Point for the purpose of fleecing soldiers to be sent there to be mustered out, have been attacked by the men, their shanties demolished, and their goods, amounting to several thousand dollars, "captured" and appropriated. During the attack one soldier was shot and wounded. One of the sufferers is a brother of Grau, the impressario.

GEN. CARRS was buried on Wednesday, the funeral being attended by a large concourse. The pall-bearers on the occasion were Judges Wilkins, Withall, Conant and Hand, ex-Governor Robert McClelland, Gen. Casey, and Messrs. Chapoton and John Owen. At the Cemetery, stretched between two maple trees, was an allegorical design, representing the national flag drooping over a casket, on which was inscribed the word "Cass," a national shield, a sword and a pen. A dim shadow of the Washington Capitol was visible in the background.

THE post mortem examination of a little girl, aged seven years, who died in Bethlehem, Connecticut, revealed the fact that her death was caused by particles which had been bitten from her finger nails. They were swallowed, and sticking into the sides of her stomach caused ulceration, and death ensued.

At Edinburg, Johnson county, Indiana, on Friday, a man named Ditman murdered Matt Bennett, a married lady. He shot her five times, beat her over the head, and finally set fire to her clothing; after which he went to a saloon, took a drink, smoked a cigar, and waited till an officer came to arrest him.

A RECONNOITERING party of Fenians are reported to have met a British guard near Pigeon Hill, Canada, on Friday.—After a brief skirmish, the Fenians retreated across the line. No lives were lost.

FIVE cases of cholera occurred in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Thursday.—Three died after a short illness. The parties all lived in an unwholesome quarter—a tenement house, on low grounds, encoircled by stagnant pools.

No less than four women died suddenly Wednesday night in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, among whom are Mrs. S. M. Penningill and Mrs. D. O'Neill.—Strange to say, each, prior to their demise, seemed in excellent health and spirits.

The editor of the Davenport, Iowa, Gazette has seen, microscopically, a portion of the muscle of a deceased victim of trichina. He says an instrument of 350 diameters exhibited no monsters that appeared larger than angle worms. The victim died at Marion, Iowa, and at his pork rack.

THE destruction of sheep by the late storm in Northern Ohio is even greater than was anticipated. In Lake county hardly a flock escaped, many growers losing from fifty to one hundred sheep. In Trumbull county the estimated loss is 1,000 head; Summit county, several thousand; Tuscarawas county, 500, and Carroll county, 600 to 800. The Michigan papers think a hundred thousand perished in that State.

In the recently handsomely fitted-up casement at Fortess Monroe, for the accommodation of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis and their family, they are now living very comfortably and pleasantly.—Their numerous friends furnish them with the various luxuries of the season, and the Government is stinting nothing to make their residence at the seaside, during the summer season, as agreeable as possible. The relaxation by the military authorities of the restraints upon the movements of Mr. Davis, is having a very beneficial effect upon his health. Thus writes a correspondent of the New York Times.

On the 16th inst., a train of 250 wagons, with merchandise valued at two million dollars, escorted by 1,500 Imperials, on the way from Matamoros to Monterey, was attacked by the Republican General Escobedo, with 4,000 men. After a severe fight, in which the native Mexicans of the Imperial force threw down their arms, but the Austrians fought desperately, the entire train was captured, together with 800 prisoners and fourteen pieces of artillery. General Olvera, the Imperialist commander, was severely wounded. It was thought this victory would force Maximilian's troops to evacuate Matamoros.

THE steamship Germania, from Southampton, has arrived at New York, bringing European advices to the 12th. The situation is not materially changed. The Emperor of Austria is reported to have started for the headquarters of the Northern army. Addresses in favor of peace had been received by the King of Prussia, which his Minister replied expressing disappointment at the "absence of devotion" exhibited. The Prussian commander, it was stated, would forcibly prevent the meeting of the Holstein Diet, but had intimated that the Estates of Schleswig-Holstein would be convoked. The consideration of the Reform Bill was resumed in the British Parliament on the 4th. United States Five-twentys were quoted in London at 65 1/2 to 65 3/4.

It is said that there is much dissatisfaction over the proceedings of the Union State Convention. It is claimed that Gen. Wildes was defeated for Secretary of State by the dexterity of one of the Secretaries of the Convention, who was so disturbed by the "noise and confusion" as to credit Smith with votes which should have been given to Gen. Wildes. The Cleveland Plain Dealer truthfully says: "The Union State Convention resolved 'that the nation owes the heroic men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratitude.' And then to show how exceedingly grateful they were to those soldiers who aided to put down the rebellion, they defeated two or three general officers who were candidates before the Convention. The Abolitionists are deeply 'grateful'—but the officers go into the hands of the civilians."

COLD COMFORT.—We think there is some cold comfort in the following from Mr. Fleming's own paper. How these Republican brethren love one another! "CONFIRMED.—We see by the official dispatches from Washington under date of June 18th, that D. M. Fleming, Esq., has been duly confirmed by the Senate, as U. S. Revenue Assessor for the 4th District of Ohio. While this settles the case in a most satisfactory manner to the present incumbent, it affords but cold comfort to certain gentlemen that we wot of who have been on the anxious bench for a spell. Don't hurry matters gentlemen, the weather is cool and the corpse will keep."

THE LARGEST HORSE IN THE STATE, Richard T. Merwin, Esq., has a mare that he uses in a "horse-power" that weighs seventeen hundred and twenty pounds. Its shoes appear as though they would cover a peck measure, and her strength is in proportion to her size. She is but eight years old, and has gained two hundred pounds in a year and a half.—New Haven Journal.

A MAN playing the role of a census taker, stopped at a house in South Boston a few minutes Saturday afternoon, and after he left, all the small silverware that could be pocketed wasn't to be found. It was afterward discovered that he had been one of Ben. Butler's clerks, at New Orleans.—Dayton Empire.

SENATOR SPRAGUE'S "smiles" would be popular here on Sundays.—N. Y. World.

Printing and Papering.

HARRY WILLIAMS, (Late of Cincinnati), House and Sign Painter, Paper Hanger & Glazier, Two Doors west of Weaver House, URBANA, OHIO. All work done with neatness and dispatch. Particular attention paid to city jobs. 1866-17.

INSURE AGAIN

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Columbus, Ohio.

Chartered by the State of Ohio in 1865.

STATEMENT OF FINANCES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Capital Stock, Cash Assets, and Total Assets.

By the laws of Ohio each stockholder is liable for the indebtedness of the corporation 10 days the amount of his stock held, towards the ultimate liability of the stockholders.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!!

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Causing Loss of Life or Personal Injury.

Such as Accidents incidental to travel by railway, steamboats, or other modes of conveyance.

PREFERABLE TO LIFE INSURANCE.

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For Children Teething.

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Relief and Health to Your Infants.

MECHANICSBURG WOOLLEN MILLS.

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Carding and Spinning.

Also, Stocking Yarn.

REMINGTON & SONS.

Manufacturers of Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets and Carabines.

Pocket and Belt Revolvers.

Rifle Cases, Revolving Rifles.

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