

TERMS—\$2.00 a year, payable in advance.
Address, J. W. Hoop, Urbana, Ohio.



THE UNION OF HEARTS—The Union of Hands
The Union of Minds—The Union of Souls
And the Peace of Our Union Forever!

"The States of the Union with Union
of the States."

For President of the United States.
HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic
National Convention.

"If Greenback is good enough for the Mer-
chant, Farmer, Mechanic and Soldier, who pays
taxes, they are good enough for the Bondholder
who pays no taxes."

Democratic State Ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
THOMAS HUBBARD, of Logan.
SUPREME JUDGE,
WILLIAM E. FINCK, of Perry.
MEMBER BOARD PUBLIC WORKS,
ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cayuga.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
SAM'L J. KIRKWOOD, of Seneca.
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,
JOHN M. WEBB, of Mahoning.

THE REVOLUTION—A NEW PHASE.

The Congress by a pretended law called
the *tenure of office act*, and by a per-
sistence in having in the War Department
a person who acts as their party agent and
not as an aid to the President in the exe-
cution of law.

On the 3d Feb., the House passed a
Resolution calling on the War Depart-
ment for copies of correspondence be-
tween the Secretary of War and the
President limiting his authority, and for
copies of correspondence between the
President, and the General in Chief, on
the same subject. The Resolution was
eminently indecent, though the House
seems not to be aware of it. It is the
first time in the history of the Govern-
ment that a House of Congress has asked
for a private correspondence between
the President and one of his subordi-
nates and it is the first time that a Sec-
retary has been found to act as purveyor
of things outside of his Department.—
On the next day the Secretary sent in
his answer that he had no correspond-
ence with the President since 12th Au-
gust. There was no correspondence in
that office between the President and
General Grant, but the obliging secretary
was furnished with copies by the obli-
ging General Grant—and these were sent
to the House. The whole affair shows
on the face of it that it was a concoction
between the Secretary, the General and
the House Faction. The letters were
read and received with applause!!!

The correspondence thus developed
consists of letters between Mr. Johnson
and Mr. Grant about a misunderstanding
between them as to the retention of
the Secretary's office by Mr. Grant. It
is called a question of veracity by Mr.
Grant's adherents by which is under-
stood intentional falsehood. Mr. Grant
stands at a slight disadvantage in this;
the four members of the Cabinet who
were present agree with the President as
to what Mr. Grant said. Mr. Grant
however is a brave man, and he boldly
charges on the whole five, and asks the
nation to believe him and not the five.
A little defect in veracity will not hurt
him at Chicago; and as his last letter
to Mr. Johnson is marked with lan-
guage not used by gentlemen; that will
not hurt him; and as he has shown some
readiness at joining in a plot, that will
not hurt him. It is to be especially no-
ted that the too ready resolution of the
House was passed an hour before Mr. Grant's
last letter was delivered to the President,
and it is to be especially noted also that
Mr. Johnson is writing a reply to that
letter which the House will endeavor to
dodge and refuse: It is to be hoped that
they will succeed in refusing it and then
it will be all the more sought for and
read.

P. S.—For Grant men, only.

On 24th Jan. Gen. Grant applied to
the President for written instructions,
about obeying Mr. Stanton's orders, in
a matter of such importance being un-
willing to follow merely verbal orders.—
On the 28th he renewed his request in
another note. On the 29th the Presi-
dent endorsed on the first note, that of
the 25th, his positive order to Gen. Grant,
not to obey any order from the War
Department assumed to be issued by direc-
tion of the President, unless such order,
is known by the General commanding the
armies of the United States to have been
authorized by the Executive. The General
then sees Mr. Stanton and on the next
day informs the President, that he shall
in all cases assume that Mr. Stanton's
orders were expressly authorized—and
then later he writes to the President
that he shall obey the laws, and that he
thinks that the President meant to draw
him into trouble. If that was his pur-
pose why did he not say so and do so
without asking directions? When he
got verbal directions, why did he ask for
written ones? Is he a trickster and a
man of Impenetrability to get some writ-
ten evidence?

THE GEORGIA CASE AND THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED
STATES.

SOME Republican papers are exultant
and Democratic papers dejected at the
opinion of the Supreme Court, in the
case of the State of Georgia, which had
asked an injunction against the Congress
Usurpations. There is no ground for
either the case is decided on the ground
that there is no question of injured
property made in the bill and that the
question is a political one. The court
could not give an opinion in the Recon-
struction acts without *logging them in*.

The URBANA UNION spoke of this
bill when first filed, and spoke as fol-
lows: the 17th April, 1867:

"THE KIDNAPPED STATES."—The
Southern States, now attempted to be
overborne and suppressed by the usurp-
ation of Congress, have endeavored to
avert the destruction of their States, by
asking from the Supreme Court of the
United States an injunction to restrain
the pretended act of Congress called the
"Occupation Bill." The relief sought
must, of course, be refused, because the
Supreme Court have no jurisdiction.—
For the very reason that the act is void,
no court in chancery could give relief,
for it is a simple case of trespass in the
officers who enforce the void act, and in
cases of trespass, a court will not enjoin
except in cases of irreparable injury and
that rule relates to the injury of prop-
erty.

Besides it is a political question which
belongs to another forum.

To have a decision by the Supreme
Court, a case must be brought in a State
Court against some person acting under
the void law. The person sued would
perhaps claim the benefit of the transfer-
act and take his case to a Circuit Court,
from which it could come by appeal to
the Supreme Court. This involves delay
and in this case delay is fatal for a
time, but for a time only.

The present application will of course
be refused.

AARON HARLAN.

ANOTHER of our older lawyers has
left this life. Aaron Harlan died on the
8th Jan. 1868, at San Francisco. He
removed from Ohio in 1866 with his
family to become residents of California
—a step regretted by his friends at the
time, as somewhat too late in life to go
among strangers and begin the World
anew—instead of remaining among the
friends who had known him from youth,
and esteemed him for his energy and tal-
ents no less than for his many good
qualities.

His father, George Harlan, was one
of the early settlers of Warren county,
Ohio, and prominent among people of
his day in all matters connected with
developing the country, and accordingly he
would be an efficient promoter of the
winter schools then maintained by the
voluntary co-operation of the people.—
In these, young Harlan received his first
instruction—and in turn became a teach-
er, as all young men of sufficient capac-
ity were selected and urged to be by
their neighbors as a public duty. Thus
our early men were trained and when
they came to fill public places they had
no cause to feel regret that they had not
lived in the days of taxation schools.

Aaron Harlan studied law and settled
in Xenia, where he practiced with suc-
cess. He represented his county in the
Senate of Ohio, was a member of the
Constitutional Convention, and after-
wards represented his district in Con-
gress. He was at one time possessed of
a large property, and by the accumula-
tion of debt, of which we know not the
origin and progress, he finally made a
forced sale and left Ohio, to try his for-
tunes in a new land. He was then sixty-
four years of age, and that is too late
in life for a man to leave his old home,
even if he have no need of gaining
wealth anew. He left a widow and sev-
eral daughters. They are left without
his stay and help, but if they have his
energy and cheery spirit they will not
suffer, and their lot will be maintained.

THE MILITIA OF OHIO.

We have intended for some time to
call attention to the importance of hav-
ing an organized militia in Ohio—a real
militia that can be relied on as the ul-
timate and final aid in the execution of
the laws—the safeguard against domes-
tic disturbances, and the repelling force
against disturbance from without. This
militia must be under the control of
Ohio and Ohio only. Congress may
provide for calling forth the militia but
that must be upon the Governor, and
Ohio laws must provide for their detail.
Congress have no power over the men
who compose our militia, and the most
strenuously must no more be seen of Congress
agents setting up drafting wheels in
Ohio. If attempted it must be resisted,
and if any person pretends to exercise
any enrollment power under any pre-
tended act of Congress, he should be ar-
rested and tried, and punished. No more
important duty can claim the attention
of our Legislature now.

PROTECT THE BALLOT.

We are urged to call attention to a
practice used by election managers in
having their party tickets printed on
colored paper. The object is to detect
how a man votes and so harass him in
his business if he dares to vote his own
choice. The intent of the managers is
dishonest and the purpose is oppression
—and to interfere with the freedom of
elections. There ought to be a law re-
quiring all election tickets to be printed
on white paper, without emblems; and
to prevent trick in other ways, the tick-
ets should be of uniform width, for if

the slightest chance is given for dodge,
the tricksters will use it. We hope that
the Legislature now in session will take
the matter in hand and give us such a
law as cannot be evaded or violated with
impunity. *Protect the ballot.*

RESTORATION—GIVE US RESTORATION.

We don't mean Restoration of the
Southern States nor restoration of the
Union—but the Restoration of the good
old days when gentlemen and gentlemen
only were appointed to fill high places in
the Government, and when gentlemen
were elected to hold seats in Congress.—
From the infliction of rule by Baboons
and Blackguards and from the ravages of
oath breaking law makers, good Lord
deliver us!

"THE VILLAIN GAZETTE."

"The Villain Gazette," so-called,
is much exercised at the death of a ne-
gro at Frankfort by a Lynch mob, be-
cause it says that the man was innocent.
Let it go further back. Did it show
grief at the death of Mrs. Surratt, before
she was hanged at Washington, before
a "Lynch Court" of Shoulder Strap
man and Stantonized to death. Give us
the grief, Mr. Gazette, for that case, and
then the people can hear you on the
negro.

THE 'LOYAL' MEN AT HOME.

The following lines (with the excep-
tion of one verse and a few slight chang-
es,) were contributed by a gentleman of
this place, in 1864, to the New York
World. They are handed us for publi-
cation, as a matter of interest to that pa-
triotic class who served their country so
seasonally (with their tongues), during
that trying period and are still in the
service (with the same weapons) clamor-
ing that the objects they labored for
must be secured by "reconstruction" and
the Africanization of the South.—
The "reviser" is dedicated (not however
"by permission" we regret to say,) to
Senator Sumner, an eminent type of the
"Home Patriot":

Am.—We are coming Father Abraham:
We are burning Father Abraham,
With patriotic zeal and fervor,
The importance of the struggle
I am sure we deeply feel;
We think our Uncle's sons-in-law,
Our neighbors boys also,
To the glory fields of slaughter
Like the good soldiers of olden days;
Our loyal blessings on their heads
Most gratefully we'll pour,
While we send them Father Abraham,
Three hundred thousand more,
While we send them Am.

If you look across the hill tops
That meet the Northern sky,
Long hungry lines of substitutes
Your vision may descrie;
The roads of Massachusetts swarm,
With "darkies" from afar,
To claim the liberal bounty
So freely offered there;
And greenbacks in the midnight gleam
And patriots loudly roar,
We are coming Father Abraham
Three hundred thousand more,
While we send them Am.

The West and South have lots of men,
White, yellow, black and brown,
And we have lots of money
To pay the bounties down;
To have them do the fighting
In place of us you see,
To save our homes and business
The very thing would be,
And we can run our factories
Just as we did before,
While we send them Father Abraham
Three hundred thousand more,
While we send them Am.

With Douglas deeds of tongue and pen
As in the days gone by,
We'll help you Father Abraham
To fight 'em till we die;
But why stir Father Abraham
Our neck desires talk
And make us do the fighting,
When we only want to talk;
To brave the dangers of the field
Don't let us, we implore,
But we'll send you Father Abraham
Three hundred thousand more,
But we'll send them Am.

MARSHAL BROWN'S PUPS.—Snoozy
Hall is played out. The "benevolent
funds" of the G. A. R. are all invested
in gubs and California—So as to have
nothing to help a one-legged soldier on his
way home. The G. A. R. is broke. The
"colored men and brother" has proved
"uncertain" like white men. As the
darkey said when his heel got on fire, "it
is time something should be did," and it
has been did.

We now have for the next Campaign a
new political organization.
Mack in his last letter to the Commer-
cial says, "They call the Grant Clubs
"Marshal Brown's Pups." All hail the great hereafter. Make
way for the loyal "pups."

[From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 4.]
NEGRO SUPREMACY AT THE NORTH
THE HEAVY OF NEGRO EQUALITY
AT THE SOUTH.

GIVE the negro political equality in
the ten disfranchised States, or any of
them—involving the right to vote and
to hold office—and there will, as a mat-
ter of course, be negroes in Congress, as
Representatives and Senators.

The negro Congressman will, of course,
nominate for his own race, cadets to
West Point and middies to Annapolis,
and they must and will be appointed.

Before graduation these negro elevés
will associate with their white comrades
on footing of perfect equality—they will
sleep, mess, study, march, and camp with
them—some of the negroes must and
will be made sergeants and corporals,
&c., and will be in command of white
cadets.

After graduation, these negro cadets
become brevet lieutenants, &c., in the
regular army and navy, commanding
white officers, and sailors who must re-
ceive and submit to, from the negro, all
the insolence, curses, blows, and tyranny
which are too often exhibited by superi-
ors. How frequently this would be
shown by a negro officer to white subor-
dinates. The white private must hold
his negro officer's horse, stand sentry at
his quarters, form his guard of honor,
black his boots, brush his clothes, and
run on his errands.

In the process of time the negro bre-
vet lieutenant, &c., is promoted by senior-
ity—twelve months after he shall have
graduated a new class graduates, and he
ranks the cadets of the new class, white

and black. In time the negro lieuten-
ant will become captain, major, colonel,
and general by the inevitable operation
of the removal, resignation, or death of
his seniors.

The young gentlemen of Massachusetts
and New York—the youth of the
Winthrop and Adams, of the Living-
stons and Schuylers—the sons of the
merchants, mechanics, and farmers of
the North, must touch their hats to, and
must salute their negro commanding or
senior officer, though he be black as the
ace of spades. They must receive and
obey his orders; submit to his reprimand;
endure in respectful silence his
insolence of word, look, or manner; be
ruled by the negro's will, and take from
the negro what it is often hard to bear
from a white man, or they must be cas-
tered or shot, if in a burst of indignation
they resent or resist.

The white soldier must share his camp
and tent—must mess and march and as-
sociate with his negro comrades.

The negro becomes a fixed and con-
stituent part of the regular army and
navy of the United States—with all the
influence and power of evil or oppres-
sion which are incident to that position.

We can conceive of the odium, of the
disgust of the service this will produce
—how entirely it will driven out and
keep out decent white men—how it will
throw the whole army and navy into the
hands of the negro, or his white paras-
ites—how it will stir up the passions of
soldiers and sailors, and utterly demoral-
ize the services in material, in subordi-
nation, and in tone.

With the position and power this will
give the negro, can he be, will the negro
consent permit himself to be, denied so-
ciality and admittance to your assemblies
and firesides? Such denial will arouse
his brutality, and intensify his disposi-
tion to abuse the privileges of his posi-
tion.

Is not this one of the legitimate, in-
evitable, and logical results of granting
political equality to the negro in any
one or more States? Permit the one,
can the other be prevented?

Follow out the same line in all the de-
partments of the civil service—give the
negro of the South political equality,
and can you keep him out of Congress?
If he gets into Congress, how can you
deny or withhold from him any office,
gift, right, or perquisite incident to that
position?

Such equality once accorded, in any
degree, ensures his infusion into the
whole political and social system of the
entire country—a dangerous and most
hostile element. Shall these things be?

DEATH OF WILLIAM M. MEFFORD.

With feelings of profound sorrow we
are this week called upon to announce
the death of our esteemed friend and
townsman William M. Mefford, which
occurred on Friday evening last, at his
residence in this city, of disease of the
lungs. The deceased had been grad-
ually sinking for some time past, al-
though able to go about and attend to business
almost up to the time of his death.—
On that evening, about 8 o'clock, it be-
ing stormy, he raised the windows and
closed the shutters in his sitting room,
and in a moment after resuming his seat
he expired.

Mr. Mefford was about forty-five years
of age. He was a man of more than
ordinary intelligence, and was well in-
formed on all subjects relative to poli-
tics and history; and although he was
not a member of any church, he had
strong religious convictions, and was
fond of conversing on scriptural topics.

He was a man who had a scrupulous re-
gard for the truth, and was governed by
principle in all his acts. In politics, Mr.
Mefford was an Old Line Whig, and al-
though he acted with the Republican
party for many years, the moment that
party proved itself to be a disunion
party and advocated negro equality, he left
it, and took his stand in the Democratic
ranks. He was appointed Post Master
in Mount Vernon by President Johnson,
but a factional Senate refused to confirm
the appointment, solely on account of
his well-known opposition to negro su-
premacacy.

The mortal remains of Mr. Mefford
were consigned to their last resting place
on Sunday afternoon, attended by the
Fremont of Mt. Vernon, the Masons and
Old Fellows (of both which societies he
was an honorable member,) and by a
large concourse of citizens. The funeral
services took place at the Disciples
Church, and the Rev. Mr. Moffet deliv-
ered a very solemn and impressive ad-
dress on the occasion.—Mt. Vernon Ban-
ner.

HOW WILL THEY COME UP?

WITH an air of great satisfaction the
Journal gives place to the following in
its editorial columns on the 6th:

Donn Platt, in a letter to the New
York Tribune, says of the Democratic
party: "It is the organized ignorance
and blind prejudices of the land, and is
therefore immortal. At the great day,
when the Almighty calls the people to
judgment, the Democratic party will
come up shouting for a 'white man's
Government,' and avowing its solemn
determination to 'vote the ticket, the
whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.'"

On a former occasion this same Donn
Platt declared that from the first inaug-
uration of President Lincoln until his
death, "the thieves were all in office,"
and that they stole with such impunity
that all honest men stood aghast, and
that when one thief was turned out it
was succeeded by another thief. These
were all Republicans—belonging to the
party that claims pre-eminence as a moral
and intelligent party. "At the great
day, when the Almighty calls the people
to judgment," how will these fellows—
communicants in good standing in the
Republican party—come up?—Ohio
Statesman.

TOUCHING THE PURITANS.—Who was
the first Puritan? Satan. Undoubtedly
that illustrious malignant was the real
original, historically, as he is metaphori-
cally, the true type of the Puritanic char-
acter. He set up the banner of revolt
in Heaven because of his puritan notions.
Things were not done as he thought
they should be, and he determined to
force his principles on the majority, as if
he had been in Massachusetts, he 'ag-
itated' and got himself thrown out of
the window. His name signifies Adver-
sary. That is Puritanism, in a word,
Puritans are the adversaries wherever
they are. Put them down in a mou-

CLIPPING.

Down!
STILL LOWER
DOWN!

At the Headquarters of Joseph Fisher, No. 7 Miami-street.
As we are determined to follow up our declaration to sell goods

25 Per Cent. Cheaper
Than any other house in the Trade in the county. We have accordingly

MARKED DOWN!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

CLOTHING
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Hats and Caps, Trunks, &c. &c.

and will offer for the next

30 DAYS

Men's Heavy Suits for 8.00 worth 15.00
do. do. do. 10.00 worth 18.00
do. Fine Cassimere Suits, 15.00 worth 25.00
do. Heavy Overcoats, as low as 4.00

Boys' Overcoats, as low as \$2.50. Undershirts and Drawers at 50 cents
each, such as we used to sell for \$1.50, and all other goods on our line at pro-
portionately low figures. In addition to the above goods, we have just received

Five Hundred Cavalry Jackets,
Three do. Military Overcoats,
Five do. Infantry Pants,

which must be disposed of within the next 20 days, and will be offered

25 Per Cent. Cheaper
than they can be bought of any other house in town.

Bear this assertion in mind! Call at the
OLD RELIABLE HEAD-QUARTERS
At Number 7 Miami-st.,

URBANA, OHIO.
Urbana, Nov. 19, 1867. JOSEPH FISHER.

CLOTHING.

The Latest News
FROM THE

'OLD RELIABLE'

Clothing Establishment of Urbana.

Great Bargains
IN
CLOTHING

For Men and Boys,
GIVEN & KENAGA'S

Old Reliable Clothing House,
North-east corner Public Square
and Scioto-street,
who have now on hand a large and choice stock of

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings,
&c., &c.,
which they are offering at

Greatly Reduced Rates
to suit the great decline.

FINE BROADCLOTH SUITS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH
CASSIMERE SUITS

READY-MADE CLOTHING
of every description.

Give Us a Call
Before purchasing. We are confident of pleasing all
both in goods and price. Our well known cutter, Mr.
March, is left to do the best towards giving customers the
best fit.

URBANA, Nov. 27, 1867. GIVEN & KENAGA.

CLOTHING.

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