

Third, all the charges preferred in
count against President Young, so far
as we have learned, are open to the
damaging objection that they are made
and sustained by confessed or under-
stood criminals, bitter apostates, or
other avowed enemies, and conse-
quently by persons who may well be
suspected to be by no means superior
to perjury, nor impervious to bribery.
Seeing this, and considering the refusal
of the courts to grant bail, the official
proposition to place the bail, if granted,
at an unprecedentedly high figure in such
cases, it is difficult for the community
here to understand how it is that "a
fair and impartial trial" can be ex-
pected by the country at large, unless
some official means be adopted to pre-

ing of these odious vices among a people who have no sympathy with wickedness, and who are not to be deceived by the leather and iron armor of the foreigner. And we respectfully urge the Federal Government and Legislature to arise up in aid of the oppressed, and to issue a strong and imperative calling, as the paramount guardians of our rights and liberties, and to withdraw all patronage and support, responsible or irresponsible, from any person who encourages, aids, infamously, and that there may be no Territory under the dominion of the United States free from the presence of the slave, and that the Territory, which, if not restrained, will bleed and destroy this nation, as they did Bosnia and Governor, and many instances of anti-slavery sentiment, and that the Government of the nation will be held responsible for him who slanders from Mount Sinai the moral code, which our nation has chosen as the basis of its civilization, and the degradation of an offshoot God.

And that a business of morals Messrs. Grange, Lusk & Company would like to

401. Journal of the

10-10-68

CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1801. It is a very important document, as it is the first official communication of the new administration. The President, James Madison, discusses the state of the Union and the challenges facing the new government. He mentions the recent election and the transition of power from John Adams to himself. He also discusses the state of the economy and the need for reform. The letter is a classic example of the "Farewell Address" of a President, as it is the last official communication of the outgoing administration.