



Delegate Elections.

Pursuant to rules adopted by the Democratic party of Bedford county, at their regular meeting held in February, 1856, which rules are now in force, the Democratic Vigilance Committee of the several townships and boroughs of Bedford county, are hereby requested to give written notice that elections will be held in their respective districts, on SATURDAY, THE 20th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from each district to represent such district in the coming Democratic County Convention, said Convention to meet in the borough of Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 23rd DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a County Ticket to be composed of one person for the office of Assembly, one person for the office of Prothonotary, one person for the office of Sheriff, one person for the office of Treasurer, one person for the office of Commissioner, one person for the office of Poor Director, and one person for the office of Auditor, and also to appoint three Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Somerset and Huntingdon counties to nominate a candidate for Senator. The Democratic voters of the several townships and boroughs, are also requested to attend to the election of Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year, which committees will be chosen on the same day on which the Delegate Elections are advertised to be held. Return of the result of these elections, will be made to the undersigned, on the day of the meeting of the County Convention.

By order of the Democratic Co. Committee,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Ch'n.
May 27, 1863.

"Sympathizers With Treason."

At the announcement of the death of Gen. Jackson, sympathizers with treason in this peculiar spot, hung their heads in despair and would have gone down in sack-cloth and ashes if it would have restored him to life. Nothing but downright cowardice keeps them from joining the Southern army, and if they had three grains of manliness they would never be found voluntarily under the protection of a government which they from the very bottom of their tiny hearts desire to destroy.—Bedford Inquirer.

Were it not that the author of the paragraph above quoted, speaks for a party, we would not dignify his falsehoods with even a passing notice; but, as through him the Abolitionists of this county address the people, we feel it our duty to expose the malice and falsity of his statements. Now, you venomous black-snake, who are the "sympathizers with treason in this peculiar spot?" Name them, if you please, but be careful when you do so, not to make any legal blunder. There are some people in this town who will not permit you, nor any other Abolitionist, to hiss at them with your snaky insinuations about "secession sympathy." As for yourself, if you (or any other viper like you) dare to say that we are a "sympathizer with treason," we pronounce you in advance, a liar and a slanderer. You know, in your own venomous heart, that there is not one Democrat in the Borough of Bedford who has any sympathy with treason. You know that you willfully, deliberately and maliciously uttered a lie when you spoke of such persons living in our midst. You know that you publish such falsehoods for partisan purposes, in order to divert the attention of the public from the monstrous crimes of which your party leaders are guilty, and to save the necks of the thieves and rascals who are now engaged in plundering the pockets of the people. A pretty fellow you are, truly, to talk about sympathy with treason. Your party, through its leaders, is steeped in treason. The men that do the thinking for it, proclaim their hostility to the old Union, and, therefore, to the Republic, which is treason itself. Can you deny this? No, you dare not. You know it is true. As to Stonewall Jackson, there is not a decent white man in all the North, who now that this great foe-man is dead, will not accord to his memory that respect which is due to all men of genius, even if their talents be employed contrary to our wishes or tastes, or in opposition to our interests as individuals or as a nation. We advise the demagogue who talks about sympathy with treason, to read the leading organs of his own party on the subject of the death of Stonewall Jackson. There is not one of them that does not praise his virtues and extol his skill and bravery as a general. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a lengthy article in the New York Independent, canonizes Jackson and places him safe in heaven. But the fierce brawler, the bold and blood-stained warrior, of the Inquirer, would have people dig open the grave of the departed foe-man, and ghoul-like, tear his dead body with savage teeth. The grave is no barrier to his vengeance; nay, he would spit his venom upon the white robe of a saint in heaven, were it not that no viper like he can ever get so near the celestial portal.—Eternally loyal and brimming over with patriotism, he would dance a jig upon the tomb of Stonewall Jackson, and "nothing but downright cowardice keeps him from joining the Federal army," for the purpose of capturing the last resting place of the departed rebel.

According to Abolition opinion every man is a Copperhead who is for the Constitution.

A Base Lie Nailed!
A Few Words for the Soldiers!!

"The Copperhead family have infused a most unwholesome dislike to the soldiers of the Union every where."

Thus speaks the Bedford Inquirer in its last issue. By the "Copperhead family," we presume, is meant the Democratic party. At least the Inquirer man, whenever he tries to be severe upon the Democracy, calls them by this endearing title. Now, it is scarcely necessary for us to deny the charge contained in the above sentence, for every honest citizen must admit that it is false. But lest the soldiers, for whose special benefit (?) the paragraph was indited, might think, if we made no response to this charge, that we could not successfully refute it, we give it this passing notice.

Soldiers! It is false that the Democratic party is your enemy. It is false that it does not desire your welfare. Its great heart beats with pity for your privations and sufferings. Its very soul yearns for your safe return from the battlefield. No! no! The demagogues that visited you in camp to proselyte you to Abolitionism, by poisoning your minds with malicious lies about the Democracy, are at their old game. For the purpose of luring you into the coils of the Blacksnake, they tell you that Democrats harbor "dislike" to the soldiers. They hope thus to stir up your feelings against the Democratic party, which accomplished, they deem you an easy prey to their toils. For such of you as are Democrats this trap is especially laid. Nor would it in the least disappoint the hopes of these tricky scoundrels, if in your indignation at the supposed enmity of Democrats to your class, you would engage in riot, arson and bloodshed, provided only their political opponents would be your victims. Do you not see what these devils incarnate are at! Do you not penetrate the thin gauze of patriotism with which they overspread the net-work of their hellish designs, and do you not perceive the Blacksnake coiled underneath, ready to wind his deadly folds about you? It needs no sage's eye to look through the transparent covering intended to conceal this Abolitionist pitfall. Common sense peers through it at a glance, and Reason tears it into tatters.—But there is, perhaps, another reason why these Abolition hell-hounds are trying to kindle your hatred against us Democrats. It is simply because we are your friends. When speculating rascals, the pimps and favorites of Abolition officials, foisted "shoddy" clothing and wooden-soled shoes upon you, we Democrats exposed them and compelled them to do you justice. When miserable food was served you and your pay withheld from you for months after it was due, we Democrats again insisted upon your rights. When officers were placed over you who wholed you into slaughter-pens and had your fellow soldiers butchered by the thousand, we Democrats protested against their continuance in command and rested not till they were removed. When attempts were made to degrade you by placing you side by side with negro soldiers, we Democrats took up your plea of white superiority and prosecuted it regardless of prisons or exile. And when the great fraud was committed upon you, by which the object of the war was changed from that of the restoration of the Union to the forcible Abolition of negro slavery, and you were dragged into a war for the negro, notwithstanding the fact that you had enlisted only to fight for the Union, we Democrats insisted that a great wrong had been inflicted upon you and upon the country. For these sins against the immaculate Abolitionists, we are to be punished, provided you can be persuaded to take us in hand. The Abolitionists themselves are too cowardly to undertake it. They want you, soldiers, to do it for them. Should you not rather punish them for presuming you ignorant enough to believe their lies?

By order of the Democratic Co. Committee,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Ch'n.
May 27, 1863.

Great Meeting of the "Union Leek!"

On Saturday night last, the "Union Leek" had a meeting in the Court House, at which were present six male "Leekers" and sixteen ladies. Hon. A. King made a speech which held the large and enthusiastic meeting spell-bound for some time. Rev. George Sigafos—the inevitable George—then arose to deliver himself of his usual surplus patriotism, when twelve of the sixteen ladies left the room inconspicuously. Not at all discouraged by this direct blow at his oratorical powers, George proceeded with his harangue and told his audience that the "Leek" must be conducted on the principle upon which the old Temperance societies were carried on; that is, instead of pretending to be "tee-totalers" and at the same time drinking behind the door, the Leekers should outwardly insist that they are no politicians, but behind the curtain they might play at politics as much as they please. Whilst our reverend friend was engaged in eliminating this great principle, speaking was going on from two other stands, to wit: the Secretary was talking to the President, and the wisest man in town was engaged in doing the same thing to Mr. King, and each in as loud a voice as that of the main speaker, Rev. Mr. Sigafos. The meeting having thus become rather demonstrative, it was thought best by the "Leekers" to adjourn it, which was accordingly done. This meeting speaks well for the loyalty of Bedford. Copperheads, beware!

Speaking from Three Stands.

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM!

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Another Outrage upon the Press.

On Wednesday, the 20th inst., the office of the Huntingdon Monitor was destroyed by a couple of returned volunteers, who did their work of destruction in the presence of a large and admiring assemblage of the Abolition inhabitants of "the ancient borough." The Monitor was a mild but firm Democratic paper and the only crime of its editor was his refusal to endorse the evil deeds of the Abolition conspirators. Well, Huntingdon "cannot escape history." Let it be written down that in the latter half of the enlightened nineteenth century, the town of Huntingdon, heretofore supposed to be a part and parcel of "the land of the free and the home of the brave," the private property of a law-abiding citizen was ruthlessly destroyed and his personal safety secured only by speedy flight. Let it also be recorded that when this outrage was committed George Taylor was President Judge of the Huntingdon district, that William Lewis was editor of the Globe, and let the name of the Sheriff who refused to make any effort to quell the riot, be handed down to the lowest depths of historical infamy.

The following address has been published by some of the true and decent people of Huntingdon:

HUNTINGDON, PA., May 21, 1863.

To the Democracy of Huntingdon County: An important hour in the history of our country is upon us. The question which presses itself home to every freeman now is, shall the rights and liberties of the citizen be preserved, or shall the violence of a bloody mob override the majesty of the law, and destroy both property and life? In a crisis like this we appeal to the sovereign people; they are alike the source of virtue and of power, and their will, to be obeyed, needs but to be known. True to the sublime cause of constitutional liberty in the early struggles, they will not desert it now, when the fires of persecution light its grand march to victory!

Feeling deeply, as all citizens who love law and order must feel, the outrage committed on the office of the Monitor, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., we hereby unite in a call for a mass meeting of the Democrats of Huntingdon county, to be held in the Court House, on Friday, the 29th of May, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to give expression to our utter abhorrence of such violence and brutality, and to renew our allegiance to the rights of the citizen and the Constitution of the Union.

Freemen of Huntingdon county! shall your voice be hushed by the mob? Shall your property be destroyed, and your persons endangered, and that, too, in the name of liberty? Never! By the sacred altars of our father, we swear never, NEVER!

Then come in numbers and in power to the mass meeting, and in obedience to the law of the land, let us both assert and maintain our rights. The Monitor must be re-established, and every moment of delay broods peril to our cause. Let there be a thousand Democrats in council. There is no man who loves liberty, that cannot devote one day to its holy cause. John S. Miller, R. Bruce Petrikon, W. P. McNite, A. Johnston, J. Simpson Africa, E. L. Everhart, F. Helfright, F. R. Wallace, W. Colon, A. P. Wilson, G. Ashman Miller, John R. Lightner, George Mears, R. Milton Speer, Joseph Rigger, Daniel Africa, Valentine Hoover, A. Owen.

Great Religious Concourse.

On Saturday last the "yearly meeting" of the Dunkers, a very large and pious sect, commenced its sessions at Clover Creek, a few miles North East of Woodberry. An immense concourse of people was in attendance. The number of persons thus gathered together, is estimated by some at ten thousand. Many, if not all, of the eminent preachers of the sect, were informed, were present. There was preaching from a number of stands, and many of the sermons were truly interesting and instructive. Persons from a great distance were in attendance. To some their journey to the place of meeting, must have been a pilgrimage. The meeting lasted three or four days.

VALLANDIGHAM.—The President (?) has commented the sentence of Vallandigham from imprisonment in Fort Warren to exile in the Southern Confederacy. It is reported that in accordance with this decision, Mr. V. has been sent across the lines. Not only was the Administration afraid to try Vallandigham according to the Constitution and the laws, but it also feared the people too much to risk his being sent through New Jersey and New York to Fort Warren. Well, they have exiled him.—They have driven mad his true and gentle wife. They have robbed his children of their protector. But with all this persecution, they have but fired the hearts of the people with love for a man whom before they had only admired and respected. Vallandigham is a martyr to civil liberty, and as such his name will go down to posterity.

The Inquirer makes a great ado about a preacher having been led off from a Democratic meeting recently held at Paris. This preacher talks politics from the pulpit, preaches Abolition, apologizes for the men who use mob law on Democrats everywhere, and says he would "rather be in hell than be a Democrat." He came to the meeting referred to, stood like an eaves-dropper, outside, at the window, and refused to go into the house when politely invited to do so. Odious as he has made himself to the community in which he resides, we are quite sure he would not have been molested, had he not, himself, first recommended violence.—Verily, "he that soweth the wind shall reap the whirlwind," and he that excuses and apologizes for mobs, shall perish by them. In this instance the doctor was only made to swallow a little of his own medicine.

There are rumors of the capture of Vicksburg and of a number of bloody battles having been fought by Gen. Grant prior to his investment of the city, but, up to the time of going to press, they have not been confirmed, and, therefore, we postpone accounts of them till our next. The news in regard to Haines' Bluff, we think, is reliable.

A Sad Story.

Yesterday, says the Philadelphia Age of May 23, we published a telegram announcing that the wife of Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM had become insane. The sharp, quick click of the magnetic finger gave us no indication of the cause which produced this sad result—nothing was borne along the wire except the startling fact that a gentle and loving wife had been bereft of her reason. The events of the last few weeks, however, furnish a clue to this fearful story, if it be a reality. The midnight arrest, the illegal trial, the drum-head court-martial, the sentence and banishment of a devoted husband, all tell of the causes which from the heart and paralyzed the brain of a true woman. The cruel outrage upon the person of a citizen has not only exiled him from his happy home—it has desolated his fireside and crushed the temple in which the holiest affections clustered. God help him, and comfort him in his latest and severest sorrow! We have no heart to pursue this painful subject. Let the hero who has suffered exile because he dared to be a freeman, calmly trust his fate in the hands of his countrymen. The night that is now around him will, ere long, break into day. The head of the despot that is now placed upon his neck will be removed. The chains that are now hung upon his limbs will be stricken off. Already the bright halo of a martyr's crown is spreading its rays above his head. "Futurity will restore his rights, and honor his memory!"

A Storm Gathering in the West.

It is impossible to read the Ohio and Indiana newspapers, without coming to the conclusion that a storm is gathering in the West, full of the direst portents to our country's peace. We submit the following extracts from the last Columbus (Ohio) Crisis, that has reached us, and beg our Republican friends to weigh calmly their terrible import.

"The Eastern papers come loaded with denunciations of the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. Our friends East must not suppose that because very little is said in Ohio, that there is no feeling on the subject. The feeling is far beyond the audible expression of the people. Under no circumstances did we ever witness the same state of public mind. It pervades every part and portion of the State. Scarcely a word passes between the Democrats and the Republicans—they pass as total strangers."

And again: "So intense is the feeling in the State, that few feel like saying anything on the subject. There is a death-like feeling in every heart, which is smothered under the mere inquiry of 'What has been done with Mr. Vallandigham?' and such like inquiries. Would to God that the authorities were fully sensible of the great blunder they made—of the clamorous volcano underneath. Who counsel—who advises them! Surely not the men of sense—of patriotism, nor lovers of order and of safety. We pray for peace, for law, and for order, but we fear that our prayers are but mockery. If trouble comes let it rest on the shoulders of those who would have it so."

The report we give elsewhere of the proceedings at the late Indiana Democratic State Convention, the deliberations of which were held with a military force in the hall, and soldiers patrolling the streets, is from a bitter Republican paper, and of course untruthful, but it tells its own story of the strides of military power in the free and loyal State, and the suppressed fury with which it is regarded by the people.—World.

Invasion of Kentucky, Etc.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Passengers to-night from Lexington state that the rebels in large force—some estimate it at 30,000—have entered Kentucky, and threaten an invasion of the interior. Gen. Burnside has no official notification of such a movement, although he regards such an event as not improbable. He believes himself fully able to check this march.

There are now confined in the military prison here 220 political prisoners, all to be tried by the court-martial now holding daily sessions. Prisoners and deserters are arriving here by every train.

VALLANDIGHAM—BURNSIDE AND THE PRESS.

The indications are indubitable, that Mr. Vallandigham will be nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, next month.

Gen. Burnside has notified sundry weekly papers in this State to send him proofs of the matter they design publishing, before it appears in their issues; the reason assigned being the publication of articles against the administration, Order No. 38, &c.

Important Rumors About Hooker's Army.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The bulletin board of the World office has a placard which says it is rumored that the Army of the Potomac is falling back to the defenses of Washington and the upper Potomac. Gen. Hooker is known to have removed his headquarters.

Movements of the Pirates.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Advices from Bermuda of the 9th inst., give a rumor that Captain Semmes has resigned the command of the Alabama to his first officer, and taken command of a fine Confederate ship mounting twenty-two guns.

Another Threatened Raid of Stuart.

Last night's Washington Star says: Telegrams received here to-day state that Stuart is believed to be marshing a heavy force of cavalry at Culpeper Court-house, for a raid within our lines. The impression, however, is based, so far, on rumors only.

CONFEDERATE GUNBOATS.—According to a correspondent of the New York Tribune the Confederates in North Carolina are building a large iron-clad gunboat on the Tar river, and a floating battery on the Roanoke river. He further states that three others are being built at Richmond, Va. One of these is named the "Ladies' Gunboat," paid for by subscriptions of the ladies. This one has just been launched.

A traitor, under the law of war, or a war traitor, is a person in a place or district under martial law, who, unauthorized by the military commander, gives information of any kind to the enemy or holds intercourse with him.—New Rules of War.

We should like to know under what part of this definition Vallandigham received sentence as a "traitor," or how any man, according to this code, who exercises the simple privilege of free and open discussion before his neighbors, can be convicted of holding intercourse or giving information to the enemy.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR RIGHTS!

Magnificent Mass Meeting in Union Square.

25,000 AMERICANS IN COUNCIL.

Vindication of Law, Free Speech, and Constitutional Guarantees.

Popular Enthusiasm for Governor Seymour.

THE ADMINISTRATION REBUKED.

The great mass meeting last evening at Union Square in behalf of free speech, a free press, and personal rights, and having special reference to the vindication of these as violated in the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, proved a magnificent success both in numbers and enthusiasm. The arrangements were under the auspices of the Democratic Union Association, and though necessarily made somewhat hurriedly, owing to the urgency of immediate action were most excellent.

It was estimated by the most candid persons, experienced in the measurement of audiences, that there were present between twenty-five and thirty thousand people. Four stands were erected—one in front of the monument of Washington, one facing it, one in the south side of Fourteenth street, and a fourth in front of Dr. Cheever's Church. One of these was devoted entirely to German speakers. All the stands were surrounded by a perfect mass of human beings packed in the closest space and extending as far out as the voice of the loudest speaker could reach. The stands were hung with American flags and were furnished with several well arranged lamps each, which shed sufficient light to render the stands entirely conspicuous, and in addition to these, Drummond lights were placed in different locations, lighting up the whole scene around.

The meeting was quietly collecting on the east side of the square at half-past seven. The German Legion pressed up from the east side of the town and packed closely around the stands and at a quarter to eight they began to call for the lights and music. Their numbers were at the end not less than eight thousand.

Speeches were then made by Hon. Luke F. Cozzens, Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Hon. Eli P. Norton, R. S. Tharin, Edmon Blankman, Wm. B. Raukin, J. A. McMasters, Captain Rynders, Dr. Adolph Bergman, D. C. Birdsall, Prof. Mason, D. C. Van Luns and other distinguished speakers. Letters approbatory of the object of the meeting were read, from Hon. A. Oakley Hall, District Attorney of New York City and lately a leading "Republican," R. O'Gorman, Esq., Judge Parker, Hon. H. C. Murphy, Ex-Gov. Hunt, (Whig) Hon. Nelson J. Waterbury, Hon. C. Ingersoll, Hon. S. E. Church and other prominent patriots. We give below the resolutions adopted by the meeting, and the letter of A. Oakley Hall, an eminent "Republican" lawyer, who has recently forsaken the foul and treacherous party that has brought ruin upon the country and is now attempting to riot in that ruin by giving its leaders despotic power. Let every intelligent "Republican" read and ponder well this letter.

Resolutions.

Whereas, Within a state where the courts of law are open and their process unimpeded, soldiers under the command of officers of the United States army have broken into the residence and forcibly abducted from his home the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham; and

Whereas, A body of men styled a military commission have arraigned before them and tried the said Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, a civilian and an eminent public man, for words spoken in the discussion of public questions, before an assemblage of his fellow-citizens; and

Whereas, The said military commission have sentenced him to punishment as yet unknown, but which is to be announced in some military order to be promulgated hereafter; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the city of New York here assembled, denounce the arrest of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham and his trial and sentence by a military commission as a startling outrage upon the hitherto sacred rights of American citizenship.

Resolved, That the exigencies of civil war require the fullest and freest discussion of public questions by the American people, to the end that their temporary public servants may not forget that they are the creatures of the public will and must respect the obligations and duties imposed upon them by the Constitution of their country, which is the authentic, solemn expression of that will; and that whenever, upon the orders of military commanders and from fear of their spies and informers, American citizens not in the military service shall fail to approve or disapprove measures of public policy, to denounce or applaud the commander-in-chief, and to advocate peace or war, as their judgments may dictate, they have ceased to be freemen, and have already become slaves.

Resolved, That we reverently cherish that great body of constitutions, laws, precedents, and traditions which constitute us a free people, and that we hold those who designedly and persistently violate them as public enemies.

Resolved, That we are devotedly attached to the Union of the States, and can see nothing but calamity and weakness in its disruption, and shall continue to advocate whatever policy we believe will result in the restoration of that Union.

Resolved, That at a time when our fellow-citizens are falling by thousands upon the battlefield, and human carnage has become familiar, we implore the federal authorities not to adopt the fatal error that the system of imprisonment and terrorism will subjugate the minds and stifle the voices of American people.

Resolved, That we call upon the governor of the State of New-York and all others in authority, as they value organized society and stable institutions, to save us from the humiliation and peril of the arrest and trial before military commissions of citizens whose only crime shall be the exercise of a right, without which life is intolerable and republican citizenship a false name and a false pretense.

Resolved, That the refusal of the judge of the district within which the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham is incarcerated to grant a writ of habeas corpus, is in itself, a nullification of the Constitution and an infamous outrage upon the clearly defined rights of the citizen.

Resolved, That we fully and heartily endorse the language of our noble and truly patriotic governor addressed to the meeting assembled at

Albany on Saturday, the 16th instant, that the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Vallandigham is "an act which has brought dishonor upon our country, which is full of danger to our persons and homes, and which bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice."

Resolved, That while fully and heartily endorsing the manly and outspoken sentiments of the governor of New-York, we shall do all in our power to sustain him in his determination to preserve inviolate the sovereignty of our state and the rights of its people against federal encroachments and usurpations.

LETTER FROM A. OAKLEY HALL,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
May 18, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: With regret I find an imperative and unexpected out-of-town engagement preventing my active participation in the meeting so opportunely called.

At the last state election I withdrew from the Republican organization, not only because I could not accept its new dogma of military emancipation, and its dangerous doctrine that a war crisis sanctioned departures from constitutional landmarks whenever executive discretion so willed, but because the organization indulged gross outrages upon a free press and free speech. I found it more agreeable to consort with old political foes who opposed these dogmas, departures, and outrages, than to remain with old friends, but new enemies to approved constitutional rights.

In sanctioning by even silence the unwholesome espionage, unwholesome rhetoric, and "Bombastic" acts of Major General Burnside, President Lincoln has practically confessed that the old Republican cry for free speech and free press was one simply of partisan abstraction; for when that cry presented a practical issue President Lincoln was found first thrusting muskets into the office of a Philadelphia editor, and next, conveying a private citizen of Ohio (where no hostile foe had entered) into another state, by process of sword and bayonet, to be tried by drum-head court-martial for the "offense" of making a speech, which neither in zeal nor in epithet approached the warmth and contentment which Congressman Lincoln had employed in his January (1848) speech against President Polk and the Mexican war!

It must ever be a source of regret to the members of the bar (few of whom are tainted with the fanaticism that blinds judgment) that a city member of high position, and who in the field had proved himself a gallant and chivalric soldier, should have presided over the unconstitutional court which passed upon the case of Mr. Vallandigham. What a glory for the New-York bar it would have been had Brigadier General Robert B. Potter sailed to his fellow-members of the court, in the memorable language of Junius: "If an honest, and I may truly affirm a laborious zeal for the public service has given me any weight in your esteem, let me exhort and conjure you never to suffer an invasion of your political constitution (however minute the instance may appear) to pass by without a determined, persevering resistance.—One precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute law. What yesterday was fact to-day is doctrine. Examples are supposed to justify the most dangerous measures; and where they do not suit exactly the defect is supplied by analogy. Be assured that the laws which protect us in our civil rights grow out of the Constitution, and that they must fall or flourish with it." And continuing the quotation, permit me to add (as if my own expression of feeling in respect to the Vallandigham precedent), "this is not the cause of faction, or of party, or of any individual, but the common interest of every man in America!"

Your obedient servant,
A. OAKLEY HALL.

Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Chairman of Investigation Committee.

CAPTURE OF HAINES' BLUFF With Fourteen Forts, Guns and Camp Equipage in Good Order.

Bombardment of the City.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following has been received at the Navy Department: CAIRO, ILL., May 25, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: The following dispatch has just been received.

A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain, Mississippi Squadron. FLAG SHIP BLACK HAWK.

Haines' Bluff, Yazoo River, May 20, 1863. On the morning of the 15th I came to the Yazoo river, to be ready to co-operate with Gen. Grant, leaving two of the iron-clads at Red River, another at Grand Gulf, one at Yazoo, and three at Warrenton, and two in the Yazoo, which left me a small force. Still I disposed of them to the best advantage. On the 18th at Meridian, firing was heard in the rear of Vicksburg, which assured me that Gen. Grant was approaching the city.

The cannonading was kept up furiously for some time, when, by the aid of glasses, I discerned a company of our artillery advancing, taking a position, and driving the rebels before them. I immediately said that General Sherman's division had come into the left of Snyder's Bluff, and that the rebels at that place had been cut off from joining the forces in the city.

I despatched the De Kalb, Lieut. Com. Walker, the Chietaw, Lieut-Com. Ramsay, and the Romo, Petrel and Forrest Rose, all under command of Lieut-Com. Brees, up the Yazoo, to open communication in that way with Gen. Grant and Sherman.

This I succeeded in doing, and, in three hours, received letters from Gen. Grant, Sherman and Steele, informing me of their vast success, and asking me to send up provisions, which was at once done. In the meantime Lieutenant Commanding Walker, in the De Kalb, pushed on Haines' Bluff, which the enemy commenced evacuating the day before, and a party remained behind, in hopes of taking away or destroying the large amount of ammunition on hand.

When they saw the gunboats, they ran and left every thing in good order—guns, forts, tents and equipments of all kinds which fell into our hands. As soon as the capture of Haines' Bluff and fourteen forts were reported to me, I moved up the gunboats from below Vicksburg to fire at the hill batteries, which fire was kept up for two or three hours.

At midnight they moved up to the town and opened on it for about an hour and continued at intervals during the night to annoy the garrison.

At 1 o'clock I placed six mortars in position.