

Congressional provision for its recovery, and solemnly adjudicated by the Supreme Court. Kentucky held liable to the incidents of the state, and here with much patience the losses sustained by those who were fugitives from labor. She lost annually from this cause more than any State in the Union; yet she never attempted violence in its recovery. Although she had much complaint against faithful citizens of the northwestern States she felt the force of the distinction between irrepressible individuals and the acts of those great commonwealths. She therefore did not consider those vexatious interferences from her neighbors as just cause for her to break up the fraternity of sister States, or to seek redress outside of the Constitution of the United States. She was aware that instrument faithfully administered, constituted her best safeguard for her slave and every other sacred property, and when an attempt was made to subvert her from allegiance "she frowned indignantly" upon the first sedition enticements upon her loyalty. In the antecedent pretex and preparations for the rebellious she took no part. As an abstract question, and one of but little practical value, she looked on with indifference upon the Kansas imbroglio—regarding it as a mere speculative than of real importance, considering that according to the censused rights of the States each Territory, on becoming a State, would settle the question according to the view it took of its own interests. And hence in the Presidential election, while she chose for her own candidate one who maintained her own social fabric, and the Northern side enunciating in their Chicago platform a distinct disavowal of any right or purpose to interfere with slavery in the States where it already exists by law. To this position the successful candidate was unmistakably committed, and hence it was that, while Kentucky was disappointed by the defeat of her own candidate, she felt hopeful that no impassable barrier had been presented to a peaceful adjustment of all pending difficulties. She never allowed herself for one moment to stop to discuss the value of the Union. In her estimation nothing could compare with it in value, or compensate for its loss; and hence, when the Southern politicians made her treasonable purposes, regardless of the disruption it made in her own social fabric, and the utter derangement and ruin of her commercial interests, she took her stand on the side of the Union and has maintained it with her treasure and her blood. The constitution of the Union has not yet been changed, and with her consent never shall be.

But since the commencement of the civil war, there has suddenly grown up a theory outside of and above the constitution, and a new doctrine has been introduced into practical exhibition—that military necessity is not to be measured by constitutional limits, but must be the judge of the extent of its powers. As an offshoot from this political heresy, there have appeared among us not only anti-slavery propagandists, but men who have actually proceeded to exercise their own State laws and turn regiments brought here ostensibly for our protection into cities of refuge for runaway slaves. To such an extent has this been carried, that not only have our citizens been driven from the Camps where they have traced their own property into the possession of the soldiers, but the civil officers have been prevented from serving any process for their recovery. This high-handed and iniquitous conduct is daily and hourly weakening the cause of the Union, and paralyzing the efforts to suppress the rebellion. And, in addition to all this, it is putting the State to imminent peril.

It is asking too much of the citizen to expect him to fold his arms in quiet submission while his property is taken from him in his very presence, and to be made by threat and force the point of the bayonet where he attempts to reclaim it. Your State laws are already ample for redress of offenses against the property of the citizen, as the same have been uniformly committed, but I suggest to you the propriety of other more stringent laws against the infamous practice of abolition soldiers in this particular, and to do this effectually there should be a reaffirmation of the great truth, that in all free governments the military is and must be subjected to the civil authority, and by proper legislation give it a practical meaning by provisions for its maintenance at all hazards.

It is but just to add that this accusation does not apply indiscriminately to all the regiments that have been quartered in Kentucky. The commanders of many of them are worthy men, and to be made as they can do so consistently with what they believe to be their duty as subjects to the rules and articles of war, and the proclamation of the President of the United States issued on the 22d of September last. To that proclamation I would now call your special attention.

While I am willing to believe that the President thought that his proclamation would have a beneficial effect in expediting the close of the war, it is now apparent that he has lent too facile an ear to the schemes of Abolition partisan leaders, who have practiced upon his patriotic heart, blinded his better judgment, alarmed his fears, and induced him to publish a manifesto from which nothing but evil, and that continually, can flow. And as an operative cause in the southern rebellions, it can have no other effect than to strengthen them in their rebellion, and give a tolerable pretext to their cause. He might with as much reason have issued a proclamation to them to lay down their arms. Both equally expose him to a contemptuous rejection of his schemes.

But he makes a distinction between slavery in the rebel States and slavery in the loyal States, and proposes to the latter compensated emancipation or an equivalent for their surrender of the institution itself. It is probable that this proposition was intended especially for Kentucky; but how vain is an offer when there is no power to accept, even if there was a disposition to do so! Kentucky's constitution like the institution as a part of the social edifice, and the question is a concluded one, only to be reopened by the call of a convention and the adoption of a new constitution. This could not occur to the provisions of the instrument, effected until many years have elapsed—a period before the arrival of which, it is to be hoped, this wretched war will have been brought to a close.

But, even if there were no constitutional impediment in the way his propositions would be and ought to be promptly rejected. Kentucky understands her own interests too well to be thankful for gratuitous advice as to the manner in which she should manage them, and when she wants the assistance of any outside administrator

of her affairs, she claims the privilege of originating the suggestion. I would therefore suggest the propriety of your passing a resolution by way of response to the President's proposition, that Kentucky rejects it; and, at the same time, in behalf of her own unquestioned rights as an independent power in the control of her own State polity, protests against any interference with it as unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States.

After this disposing of what may be considered as especially addressed to Kentucky, I would call your attention to the proclamation of the President, declaring freedom to all slaves in the rebel States, and forbidding the interference of the armies of the United States with any who were endeavoring to assert their freedom.

I have thought it becoming my official station to say what I believe to be so much of the proclamation as looked to an admission or rejection of it by our State. But Kentucky is equally involved in the material branch of the Proclamation which undertakes, by a Presidential edict to emancipate, instantly, all the slaves of the rebellious States. These may, without an exaggeration of their numbers, be set down at four millions. Abstracting them from the aggregate of the slave population of the United States, and there remains a mere fragment in Delaware, not over one hundred thousand in Maryland; about fifty thousand in Missouri; and by the last census, two hundred and twenty-five thousand in Kentucky. So that it is apparent that Kentucky has the largest

proportion of slaves, supposing that the present doctrine, that the value of this interest must be reduced to nothing by the successful operation of the President's ultimatum is to manifest for argument. Is there any reason why Kentucky should be subjected to this indirect but no less fatal blow? Is there anything in the constitution of the United States that warranted it? Was there anything in Congressional legislation that warranted it? And does any subsequent endorsement by a partisan Congress relieve it from its original usurpation? I think that one may search in vain for any such power given to the President in the Constitution of the United States; and any exercise of power not granted therein is an attempt to save the Union, out of and not in it. Kentucky and all loyal States hold it to be a fundamental principle, that the Union, if saved at all, must be saved in conformity with the constitution, and not in violation of it. The truth is so clear that argument is superfluous. No one at all versed in the spirit or the letter of our institutions can seriously contend for such powers as the President undertakes to exercise in his proclamation. The assumption of them has alarmed the American mind, and the contemplation of the result of them has grieved the American heart. Disguise the purpose as you may, it is in truth an inducement to servile insurrection, by giving it a probability of success in forbidding the army to interfere. I will not pause here to depict the horrors of a servile war—no imagination can conceive of them—no pen can paint them. Even the sanguinary Catholics, impressed with the sense of the horrors of a servile war, and scrupulously regarding the indignity of Roman citizenship rejected, the aid of slaves, although they looked in great numbers to his standard. And those slaves were men of the same generic root with the Romans, and many of them educated in the arts and arms. This historic truth might have been heeded with profit by the President, and the force of it is immensely increased from the fact that the "Americans of African descent" are the progeny of a brutal ancestry and of a different race from our own.

But suppose his plan succeeds so far as to give freedom to four million of slaves, and that it is effected without servile insurrection, what then is to be done with them? Are they to be permitted to choose their own domicile, and if they are, may they not come into Kentucky in vast masses and as effectually destroy the institution here as if our State had not been excepted out of the immediate operation of the manifesto? Most assuredly such would be the result. If the migratory wave comes this way how can it be checked? According to the President's view it will be an effort at freedom, and the army is forbidden to interfere. If on the other hand, it is the intention to permit them to remain where they are, and all the alien estate to be forfeited, will it not be all given to them as its lawful inheritance? What then is to become of the white race? Either extermination or removal must follow, or if they remain they will be reduced to the most abject poverty, and, instead of raising the banner of the "ignominious whites," as some of them, it will reduce all to that level.

But the saddest and most deplorable effect of the proclamation will be to fire the whole South into one burning mass of inextinguishable hate and study for revenge, and to utterly destroy all hope of restoring the Union. This war was undertaken for that purpose alone—it was to put down the rebellion in order that the ancient limits of the nation and the integrity of the constitution might be maintained. But what hope can there be of bringing about such desirable results if the attempt is made to strip the entire South of all state, real, personal, and political? It will produce such a spirit of antagonism—such a fierce and uncompromising resistance—that no after propositions will be heeded, and will of necessity compel the southern people to fight as those only can fight who fight for their homes and their families and all that makes life dear. And then, too, what a future does it present to the occupants of the Mississippi Valley! Of what value will be the use of the great artery of our commerce when it leads us through desolate fields or to the barren agriculture of a lazy, ignorant race, who produce nothing to tempt enterprise, and whose sole idea of liberty is to live without labor. The entire upper region of the Ohio and Mississippi is virtually interwoven in the mesh of this monstrous edict. It will reach to every farm and workshop of the vast region, and it will destroy the best market for whatever the industry of the people might produce. I will not pursue these views any further—they are suggestions that must sink deep into the mind of every statesman.

But by far the most alarming aspect in which the proclamation presents itself, is its usurpation of the power of the government upon the species pretext that the President "sincerely believes it to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution upon military necessity." If military necessity is not to be measured by constitutional limits, we are no longer a free people. The worst has become paramount, and the civil authority subordinate. The monstrous doctrine has already

received an indignant rebuke from the people themselves. The great States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, and Illinois, in their recent election, have put their veto upon it; and later returns indicate that Connecticut and other parts of New England will soon add their emphatic condemnation. In fact it is apparent that the people are aroused to a sense of the danger that threatens their constitutional liberties and will in good time come to the rescue. Until that day, which is unquestionably near at hand, arrives, it becomes Kentucky to maintain the position she has hitherto occupied. Let her not abate one jot or tittle of her opposition to secession or abolition, but let her poise herself upon the great truth that man is capable of self-government, and that God designs this country for a great, a free and happy people. In the meantime the Legislature would do well to follow the example of our Kentucky fathers, and place upon her records a protest against the proclamation, and reaffirm the great principles of American liberty—State and national. \* \* \* \* \*

J. F. ROBISON.  
January 8, 1865.

**The Missouri Emancipation Scheme.**

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported back the Missouri emancipation bill, recommending amendments making the appropriation \$20,000,000 instead of \$10,000,000. This is certainly a novel procedure upon the part of a Judiciary Committee, to whom, in legislative bodies, bills are referred, not for the purpose of inquiry into the expediency or policy of the subject matter contained in them, but to obtain the opinions of a committee upon the validity of the proposed enactment. That this is the peculiar province of a Judiciary Committee is evident from its title, from precedent, and the fact that the best jurists in the legislative assemblies are selected for its members. As appears from the telegraphic report, there has been no discussion by the Senate Judiciary Committee of the constitutionality of the proposed appropriation. They have reported upon the expediency instead of the validity of the scheme.

The country would have been glad to learn from the committee, if these military bills are to be voted by Congress, where the authority is derived for such a disposition of the public money. The question is not so plain a one as it is discussed in the above report. We do not believe the Federal Government possesses an iota of authority to make any such appropriation. We do not believe it can tax the citizens of Illinois to pay for the purchase of private property of citizens of Missouri when that property is not directly or indirectly to be appropriated to any use whatever by the general government, but is, by the terms of purchase, divested of all attributes of possession, or ownership, either to the government or citizens.

It is an anomalous proceeding, for which there is no example, and which can only be justified upon the assumption that the Missouri (the party interested) demands the emancipation of the country beyond the limitation or purchase proposed in the bill. The power, if it exists to make such a donation, is derived from the constitution. As the framers of that instrument did not deem the existence of slavery incompatible with the public safety, but did deem its protection essential, not only to the formation but preservation of the Union, as appears from the provisions contained in the constitution, we are unable to imagine how Congress can appropriate money under the constitution to destroy that which was made a special object of protection in the constitution.

If we admit that slavery has caused the present rebellion, that its existence endangers the national life, and the thousand and one calamities respecting the necessities urged by abolitionism for its extinguishment, these do not change in the remotest degree the power of the Federal Government concerning it as they are defined in the constitution. There is a legal method of reaching it by a change in that instrument, but the attempt to destroy it in defiance of its provisions, by Congress or the Executive, is usurpation, and the wanton violation of their official oaths.

The maneuvering in the project of emancipation Missouri has been fraudulent from the inception of the scheme. It was opposed to the wishes of a majority of the electors in that State, and the last election there was conducted on the part of the emancipationists by force, fraud and judicial violence. More than one-half the vote of the State was polled, and so open and general was the corruption and illegality of the canvass that in every Congressional district the successful candidates have been notified that their seats will be contested. We have expressed repeated instances of the facts. Of this truth there is no question. And yet the Judiciary Committee of the Senate transgress all usage in recommending in their report ten millions of dollars more than was asked by Mr. Noell, a Representative from that State, and the author of the bill referred to the committee, to consummate this wicked and unconstitutional design.

Such flagrant disregard of the will of the people, of law, justice and the constitution has never before been so shamelessly exhibited in the American Congress, and is another chapter in the history of pollution that Abolitionism is making for itself.—Chicago Times.

**An Abolition War.**

Thousands and tens of thousands of men in the North, have believed from the beginning, that the controllers of the Lincoln administration have always intended to convert it into an Abolition war. The President's Emancipation Proclamation, will make hundreds of thousands of converts to this doctrine. The measure is either illusory or revolutionary. How are the slaves to be insured their freedom after the war is over, except by blotting out the rights of the States? This very day, Ohio has the right to establish slavery within her borders if the people have the wish to do so. Are the rights of the Southern States to be less than those of the Northern? This must be the intention of Lincoln, or "perpetual freedom" is a fraud upon the negroes whom he is striving by false promises to incite to deeds of lawlessness toward their masters. In our war with England, we held that civilized warfare would not allow interference with slaves. John Quincy Adams argued this point, and Great Britain yielded.—Newark Advocate.

The redemption of soiled postage stamps in New York City has thus far amounted to \$100,000.

**Holmes County Farmer.**  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.  
JAMES A. ESTILL, Editor.  
MILLERSBURG, OHIO:  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1865.

**The Attorney-General.**

The Ohio Legislature, composed of a majority of abolition disunionists, refused to appoint a committee to inform Attorney-General Critchfield of his election, because he is said to have used the following language at the Eighth of January supper:

"If President Lincoln continues to disregard the Constitution, trample upon the laws and usurp tyrannical powers I believe the time will come when the people of the loyal States will be indifferent as to whether Jefferson Davis or Abraham Lincoln is at Washington."

It is disputed that Mr. Critchfield used the above language. But it is a matter of indifference whether he did or not, since every person believes it to be true. It is admitted on all hands that Jefferson Davis is a traitor, and why is he one? Simply because he is seeking the overthrow of the Constitution and trampling upon the laws. That is what makes him a traitor; and Lincoln is discharging the Constitution, trampling upon the laws and making him a traitor also. If we must have treason at the national capital the people may become so wearied with it as to become indifferent as to who the traitor may be.

Mr. Critchfield's loyalty is above suspicion. No man can truthfully charge him with ever countenancing disloyalty or rebellion, and in this case it will be an everlasting honor to him that the abolition traitors in the Ohio Legislature refused him a common courtesy. The Legislature of South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama would have used him in the same way if an opportunity had presented itself.

The action of the Legislature did not in the least affect Mr. Critchfield's installation into office. He went on and took charge of it the same as though nothing had happened. The man who takes a favor from the majority of the Ohio Legislature is not wholly above suspicion, and he is to be pitied who is so poor as to be a favor of such a corrupt, unbecoming crew.

**Slaves are Property.**

There are about four millions of slaves in the rebellious States of the South. These, at the exceedingly low average value of \$300 per head, would amount to twelve hundred millions of dollars. It must be recollected that slaves are property, and have been considered property ever since, and indeed before, the foundations of the government were laid. Both the President and the present Congress have recognized slaves as property in the localities where the institution was tolerated. They have recognized it in the District of Columbia, and paid for it; they recognize it in all the loyal States for the purpose of paying for it under a compensated emancipation act; and they recognize it in all the loyal States for the purpose of emancipating prisoners, variously estimated at from seven to ten thousand, together with all the enemy's stores, animals and munitions of war. The Federal loss is put at from two to five hundred, and the rebel killed and wounded at five hundred. It is the oldest town in the State, and contains about 5,000 inhabitants.

**Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus Declared Unconstitutional.**

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has declared the Proclamation of the President suspending the writ of habeas corpus to be in violation of the Constitution, and therefore of no effect as to the citizens of that State. The Court was unanimous, although composed of a majority of Republicans.

**Longworth.**

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, well known wine-grower and miller of Cincinnati, is reported to be very ill in that city. He is in his 80th year, is afflicted with paralysis, and is not expected to recover. He has been married over half a century, and a short time ago celebrated, with Mrs. Longworth, their golden wedding.

**Gen. George W. Morgan.**

We take great pleasure in stating, that we believe the announcement of Gen. George W. Morgan's death was premature. Our advice would be to think he is alive and unharmed, and we trust that he may yet live many years to serve his country with the fidelity and efficiency that he has in the past.

**Appropriation Bills.**

Few people comprehend the immensity of the sums of money being expended by the Administration. During this session of Congress, the Republicans have a pro rata dividend of \$100,000,000, to carry on the war and supply negroes, &c. So says the New York Times.

**Pennsylvania Senator.**

On the 13th inst. Hon. CHAS. R. BOGALAW, Democrat, was elected by the Pennsylvania Legislature to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, by two majority. He is an excellent man, and takes the place of the arch abolition agitator, DAVE WILMOR.

**Mrs. Douglas.**

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican denies the report that Mrs. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS is to marry Secretary CHASE. He says:

"It is understood here that the happy man, that is to be, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, late Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan."

**New Jersey Senator.**

Col. JAMES W. WALL, who was incarcerated in Fort Lafayette by King LAURENS, has, by the Legislature of New Jersey, been elected to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate from that State, by a vote of 58 to 22 for R. S. FIELD.

**Colonel Wiley.**

We are rejoiced to report the death of Colonel WILEY has proven incorrect. The last Wayne County Democrat contains a letter from him assuring the people that he is unharmed.

**A Bitter Pill.**

The re-election of Hon. JAMES A. BAXARD, United States Senator from Delaware, is a bitter pill for Abolition.

**Hugh J. Jewett.**

The Woodfield Spirit of the County says: "We believe that the Democrats of this county are almost unanimously in favor of Mr. Jewett being the next Governor of Ohio. Mr. Jewett, if he will consent to be a candidate, is certainly entitled to the nomination."

**Denouncing Traitors.**

It has been a frequent cause of complaint with abolition journals that the Democratic press denounce the Administration, but has no denunciations to pass upon the rebels. This silly falsehood has been so industriously circulated that it is perhaps worth noticing. When the astute editors making the complaint will suggest a possible benefit that may arise from the imprecation of the rebels, we will do what we can to properly set their evil practices before the people. At present the crimes of secessionism are fully confessed by all parties. But the follies and crimes of the Administration are justified and extenuated (or sought to be) by its partisan journals.—We cannot reach the rebels, but we can reach Abolitionism and the Administration. Believing that the war as at present conducted, is upon our part as well as upon the part of the secessionists, a war upon the Constitution and Union, and will end in our defeat and the destruction of the Government, we attack the Administration, and its policy. If the attack is unjustifiable, let it be made manifest, by placing before the people the facts, and reasons springing from them, showing it to be a wanton attack.

The indictment against the Administration was drawn by the Abolition press, the proof was abundant and irrefutable, and upon it the people passed sentence. The sentence is sought to be reversed, and the indictment quashed after a lawsuit has been had upon it—a proceeding contrary to all law and precedent. The Administration defies the will of the people, defies law, defies the Constitution, contemptuously rejects the plain dictates of policy, and yielding to the guidance of Abolitionists, is each day precipitating fresh disasters upon the country. Yet we are asked to stand by the Administration, and attack the rebels in a newspaper war.—We turn this system of tactics over to the Abolition press. They will find in the rebel sheets precisely the same style of composition and argument that commend themselves to their charitable and christian judgments.—Meanwhile, to step for a season the complaint that we do not denounce the rebels, we have record, as our deliberate judgment that secessionism is only equalled in infamy by Abolitionism. This denunciation should satisfy reasonable men.

**The Indiana Legislature.**

The abolition senators who withdrew from the Indiana Legislature for the purpose of defeating the election of United States Senators, gave way under the excitement raised against them and returned to their seats; whereupon Hon. DAVID TERRE, of White County, was elected senator for the short term, and Hon. THOMAS A. HENDERSON, of Marion, was elected for the long term. They are both men of superior talent, sound Democracy and sterling integrity. They will truly represent the people of Indiana.

**Arkansas Post.**

An official report from Gen. McClelland to General Halleck states that the forces under his command attack Arkansas Post on the 11th inst., stormed the works, took a large number of prisoners, variously estimated at from seven to ten thousand, together with all the enemy's stores, animals and munitions of war. The Federal loss is put at from two to five hundred, and the rebel killed and wounded at five hundred. It is the oldest town in the State, and contains about 5,000 inhabitants.

**What the Army is to Do.**

The President's emancipation proclamation does not confine itself to proclaiming the slaves free, but makes it the duty of the army to "maintain" their freedom. Seeing that it was coming, many soldiers felt themselves deceived and have deserted. And from the tone of letters we have been shown, it will not surprise us that the work has hardly begun.—Newark Advertiser.

**Legal Notice.**

LOUIS MAYERS, Adm. of JOHN W. WIGGINS, Probate Court of Holmes county, Ohio.

HENRY WIGGINS, et al. Petition on file.

To Henry Wiggins, Milton Wiggins, Delano Wiggins, Harvey Wiggins and Wiggins, a minor sister of said decedent, whose christian name is unknown, who are the heirs and legal representatives of said John W. Wiggins, dec'd. You are hereby informed that, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1862, said administrator filed his petition in the Probate Court of Holmes county, Ohio, the object of which was to obtain an order of said Court, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1863, for the sale of the following real estate, (of which said John W. Wiggins, dec'd, died seized) to pay the debts of said decedent, to-wit: In case number 48 and seven in Mayers addition to the town of Millersburg. Reference to the reported plat of said estate, as recorded in plat No. 1, on page 23, will more fully show and designate said debts.

Dec. 15, 1862, #5819 JOHN W. WIGGINS, dec'd.

**GROcery STORE.**

GOPFREY IYNER has removed his Grocery and Provision Store To the Rooms formerly occupied by FRY'S Jewelry store. His goods are of the very best quality, carefully selected and will be sold on Short Notice. All who want to buy the best quality of GROCERIES should call.

April 26, 1865. G. IYNER.

**FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned, desirous of removing from Millersburg, offers for sale, on reasonable terms, a WAREHOUSE Situate near the Distillery of Messrs. Benford & Critchfield, in said town. Also, a Two-story Brick Dwelling. Situate in said town. For further information, apply to Dec. 4, 1862. ELLIOTT B. CHIFFMAN.

**Farm for Sale.**

THE undersigned will sell on very liberal terms, 100 acres of good land in Kilkenny township, Holmes county, near Oxford. Twenty acres are improved. Only a part of the purchase money will be required down; the balance will be taken in easy payments. For particular enquire of the undersigned, living in Saltersburg township, Wayne county, Dec. 15, 1862. NICHOLAS GIRARD.

**LOOK HERE!**

WE have a very nice assortment of C. & G. Carlin's OIL LAMP'S of various patterns, and which we sell as cheap as the same are sold in any other town, weekly and any cheaper. We also keep Lamp Glass, Lamp Wicks, Shades, Brushes, etc., etc., which we sell to suit. Also a variety of

**LANTERNS.**

Made to burn Coal, Burn Oil or Candle as all the BOOKSTORE

**DR. ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.**

ARE NOT TO BE EXCELLED AS A STOMACHIC AND Regulator OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

These Bitters are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great Regulator of the system. In the Bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of Bilious Fever, Pever and Ague, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases of a similar nature. These Bitters are composed of rare and powerful roots and herbs, which make them a Highly Tonic. Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters are the poor man's Friend. Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters save the poor man many Doctor's Bills. Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters are the rich man's Solace and Comfort. Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters invigorate the weak and debilitated. Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters drive away melancholy and make life enjoyable. Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters are the Soldier's Friend, by preventing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, etc.

**FOR SALE BY**

For Sale in Holmes County, Ohio, by H. Vergin Millersburg; J. Rust, Berlin; James Hanna, Holmesville; G. Gerber, Warsaw; H. Demere, Middle town; Joseph Potts, Saltillo; B. W. Conyer, Oxford; J. Young, Nashville; Joseph Remondorff, Lakeview; and by Druggists and Merchants generally through the United States and Canada. n641

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**Tax Notice.**

OFFICE OF COLLECTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE, MILLERSBURG, O., January 20, 1865.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th inst., in relation to the payment of a United States Tax, and in reply to inform you that you have become due and payable, and that I will receive the same during the next twenty days. All persons who shall neglect to pay the taxes so assessed upon them, within the said twenty days, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. This notice will apply to all taxes due for the month of September, 1864, on the 5th day of the United States Treasury note will be required.

Jan. 22, 1865. Collector of Holmes county.

**NOTICE!**

**TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.**

NOTICE is hereby given to the families of Soldiers who have been enlisted in the Army of the United States, Ohio, to meet at the office of the County Auditor, in the town of Millersburg, Ohio, on the 1st Monday of February, 1865, it being the second day of said month, for the purpose of settling and paying out funds for the outfit of said families. Said order of settlement will remain in session three days, and all other interested parties are hereby notified to attend at said session. By order of Commissioners, JOHN C. HIGHTMAN, County Auditor.

**Attachment.**

ROBERT E. WESTON, Plff., vs. Before Robert Justice JAMES BLACKLEY and J. P. of Hardy township, Holmes county, Ohio.

"It is understood here that the happy man, that is to be, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, late Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan."

**Attachment.**

ISAAC HOCHSTETLER, Adm., vs. Before Christian F. Fisher, J. P. of the County of Holmes, State of Ohio.

On the 9th day of January, A. D. 1865, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of seven dollars and sixty cents debt, and twenty dollars probable costs.

ROBERT E. WESTON, Plaintiff. H. V. VORLES, Atty for Plff. Jan. 1, 1865. w3

**Attachment.**

MICHAEL FINE, Plff., vs. Before Robt Justice, CLARET MIDDAGH, Def't. Holmes Co. O.

On the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1864, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of eleven dollars and thirteen cents debt, and twenty dollars probable costs.

ISAAC HOCHSTETLER, Administrator. Jan. 8, 1865. w3

**Attachment.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is hereby appointed and qualified as Executor of the estate of JOHN C. DOWELL, late of Holmes county, deceased.

Geo. M. Stertzbach, Executor. Weisberg Jan. 8, 1865. w3

**Attachment.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is hereby appointed and qualified as Executor of the estate of GEORGE M. STERTZBACH, late of Holmes county, deceased.

JOHN STERTZBACH, Executor. Weisberg Jan. 8, 1865. w3

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**Governor Lecher's Message to the Virginia Legislature.**

The following synopsis of the annual message of Gov. LECHER, of Virginia, is given by telegraph:

Gov. Lecher's annual message to the Virginia Legislature was ready yesterday. It is seven columns long. In relation to the division of the State by Congress, he says Western Virginia must necessarily be a free territory. It cannot be supposed that in any treaty of peace that may be agreed upon Virginia will ever recognize a division of her territory, or even consent to a treaty that will strip her of any portion of her domain.

It is better that this war should continue for an indefinite period than that Virginia should be even partially dismembered. He accuses the north with vandalism without parallel in the history of warfare, and reiterates a long list of indignities, outrages and wanton destruction. He estimates the balance in the Treasury, October 1st at \$7,434,000; total paid for the war, \$7,337,000.

He advises that all free negroes now resident in the portion of the State overrun by the enemy be removed and put at work on the fortifications, as they have in their power to tamper with the slaves.

The proclamation giving freedom to all rebellious States, inflicts a fatal though indirect blow. He says the saddest fact of the proclamation will be to fire the whole South in one burning mass of indistinguishable hate, and destroy all hope of restoring the Union, which is only feasible by bringing to the Constitution as it was. And further, that the moral and religious aspect of the proclamation is the usurpation of the powers of the Government by the President under the plea of military necessity. He advises the Legislature to place on record their protest against the proclamation.

**The Abolitionists and the Weak-Kneed Democrats vs. Attorney-General Critchfield.**

The Abolitionists are denouncing Attorney-General Critchfield on account of a speech made at the 8th of January banquet at Columbus; and a few weak-kneed Democrats in the Senate are foolish enough to countenance their denunciations of him in the discussion of the resolution to inform him of his election.

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**Arkansas Post.**

An official report from Gen. McClelland to General Halleck states that the forces under his command attack Arkansas Post on the 11th inst., stormed the works, took a large number of prisoners, variously estimated at from seven to ten thousand, together with all the enemy's stores, animals and munitions of war. The Federal loss is put at from two to five hundred, and the rebel killed and wounded at five hundred. It is the oldest town in the State, and contains about 5,000 inhabitants.

**What the Army is to Do.**

The President's emancipation proclamation does not confine itself to proclaiming the slaves free, but makes it the duty of the army to "maintain" their freedom. Seeing that it was coming, many soldiers felt themselves deceived and have deserted. And from the tone of letters we have been shown, it will not surprise us that the work has hardly begun.—Newark Advertiser.

**Legal Notice.**

LOUIS MAYERS, Adm. of JOHN W. WIGGINS, Probate Court of Holmes county, Ohio.

HENRY WIGGINS, et al. Petition on file.

To Henry Wiggins, Milton Wiggins, Delano Wiggins, Harvey Wiggins and Wiggins, a minor sister of said decedent, whose christian name is unknown, who are the heirs and legal representatives of said John W. Wiggins, dec'd. You are hereby informed that, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1862, said administrator filed his petition in the Probate Court of Holmes county, Ohio, the object of which was to obtain an order of said Court, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1863, for the sale of the following real estate, (of which said John W. Wiggins, dec'd, died seized) to pay the debts of said decedent, to-wit: In case number 48 and seven in Mayers addition to the town of Millersburg. Reference to the reported plat of said estate, as recorded in plat No. 1, on page 23, will more fully show and designate said debts.

Dec. 15, 1862, #5819 JOHN W. WIGGINS, dec'd.

**GROcery STORE.**

GOPFREY IYNER has removed his Grocery and Provision Store To the Rooms formerly occupied by FRY'S Jewelry store. His goods are of the very best quality, carefully selected and will be sold on Short Notice. All who want to buy the best quality of GROCERIES should call.

April 26, 1865. G. IYNER.

**FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned, desirous of removing from Millersburg, offers for sale, on reasonable terms, a WAREHOUSE Situate near the Distillery of Messrs. Benford & Critchfield, in said town. Also, a Two-story Brick Dwelling. Situate in said town. For further information, apply to Dec. 4, 1862. ELLIOTT B. CHIFFMAN.

**Farm for Sale.**

THE undersigned will sell on very liberal terms, 100 acres of good land in Kilkenny township, Holmes county, near Oxford. Twenty acres are improved. Only a part of the purchase money will be required down; the balance will be taken in easy payments. For particular enquire of the undersigned, living in Saltersburg township, Wayne county, Dec. 15, 1862. NICHOLAS GIRARD.

**LOOK HERE!**

WE have a very nice assortment of C. & G. Carlin's OIL LAMP'S of various patterns, and which we sell as cheap as the same are sold in any other town, weekly and any cheaper. We also keep Lamp Glass, Lamp Wicks, Shades, Brushes, etc., etc., which we sell to suit. Also a variety of

**LANTERNS.**

Made to burn Coal, Burn Oil or Candle as all the BOOKSTORE