# Holmes County Farmer.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

JAMES A. ESTILL, Editor.

MILLERSBURG, OHIO:

THURSDAY.....MAY 14, 1863.


## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11th, 1863.

*To the Democracy of Ohio, and all others in favor of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it:*

You are hereby notified that the Democratic State Central Committee has designated

*Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1863,*

as the time for holding the next Democratic State Convention, in the city of Columbus, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to each of the following offices, viz:

*Governor;*
*Lieutenant-Governor;*
*Auditor of State;*
*One Judge of the Supreme Court;*
*One member of the Board of Public Works.*

The Democratic voters, and all others in favor of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, of the several counties within this State, are respectfully requested to proceed to appoint Delegates to represent them in said Convention, on the following basis:—One Delegate for each county, and an additional Delegate for every five hundred votes cast for Hon Rufus P. Ranney, for Supreme Judge at the last October election, and for every fraction of two hundred and fifty votes and ever, one additional delegate.

The number of Delegates to which each township is entitled, is indicated in the following table:

| Counties. | Ranney's No. vote. | Del's. | Counties. | Ranney's No. vote. | Del's. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 1758 | 3 | Licking | 3693 | 9 |
| Allen | 1750 | 3 | Logan | 1589 | 4 |
| Ashland | 2111 | 5 | Lorain | 1931 | 4 |
| Ashtabula | 791 | 3 | Lucas | 1167 | 3 |
| Athens | 1235 | 3 | Madison | 1035 | 3 |
| Auglaize | 1695 | 4 | Mahoning | 2081 | 5 |
| Belmont | 3569 | 8 | Marion | 1494 | 4 |
| Brown | 2361 | 6 | Medina | 1561 | 4 |
| Butler | 3017 | 8 | Meigs | 1606 | 4 |
| Carroll | 1252 | 3 | Mercer | 1555 | 4 |
| Champaign | 1874 | 5 | Miami | 2211 | 5 |
| Clark | 1812 | 5 | Monroe | 2614 | 6 |
| Clermont | 2992 | 7 | Montgomery | 5757 | 11 |
| Clinton | 1852 | 4 | Morgan | 1704 | 5 |
| Columbiana | 3688 | 8 | Morrow | 1751 | 5 |
| Coshocton | 2457 | 6 | Muskingum | 3704 | 8 |
| Crawford | 1643 | 6 | Noble | 1810 | 5 |
| Cuyahoga | 2708 | 9 | Ottawa | 752 | 3 |
| Darke | 2166 | 7 | Paulding | 192 | 1 |
| Defiance | 1122 | 4 | Perry | 1729 | 5 |
| Delaware | 1658 | 4 | Pickaway | 2958 | 6 |
| Erie | 1310 | 4 | Pike | 1403 | 4 |
| Fairfield | 3739 | 8 | Portage | 2765 | 5 |
| Fayette | 1704 | 4 | Preble | 1665 | 4 |
| Franklin | 3024 | 10 | Putnam | 1285 | 4 |
| Fulton | 686 | 2 | Richland | 3651 | 7 |
| Gallia | 1312 | 3 | Ross | 3108 | 7 |
| Geauga | 391 | 2 | Sandusky | 1691 | 5 |
| Greene | 1790 | 5 | Scioto | 1873 | 4 |
| Guernsey | 2121 | 5 | Seneca | 3112 | 7 |
| Hamilton | 14954 | 31 | Shelby | 1639 | 4 |
| Hancock | 2068 | 5 | Stark | 3867 | 9 |
| Hardin | 1167 | 3 | Summit | 2277 | 4 |
| Harrison | 1876 | 4 | Trumbull | 1669 | 5 |
| Henry | 997 | 3 | Tuscarawas | 3165 | 7 |
| Highland | 2325 | 6 | Union | 1128 | 3 |
| Hocking | 1037 | 3 | Van Wert | 871 | 3 |
| Holmes | 2599 | 6 | Vinton | 1361 | 4 |
| Huron | 1962 | 5 | Warren | 1423 | 4 |
| Jackson | 1330 | 4 | Washington | 3867 | 7 |
| Jefferson | 3028 | 4 | Wayne | 3864 | 8 |
| Knox | 3663 | 8 | Williams | 1258 | 3 |
| Lake | 330 | 2 | Wood | 1742 | 3 |
| Lawrence | 963 | 3 | Wyandotte | 1503 | 4 |

It is hoped that the masses to whom this call is addressed, will see to it that they be fully and faithfully represented in the Convention. By order of the Committee,

J. D. COMMINS, Chairman.

## "Loyal Leagues."

There are a few organizations of Abolitionists in Prairie and Ripley townships, called "Union Leagues." They meet around in dark places after the fashion of Know Nothingism. It is said the members are sworn to be "loyal"—not to the Constitution and Union; but to the Government, which they interpret to mean ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The object of these Leagues are to sustain the Administration in all its despotism, its Abolition financiering, and to continue the present political party in power. "Their deeds being evil they choose darkness rather than light." The general conduct of the Abolition party cannot be sustained by open and manly discussion, hence their resort to secret oath bound cliques that the wavering may be held and the unsuspecting entrapped.

Were these fanatical Abolitionists sworn to support the Constitution and Union of the founders of the Government, and did they religiously observe their oath, it might be productive of good; but in taking their oaths they do not intend to renounce their fanatical disunion sentiments. Bands of horse thieves and highway robbers are held together by oaths administered in secret, and many are sworn who never enjoy a tithe of the secrets of the leaders or become cognizant of their most infamous deeds; and, the men who are reaping a rich harvest by the sacrifice of the country and growing fat by depleting the National Treasury have their underlings who know little of the infamy of their leaders, and are sworn to their support with but little thought for the wrongs they are inflicting upon the American people and the poisonous arrows they are hurling against Constitutional Liberty.

Secret political organizations are always dangers to the liberties of a people. They are the instrumentalities by which bad men obtain power and corrupt men find apologists for their corruptions. They convert men into mere machines for the designing, by placing fetters on their souls and padlocks on their lips.

The Democracy always having been for the Union. Democrats cling to it as naturally as the child clings to its parent. Democracy and Union are as inseparable as were the souls of DAVID and JONATHAN. Those who have become disgusted with the wickedness of the Abolition party and desire to identify themselves with true Union men should join the Democracy. Let all such avoid secret conclaves of black spirits, and let their light so shine that others seeing their good works may imitate their goodly example. Men who would avoid reproach and live above suspicion must keep clear of secret cliques of designing politicians and act the open, manly part which begets respect and leads to honor and public confidence.

## Mob at Dayton.

The mob at Dayton, growing out of the arbitrary arrest of the noble and patriotic VALLANDIGHAM resulted in the destruction of about $10,000 worth of property. It is said six lives were lost and several wounded. A number of persons have been placed under arrest for having engaged in the mob.

There is nothing more certain than that the despotic conduct of the Abolition leaders, unless stopped, will end in a civil war all over the North. The people have become alarmingly incensed at the encroachments upon constitutional privileges and legal rights and their smothered wrath is not to be trifled with. We pray the "the powers that be" to be warned in time and keep from us the bitter cup.

## President's Proclamation.

The President has issued a Proclamation defining the liabilities and duties, under the Conscription Law, of foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens.—All males of this class between the ages of twenty and forty-five, who shall be found in any of the loyal States at the end of sixty-five days from this time, may be drafted. The law of Congress will be executed and enforced by the President,

## Army Correspondence.

The *Republican* has about a dozen army correspondents who supply that concern weekly with coarse epithets, personal abuse and harmless threats. These men were equally as bitter against the Democracy before they went into the army as they are now. At present, however, they are at a respectful distance, and their trash may be vomited through the Smut Machine without danger to themselves. They boast of what they will do when they get home. Well, they will do just what they did before they went away—nothing dangerous. We have respect for soldiers; but we are unwilling to concede that being a soldier gives a man license to act the blackguard, abuse people at home equally as good as he and misrepresent those of whom he knows nothing.

We have in the army from this county men of talent and education, among whom we might name Col. SPIEGEL, Capt's. HUSTON, TANEYHILL, CORNS, and CHAPMAN; Lieut's. DESILVA, RUTTER, VORRES and WAITS; L. R. HOAGLAND, JOHN MAXWELL, Dr. POMEROYE, and scores of others, who never write any bombastic slang effusions. These men would treat with contempt the entreaties of ANKENY, WHITES and the other home patriots who beset soldiers to write home abusing the Democracy.

They pursue a very different course from that taken by the few who are tools for the Holmes county Abolitionists. We would not notice specially any one of the Abolition epistles published in the *Republican*. We do not consider them worthy of notice. They do not represent the feelings of the army.—They are written for political effect. They are not generally the tree will offering of the soldiers, but are drawn out by home patriots to cover the tracks of their infamy and corruptions.

## Gen. Curtis in Missouri.

Gen. CURTIS, in orders lately issued in Missouri, defining the extent to which private property may be taken for the use of armies in time of war, says: "While there is some uncertainty as to the exact limit fixed by the voluntary law of nations to our right to appropriate to our own use the property of an enemy, or to subject it to military contributions, there is no doubt whatever respecting its waste and useless destruction. This is forbidden alike by the law of nature and the rules of war."

We are glad Gen. CURTIS has instructed his officers so fully upon these points. His orders are elaborate, and, if obeyed, will stop the lawless warfare that has been carried on in that State by our own and the Confederate troops. Missourians are neither better nor worse than the people of other States, but the atrocities committed there upon both sides since the war began are a disgrace to the American name. Especially is this the case in the western counties bordering on Kansas. We cannot but believe that if our officers had from the first scrupulously observed the laws of war, and insisted upon their observance by the Confederates, much of the jayhawking and guerrilla warfare which has brought desolation and ruin to thousands of innocent and helpless people, might have been avoided.

## Fredericksburg Battle.

Very few particulars of the late bloody battle at Fredericksburg are permitted to be published. It is certain that Gen. HOOKER has crossed back to the Falmouth side of the Rappahannock. It is acknowledged that our men have been worsted, but to what extent we are not allowed to know. The rebels claim a great victory. Reports place the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at 18,000. Our loss is variously estimated. Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army, estimates our loss in wounded and prisoners at 17,000. This does not include the killed. Putting all together our loss will reach fully 25,000.

## Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

Much anxiety is felt in reference to the arrest and imprisonment of Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. We give to-day the particulars of his trial before a military court, in which there has been no decision. His attorney, Hon GEORGE E. PUGH, has applied to Judge LEVITT, of the United States Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which application was being argued at our latest dates. Mr. V., is kept at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, under a strong guard.

## Capture of Col. Straights.

An expedition under Col. STRAIGHTS, consisting of the 3d Ohio, 18th Illinois, 51st and 71st Wisconsin, was captured by the rebels in overpowering numbers near Rome, Georgia, on the 9th ult. His artillery and everything else was lost.

## Gen. Stonewall Jackson

Lost his left arm in the late bloody battles. It was amputated below the shoulder, and the General removed to his country house.—He is reported to have died on Sunday evening. A serious loss to the rebels.

## Consolation in Distress.

Let us not yet despair of the nation. Read the following from the Buffalo *Commercial*, a Conservative Republican paper:

"COLORED TROOPS FOR FREMONT.—It is stated that 10,000 colored troops are to be raised, to be commanded by Gen. FREMONT."

## Lieutenant Governor.

The name of Hon. S. W. GILSON, of Mahoing county, will be presented to the Democratic State Convention for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. GILSON is a talented man, with legislative experience, a good Democrat, and deserving of the honor.

## False Rumors.

The reported capture of Richmond was a miserable hoax. It was claimed by the New York press that Gen. HOOKER had recrossed the Rappahannock. This, it seems, had no foundation in truth.

## Wendell Phillips.

This old disunionist addressed the New York "Union League" on Monday evening at the Cooper Institute. He is a good representative of the order.

## Gen. Van Dorn.

The Richmond *Dispatch* announces the death of the rebel General VAN DORN at Spring Hill, Tenn., on the 7th inst.

## Fort Wayne Election.

The Democracy carried the municipal election in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, on the 5th inst., by nearly 700 majority. Every ward in the city went Democratic.

Artemus ward, lectured in Oberlin last Saturday evening a week ago, and after the lecture went to Norwalk on a freight train. He said he was willing to stay "Sixty Minutes in Africa," but he'd be d--d if he could stay over Sunday in Oberlin.

The gallant General Sigel has been restored to the command lately held by the Abolition refugee, Carl Shurtz. Good!

## NEWS ITEMS.

Sherman's movement against Haines' Bluff was a failure, his gunboats being repulsed, and the expedition has returned to Young's Point. About 80 Federals were killed and wounded, and the Iron-clad Choctaw was considerably damaged.

European dates are to the 25th ult. In the British Parliament speeches have been made in favor of a war with the United States, in consequence of Federal interference with British commerce. Earl Russell stated that application would be made at Washington for redress.

Ben Stanton calls men, who can not raise three hundred dollars, "ragged rascals" and "fit food for powder." A Republican audience cheered him in the utterance. Poor men, who make their living by *honest* labor, will not forget such insults.

If Abolition loyalty reaches its maximum when a contract is worth half a million, what will it be its per cent. with a musket on their shoulders, a hard cracker in their sack, and receiving $13 per month.

Since the reduction in pay of army chaplains, great numbers have resigned. Can it be possible that ministers went into the army from other than patriotic motives? Oh, no, we don't presume anything of the kind.

Gen Price is rapidly organizing an army at Little Rock, Arkansas, for the invasion of Missouri. They are all to be mounted, and will move up Black River. The 25th inst., is spoken of as the time of starting.

Gen. Blunt has sent a dispatch to General Curtis at St. Louis, announcing that Colonel Phillips crossed the Arkansas river on the night of April 21th, and attacked and routed a rebel force who were fortifying at Weber Falls, in the Indian Territory, capturing all their camp equippage.

Some Editor says, "Belzebub got licked by Michael in Heaven." "Good enough for him." "He had better let an Irishman alone, next time."

A Washington dispatch, says that an effort has been made to have the balance of the condemned Minnesota Indians sent to Tortugas, but it was finally decided to send them to Rock Island, Illinois, for the present. Their ultimate destination is up the Missouri river, with the rest of the tribe.

Rev. Francis T. Hanna, recently arrested at Utica, New York, charged with too free expression of his opinions, has been discharged.

We learn from the Cadiz *Sentinel*, that during a recent absence of Mr. Allen, its editor, to attend the funeral of his father, an attempt was made by the Abolitionists to mob his Printing Office. The Democrats, however, rallied and frustrated the dastardly object of the mobites.

There is *in* the poor house in Laporte Co., Indiana, a man who has been Sheriff, County Judge and Senator. Intemperance ruined him.

## Our Foreign Relations

Have not assumed so critical an aspect since the seizure of the *Trent*. For the first time since that event, in the debates of the British Parliament, war is openly threatened against us. The discussion concerning the search and capture of English vessels trading to Mexico, by our cruisers, the seizure of mail bags on such ships, and our Ministers, "Permit" to Mexican Contractors has attained such vehemence and violence, that it seems to be animated by a determined spirit of hostility to this Government. Mr Roebuck, a member of the House of Commons, for Sheffield, declared in a most bitter speech. "In the name of the people of England he had to say they were prepared for war." Lord Palmerston imitated that the matters complained of were under consideration by the Government. Mr. Bentinck censured Mr. Adams for "The ticket of leave."

In the House of Lords on the 24th of April, Lord Redesdale broached the same topic. Earl Russell censured Mr. Adams. A general ferment prevailed in England. The correspondent of the New York press states that the public mind is inflamed against us—and a special dispatch to the *Herald* adds that the English Government han *ordered its steam reserve fleet consisting of three hundred vessels to be made ready for sea, in view of the complications with America.* In connection with this fact it is noticeable that a late Quebec *Chronicle* says news has reached that city, that fifteen regiments were ordered out from England in consequence of the Ambassador, having notified the English Government that in case the iron-clads now building in English ship yards for the Chinese, were allowed to depart, he would consider it equivalent to a declaration of war. Canadian papers further state, that nine vessels left England for Canada loaded with arms, ammunition and military stores, six are for Quebec, and three for Montreal. Among the vessels were the *Thames, Providentia, Ravensdale, Globe and Marianne.*

It may possibly be that the British Government intends, under cover of a spurious excitement to let the Confederate Fleet out of her harbors. This new freak of resentment so out of proportion to the causes exciting it, seems curiously enough to have sprung into birth just at the time the rams and iron-clads built for the rebels are ready to be launched. Taken in connection with the artful and inflamatory leaders of the London *Times*, published to create a hostile feeling towards us, we feel a conviction "strong as proof of holy writ," that this singular tempest which is brewing in England has little other foundation or aim, than under color of alleged grievances, to unloose from British ports the rebel fleet built, armed and equipped by British hands.

Meanwhile, the thickning perils growing out of the Polish rebellion, temper with some spirit of caution, the inimical feeling which the British Government cherishes toward us. They will not venture to hazard a war with this nation, until the solution of the Polish question, is nearer at hand, and they may venture to give heed to the suggestion of Mr. Cobden that they have six hundred millions of dollars of property floating on the seas—as much commerce all at as all the world besides. However, this may be, we exceedingly doubt that English people will sanction actual war; they may fret and talk bitterly, but they have too much sense to expect relief for their troubles in a war of so fearful a character as collision between two such countries would produce. We sincerely trust that war between us and England may be avert.—We do not undervalue the peril it would aim at our national existence, but if it should come, we have learned how to defend our harbors. We have *learned also how to fight*, and the spirit of the American people will not be daunted or dismayed by the addition of a foreign foe, to the cohorts of our domestic enemy. Our maxim is *semper parata!*—*Plain Dealer.*

(From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 9th.)

## Trial of C. L. Vallandigham--The Specifications and the Evidence.

The trial of Mr. Vallandigham having been concluded, it will not be improper now to publish the charges and specifications against him, and so much of the evidence as is of importance.

The Court having been organized, as published a few days since, the Judge Advocate read the following:

CHARGE.

Publicly expressing, in violation of General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, his sympathies for those in arms against the Government of the United States, declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

SPECIFICATION.

In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments, in words or in effect, as follows, declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel and unnecessary war;" "a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union;" "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism;" "a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites;" stating "that if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago;" that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France;" that "propositions by which the Southern States could be won back and the South be guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the battle at Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions;" meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority. Charging "that the Government of the United States were about to appoint Military Marshals in every District to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges." Characterizing General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, as "a base usurpation of arbitrary authority," inviting his hearers to resist the same by saying, "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties, the better;" declaring "that he was at all times, and upon all occasions resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government;" asserting "that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country, more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before."

All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort and encourage those in arms against the Government, and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government and sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

J. M. CUTTS,
Captain 11th Infantry, Judge Advocate, Department of the Ohio.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. HILL, OF THE 115TH O. V. I.

Not having heard the testimony of Capt. Hill on the first day, we can only present the concluding portion as given on the second day. The substance of what he detailed the first day, however, is contained in the "specifications" above. As we said yesterday, Mr. Vallandigham conducted the case, on his side, for himself, and asked the questions in the cross examination of Captain Hill.

Question, by Mr. Vallandigham—In speaking of the character of the war, did I not expressly say "As Mr. Lincoln, in his proclamation of July 1, 1862, said, 'this unnecessary and injurious war!'"

Answer—I don't recollect that he did. The language made use of I understood to be his own.

Q—Again, in speaking of the character of the war, didn't I expressly give as proof the President's proclamation of September 22, 1862, and January 1, 1863, as declaring the emancipation of the slaves in the seceded States, and as proof that the war was now waged for that purpose?

The Judge Advocate objected to the question, on the ground that its object was to divert the issue between the accused and the Court from the accused to another party, while the true issue was not what were the words uttered, but the propriety of their utterance. The Court sustained the objection.

Q—Did you continue in the same place during the delivery of the whole speech?

A—I did.

Q—Were your notes taken at the time, or reduced to writing after the speech was delivered?

A—They were taken at the time, just as they fell from the speaker's lips.

Q—Were you not in citizen's clothes; and how came you to be at Mount Vernon that day?

The Judge Advocate objected to the question, on the ground of its immateriality; but as Mr. Vallandigham insisted on it, the objection was withdrawn.

A—I was in citizen's clothes, and went for the purpose of listening to any speeches that might be made that day. I had no orders to take notes.

Q—Did you take notes of any other speech?

A—I commenced taking notes of Mr. Cox's speech, but considered it harmless, and after a short time stopped.

Q—Were you not expressly sent for the purpose of listening to my speech on that occasion?

A—I was not, any more than to the others.

Q—By whom were you sent?

A—By Captain Andrew C. Kemper, Assistant Adjutant General of the Military Command of this city.

Q—Did you make a report to him upon your return?

A—I didn't report to Captain Kemper, but to Colonel Eastman, and was from there sent to the Headquarters of the Department of the Ohio.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN JOHN A. MEANS.

Question by the Judge Advocate—What is your rank and regiment?

A—Captain in the 115th O. V. I.

Q—Were you present at the meeting of citizens at Mount Vernon, Ohio, on Friday, May 1, 1863?

A—I was.

Q—Did you hear the accused address that meeting?

A—I did. I stood most of the time about ten feet immediately in front of the stand, and heard the whole of the speech. He said that the war was not carried on for the preservation of the Union; that it might have been stopped, and peace restored some time ago, and the Union saved, if the plan which had been submitted had been accepted by the Government the day before the battle of Fredericksburg.

Mr. Vallandigham objected to any thing on this last point, on the ground that he had applied for a subpœna for Fernando Wood, of New York, to bring with him the plan proposed, and had been refused.

The Judge Advocate replied that this point might be waived, and he would strike from the specifications what related to the proposed plan of restoring the Union.

The witness continued: That if the plan had been adopted, peace would have been restored, the Union saved by reconstruction; the South won back and guaranteed in her rights. That our armies didn't meet with success; that Richmond was not taken, Charleston nor Vicksburg; that the Mississippi was not open, and would not be as long as there was cotton to sell or contractors to reward. He said, in regard to the rebuke of the Administration, at the last fall election, that no more volunteers could be had; that the Administration had to resort to the French conscription act; that we would not counsel resistance to the military or civil law, for that was not needed. That a people were unworthy to be free men who would submit to such encroachments on their liberties.

Q—What encroachments did he refer to?

A—He was speaking of the conscription act. He said he believed the Administration was attempting to erect a despotism; that in less than one month Lincoln had plunged the country into this cruel, bloody, and unnecessary war.

Q—Can you recall anything he said in relation to General Order No. 38?

A—He said that General Order No. 38 was a usurpation of power; that he despised it, spit upon it, trampled it under his feet; that he for one, would not regard it. He styled the Administration officers, and officers of the army, as minions of the Administration. He said he did not ask Gen. Ambrose Burnside whether he might speak there or not; that he was a free man, and spoke when and where he pleased.

Q—Do you remember anything he said with reference to the course he advised the people to pursue?

A—He said these proclamations and military orders were intended to intimidate the people, and prevent them from mingling together as they were doing that day; that he claimed the right to discuss and criticise the actions of the civil and military officers of the government.

Q—Did he advise the people to take any steps?

A—He advised them, at the close of his speech to come up together at the ballot box, and hurl the tyrant from his throne. He styled the President at another time as "King Lincoln."

CROSS EXAMINATION

Question—By Mr. Vallandigham: Did you take any notes during the delivery of the speech or are you testifying from memory?

A—I took no minutes during the delivery of the speech; but after Mr. Pendleton began speaking I went to the hotel, perhaps an hour and a half afterward, and wrote some minutes of the speech.

Q—You speak of my saying that "the North might have been won back;" was it not that the South might have been won back, &c?

A—No; I noticed this particularly, and it struck me very forcibly.

[Mr. Vallandigham—If I said it, it must have been a slip of the tongue.]

Q—You say that I said I would not counsel resistance to military or civil law. Did I not expressly counsel the people to obey the Constitution and all law, and to pay proper respect to men in authority, and to maintain their political rights through the judicial tribunals of the country, and in that way to rebuke and put down the Administration and all usurpations of power?

A—Not in that connection. He said at the last of his speech, to come up to the ballot-box and hurl the tyrant from his throne.

Q—Did he not counsel them to submit to all law?

A—No, sir; I didn't understand him to counsel the people to submit to the authorities at all times. I can't remember that he used the language of the question, or the substance of it as stated.

Q—Did I not say that my authority to speak to the people in public assemblages, on all public questions, was not derived from General Order No. 38, but General Order No. 1, the Constitution of the United States, General Washington commanding?

A—I understood him to say that his authority to speak to the people was higher than General Order No. 38 of that mobbing despot, Gen. Burnside; it was Order No. 1, signed by Geo. Washington.

Q—Were not the three names of Tod, Lincoln and Burnside used together, and that I didn't ask their consent to speak?

A—At another time he used those words.

Q—Were not the remarks you say I made about despising, spitting upon and trampling under foot, expressly applied in reference to arbitrary power generally; and didn't I, in that connection, refer to General Order No. 9, in Indiana, signed by Gen. Hascall, denying the right to criticise the war policy of the Administration?

A—The remarks in regard to despising, spitting upon, trampling under foot, were made in direct reference to Order No. 38. He sometime afterward, in speaking of the tyranny of the Administration, said that an order had been issued in Indiana, denying the people the right to criticise the military policy of the Administration, and if submitted to it would be followed by civil war in Ohio.

Q—Do you undertake to give any connected or methodical statement of the speech on that occasion.

Judge Advocate—The Court can judge as to that point, but they may answer.

A—I do not pretend to give the speech commencing with the first and giving it just as he spoke it.

Mr Vallandigham then asked the same question as he asked the former witness, with reference to the way in which he went to the meeting, and in addition, whether he went there to report the speech for the purpose of a prosecution under General Order No. 38.

A—I did not.

Q—Were any reason given you why you should go there to report the speech.

The Judge Advocate objected to such questions for the reason that they were evidently intended for some other purpose than to subserve the ends of justice in the trial.

Q—I will put the question in this way, then: Was any object stated to you, and if so, what?

A—There was no object stated.

The Judge Advocate here rested his evidence.

Mr. Vallandigham asked a recess of fifteen minutes for the purpose of consultation with his lawyers, at the close of which he proceeded with the testimony on his behalf.

TESTIMONY OF S. S. COX.

Q—By Mr. Vallandigham; Were you present at the public meeting in Mt. Vernon, on Friday, May 1, 1863?

A—I was present as one of the speakers; I heard the whole of the speech; I stood on the platform, near him, so that I could not fail to hear all that he said; I had not heard him speak since the adjournment of Congress, and as I came in from the West, I did not know that he was there; I took especial interest in listening to his speech throughout; and having to follow him, I naturally noticed the topics which he discussed.

Q—Did you hear his allusions to Gen Burnside, and if so, what were they?

A—The only allusion that he made to the General was, I think, in the beginning of his speech in which he said that he was not there by the favor of Abraham Lincoln, David Tod or General Ambrose E. Burnside.

Q—Was any epithet applied to him during the speech?

A—No, sir. If there had been I should have noticed it, because Gen. Burnside was an old personal friend of mine. I should have remembered any odious epithet applied to him.

Q—Did you hear the reference to General Order 38, and if so, what were the words?

A—The only reference that was made to that order was something to this effect: that he didn't recognize—I don't know that I can quote it—Order No. 38 as superior to order No. 1, the Constitution. I don't know as this is the language. I thought it a very handsome point at the time.

Q—Were any violent epithets, such as "spit upon," "trample under foot," and the like, used at any time in the speech in reference to that order No. 38?

A—I can't recollect any denunciatory epithets applied to that order. If there was any criticism made upon it, it was mentioned above, in the remark about the constitution. Mr. Vallandigham discussed these matters very briefly. He took up most of his time on another point, in connection with the question of closing the war. He charged that the men in authority had it in their power, if they were willing, to make a peace. He exhausted some time in reading from Montgomery Blair, and Forney; and also stated that there were private proofs, yet to be developed, and which time would disclose, proving his statement. He bitterly denounced any attempt to make peace by a separation of the States.

Q—Do you remember to what, if at all, in connection with future usurpations of power, he applied his strongest language?

A—I can't say as to the strongest language, for he always speaks pretty strongly. He denounced any usurpation of power to stop public discussion and the suffrage. He appealed to the people to protect their rights, as the remedy for their grievances. He warned them against violence and revolution. By the powerful means of the ballot-box all might be remedied that was wrong of a public nature, and the Courts would remedy all grievances of a private, personal nature.

Q—Was any thing said by him at all, looking to forcible resistance of either law or military orders?

A—Not is I understood it.

Q—Was any thing said by him in denunciation of the Conscription law?

A—My best recollection is that he didn't say a word about it.

Q—Did he refer to the French Conscription bill?

A—He did not. I spoke of it myself.

Q—Do you remember his comments on the change in the policy of the war?

A—He did refer to the change in the policy of the war, and devoted some time to showing that it was now carried on for the abolition of slavery; that it had been perverted from the preservation of the Union, to one for the abolition of slavery. He referred to the Crittenden resolution to show that the war was originally for the restoration of the Union.

Q—Was any denunciation of officers in the army indulged in by him, or any offensive epithets applied to them?

A—When, occasionally, he used the words "the President and his minions," I didn't understand him to use them as applicable to the army. I think it was in connection with arbitrary arrests, when he used these words.

Q—Do you remember what was said in reference to the possibility of a dissolution of the Union, and of his determination in regard to such a contingency?

A—I remember the metaphor, that he could never be a priest to minister at the altar of disunion.

Q—What counsel did he give the people at the end of his speech?

A—He invoked the people under no circumstances to surrender the Union.

The Judge Advocate had no questions to ask the witness.

Mr. Vallandigham said he had other witnesses he expected by the four o'clock train, and a recess was taken until five o'clock, at which time the witnesses not arriving, the evidence was closed, and Mr. Vallandigham simply submitted the following:

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S PROTEST.

Arrested without due process of law, without warrant from any judicial officer, and now in military custody, I have been served with a charge and specifications as from a court-martial or military commission. I am not either in the land nor naval service of the United States, and, therefore, am not try able for any cause by any such court, but am subject, by the express terms of the Constitution to arrest only by due process of law, or warrant issued by some officer of a court of competent jurisdiction for trial of citizens. I am subject to indictment and trial on presentment of a grand jury, and am entitled to a speedy trial, to be confronted with witnesses and to compulsory process for witnesses in my behalf, and am entitled to counsel. All these I demand, as my right, as a citizen of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States. But the alleged offense itself is not known to the Constitution, nor to any law thereof. It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in an open public political meeting, lawfully and peaceably assembled, under the Constitution, and upon full notice.

It is the words of a citizen, of the public policy, of the public servants of the people, by which policy it was alleged that the welfare of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change that policy, not by force, but by the elections and the ballot-box. It is not pretended that I counseled disobedience to the Constitution, or resistance to law or lawful authority. I have never done this.

I have nothing further to submit.

(Signed) C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

May 7, 1863.

The Judge Advocate simply remarked that the accused had the privilege to counsel and of witnesses. It did not become him to enter into any discussion as to the jurisdiction of the Court. That the case had been referred to it was sufficient.

## From Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following has been received at Headquarters:

GRAND GULF, March 31, via MEMPHIS, 7th.—Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Gen.-in-Chief: We landed at Bowlingsburg, April 30th, moved immediately on Port Gibson, met the enemy, eleven thousand strong, four miles south of Fort Gibson, at 2 o'clock A. M., on the first, and engaged him all day, routing him with the loss of many killed and 500 wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded.

The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg destroying the bridges over the two forks of the Bayou Pierce. These were rebuilt, and the pursuit has continued until the present time.

Besides the heavy artillery at this place four field peices were captured and some stores, and the enemy were driven to destroy many more.

The country is the most broken and difficult to operate in I ever saw.

Our victory has been most complete, and the enemy is most thoroughly demoralized.

Very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT.
Major-General commanding.

GRAND GULF, MISS., May 6., via CAIRO.—To Gen. Halleck:—I learn that Col. Grierson with his cavalry force has just been heard of. About ten days ago he was in Northern Mississippi. He moved from thence and struck the railroad some thirty miles East of Jackson, at a point called Newton's Station. He then moved southward towards Enterprise and demanded the surrender of that place, and gave three hours grace, during which time Gen. Loring arrived. He left at once and moved towards Hazel Hurst, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. At this point he tore up the track. Thence he passed to Bahama, ten miles further south on the same road, where he had a fight with Wertman's cavalry. From this point he moved back to the New Orleans & Jackson railroad to Brook Haven, ten miles south of Bahama; and when last heard from he was three miles from Summit, and was supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge.

He had created great excitement throughout the State, destroying railroads tressel works and bridges, burning locomotives, railroad stations, &c. They also took several prisoners and destroyed stores of all kinds.

U. S. GRANT,
Maj.-General Commanding.

## Gen. Grant Advancing on Vicksburg.

The Cincinnati *Gazette's* dispatch from Memphis announces the capture by Gen. Grant's forces of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and Williard's Valley. Port Gibson is six miles in the rear of Gand Gulf. The capture of these places has given Grant possession of the Big Black River. The distance from the mouth of that river to the bridge of the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad is thirty-two miles. The Big Black is navigable for gunboats twenty-two miles.

If Gen. Grant has succeeded in getting possession of the railroad, and thus cutting off the rebel line of communication in that direction, it has made the siege of Vicksburg all but complete. It is said in the Memphis dispatch that our forces were traveling overland, and on Wednesday noon, May 6, had advanced thirty miles up the Big Black river, and expected to go ten miles more that night. By Saturday noon they expected to be at Vicksburg.

## A Democratic Victory--Another Arbitrary Arrest.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., May 6, 1863.

*To the Editor of the Chicago Times:*

At the corporation election here, on Monday, the Democrats carried their whole ticket by 76 majority, which, with an increased vote, is a large gain.

Night before last a Lieutenant and twelve soldiers came here from Indianapolis, and about daylight arrested the editor of the *Democrat* paper here, under an order from Gen. Hascall, on charge of violation of his order No. 8, suppressed the paper, closed the office, and took the editor to Indianapolis. I think the editor had called him a "donkey," and that was the "head and front of his offending," except being a Democrat. The editor of the Republican paper here is said to have procured the arrest.

OBSERVER.

## The Rebel Loss 18,000.

Gen. Dix telegraph from Fortress Monroe, that an extra of the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 7th, found on a prisoner, was a pencil note indorsed by a surgeon in one of the hospitals to his wife, stating that the rebel loss was 18,000 in the late battles.

An intercepted confidential dispatch of Gen. Lee, captured by one of Stoneman's detachments, says: "We have won a great victory, but our loss is terible."

The Cavalry victory at Warrenton Junction resulted in a pretty thorough cutting up of Moseby's band. Moseby himself was wounded in the shoulder. The rebels left over 20 of their dead on the field, besides many wounded.

Heber Kimball, the noted Mormon elder, ranking next to Brigam Young, was killed on the 27th ult., with 40 others, by the explosion of the boiler of a steamer in the harbor of San Pedro, California.

## The Polish Rebellion

Is by no means checked. The poles are still fighting with unabated resolution, and have defeated the Russians at many points. The Emperor of France has declared the Polish question to be a European one. The Czar had not, at last advises, replied to the notes of the three powers. He had ordered a large army levy to be made in the imperial provinces, which border on Russia. The Italian Government had dispatched to Paris its reply to the French note, requesting its co-operation in addressing the Russian Government on the Polish question. Italy undertakes to do her best in an appeal on behalf of Poland.—*Plain Dealer.*

A list of Confederate prisoners who have died in Union hospitals since the beginning of the war, between two and three thousand in number, is in course of preparation, under the direction of the U. S. Surgeon-General, and will shortly be transmitted to Richmond. The Confederates, some time ago, extended a similar courtesy to the Federal Government.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Pocket Book Lost!

THE undersigned lost a Pocket Book in Millersburg, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., containing ten dollars in small bills, a note of hand against George Hites, for two hundred dollars, payable to Adaline Hites and a number of receipts. It was lost about Weston's Grocery, or between that and Yeager's Drug store. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder upon leaving it at Weston's Grocery or with the subscriber.

HIRAM VAN S