

The Holmes County Farmer.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

JAMES A. ESTILL, Editor.

MILLERSBURG, OHIO.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.

Democratic State Ticket.

Secretary of State—WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG.
Judge of Supreme Court—E. VAN TRUMP.
Attorney General—M. C. WHITFIELD.
Comptroller of the Treasury—ALEX. S. BOYD.
School Commissioner—ALEXANDER B. CRITCHFIELD.
Board of Public Works—WILLIAM S. WATSON.
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Presidential Electors for the State at Large.

CHARLES REMPEL, of Hamilton County.
THOS. W. EARLEY, of Richmond County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR RECORDER—
GEORGE L. COOK.
FOR COMMISSIONER—
JESSE A. HARRIS.

The \$300 Clause Repealed.

The \$300 clause in the conscription law has been repealed. Two weeks ago, two-thirds of the House of Representatives voted to retain the conscription, but the President and Secretary of War went into the lobby among the Republican members, and by the power of money and patronage succeeded in effecting the repeal against the real wishes of the people and their representatives. There is now nothing to stand between the people and a draft in the army into which they are to be forced. The terrible pressure of war will now be felt in all its severity upon the peaceful cottages of the North and West.

Therefore the people had the choice of giving their money or their lives, but the poor privilege of selecting between poverty and life is no longer left to the nation. Enormous taxes have been raised, and universal conscription being the order of the day, money and life are both demanded; and it seems to be only a question of time for the last man and the last dollar to be called for.

The bill, as it passed the House, which the Senate will doubtless agree, if it has not already done so, authorizes the President, at his discretion, at any time to call for any number of volunteers for one, two or three years, in case of a draft, the man or his substitute shall be credited to the town, precinct or election district, toward filling the quota of which he may have volunteered or been drafted. Every volunteer or substitute, who may be accepted for one year, shall be paid a bounty of \$200, for two years \$300, and for three years \$400, to be paid at stated intervals.

The bill passed by a vote of 75 to 83. We notice that the votes of two Ohio Members, Alexander Long and Judge Bliss, were not recorded. Their absence wants to be explained. All the other Democratic members from this State voted right.

The Disease—The Remedy.

Vastly more official corruption has been brought to light than during Mr. Lincoln's administration than occurred during the administrations of all his predecessors; and no doubt much more remains uncovered than has been brought to light. The war has really been conducted by speculators for their own benefit; expeditions like that of Banks up Red River, have been undertaken for their exclusive use; it is they who have been most instrumental in the inauguration of radical policies by the administration, that the war might be prolonged in the interest of contracts; all the enormous taxes are to swell their gains. They care nothing for the sacrifice of human life; if a few millions can be made by the expenditure of a few thousand lives, the millions are made and the lives expended.—They swarm everywhere, as the locusts swarmed Egypt, but nowhere so thickly as about the Presidential Mansion and the Executive Departments in Washington. They re-nominated Mr. Lincoln, and they will contribute millions to re-elect him, that the war may be continued and their carnal endures indefinitely. It is not for their interest that the Federal arms should succeed in any decisive expedition; quite to the contrary, for every Federal defeat opens the way for calls for more men and consequently for more contracts.

Thrown Away.

It is estimated that the Richmond campaign, under Grant, has so far cost the army one hundred thousand men, and the Treasury a hundred million of dollars.—*Esch.*

The End of It.

An abolition newspaper, which assumes to be a high authority in military matters, has lately elaborated a very comfortable view of the probable duration of the war. It estimates the entire fighting strength at nine hundred thousand men, and ours at thirty-seven hundred thousand. Our losses, it says, have been half a million, and the rebels about that, thus leaving them only four hundred thousand fighting men, while we have still thirty-two hundred thousand. In three years, we have killed off five hundred thousand rebels, and in about three hundred thousand, while we, having ended the war, will still have twenty-eight hundred thousand men left.

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The Wilderness Battlefield.

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Latest News.

After part of our papers are worked off, word has come that a rebel force 15,000 or 20,000 strong has taken possession of Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. It is supposed a raid in Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania is designed. The President has called on Gov. Seymour for 12,000 men for 100 days. Great excitement exists in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Congress Adjourned.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned sine die at half past 12 o'clock on Monday. All the bills passed, including the new conscription bill and the new sweeping tax bill, have been signed by the President.

John Sherman a Liar.

The other day John Sherman, in making a speech in the Senate against Mr. Vallandigham charged that he, Vallandigham, had gone into a county (referring to Knox), and urged revolt and rebellion when a revolt was in existence in an adjoining county, (referring to the difficulty in Holmes). The truth is that the trouble in this county did not take place until several weeks after Mr. Vallandigham's arrest and banishment. John Sherman should be ashamed to get up in the Senate of the United States and utter a willful and deliberate lie. No such charge was ever made against Mr. V.; but John Sherman having been driven to the wall by Senator Salisbury, was forced to deliberate falsehood to justify the military arrest of Vallandigham.

Candidates Named for Nomination Before the Chicago Convention.

The following distinguished gentlemen are named in connection with the Democratic nomination for President before the Chicago Convention:

Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire; Horatio Seymour, of New York; William Fillmore, of New York; Willard Allen, of Ohio; Rufus P. Ranney, of Ohio; C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio; Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio; James A. Bayard, of Delaware; Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut; Geo. B. McClellan, of New Jersey; Geo. W. Woodruff, of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana; S. S. Cox, of Ohio; James Guthrie, of Kentucky; G. H. Pendleton, of Ohio; Charles A. Beckwith, of Pennsylvania and James C. Allen, of Illinois.

There are other names which we may probably have omitted, but give any of the good and true men above named, and we will go for them heartily.

Change in the Treasury Department.

Secretary Chase has resigned; Lincoln appointed Tod, who the Senate refused to confirm, and therefore Tod refused to accept; W. P. Fessenden, of Maine, was then appointed.

Tod has not a single qualification for the position. He is like most of Lincoln's appointments. Fessenden is a better man, but no man in their party has the ability of Chase.

Various causes are assigned for Chase's resignation. Some think he foresaw a crash in the money market; others assert that a quarrel between Lincoln and Chase led to the resignation.

Humiliation and Prayer.

Some of the abolition papers are urging the President to appoint a day of National humiliation and prayer. The prayer would be well enough if God has not already determined to destroy this people because of the wickedness of our rulers; but we want no more national humiliations—we have had no respite from it since Lincoln became President. There would be some sense in praying God to interpose His strong arm to prevent Lincoln's re-election and thereby lift this nation up out of the humiliation to which it has been reduced by wicked men.

300,000,000.

A Washington dispatch says Lincoln is about to call out 300,000 more men. Under the new conscription bill the call will be for volunteers, and at the expiration of fifty days from the issue of it a draft will be made to fill the quota of all deficient districts. Drafted men may furnish substitutes but no commutation money will be received. One more term and Lincoln will reach the last man and the last dollar.

Come to Grief.

Two government detectives have come to grief at Cincinnati. They attempted to levy black-mail upon the wife of an officer in the United States service, representing that grave charges had been preferred against him, which could be "squashed" for the small consideration of fifty dollars. An honest officer heard of the affair and when the rascals made a second visit to receive the fifty dollars, they were accommodated with handcuffs.

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Secretary Chase's Annual Revenue Report to June 30--The Condition of the Finances of the Country--His Recommendations in Relation to Increasing the Revenue, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The communication of the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. S. P. Chase, which he sent to the Committee on Ways and Means on the 27th of June, says: "The aggregate revenue from all sources for the year closing with the 30th ult. reached \$240,000,000; the expenses excluding two months pay of the army and navy, were \$280,000,000; the amount in excess of the revenue is therefore \$40,000,000. Taking the highest amount estimated, assuming the miscellaneous receipts will reach \$25,000,000, the whole amount of revenue for next year can not be set down at more than \$315,000,000; the expenditures are likely to reach \$350,000,000, leaving a deficit of \$35,000,000 to be raised by loans. The Loan Bill provides for only \$100,000,000, and that is the largest sum, in the judgment of Mr. Chase, that can be reasonably attempted.

There remains, then, eight hundred and twenty millions to be provided for; and all considerations of public interest seem to require imperatively that they be raised by an increase of revenue. He therefore proposed to raise the deficiency, believing that the changes proposed will not produce a difference between rate on incomes by the old and new bills, added to the tax of the current year, one million five hundred thousand dollars in the tax on leaf tobacco; one million increase of tax on smoking and chewing tobacco; six million increase of tax on malt liquors; four million tax on deodorized sales; five million tax on spirits; in bond, five million; and the amount not increased, but brought from the next into the current year, two millions, making an aggregate of an actual or virtual increase of eighty-five millions.

What Fessenden's Policy Will Be.

The New York World's Washington special says: If Fessenden accepts the position of Secretary of the Treasury, his policy will be: 1st. The repeal of the gold bill and all restrictions upon commercial transactions. 2d. The issue of additional currency merely to make the money market easier. 3d. The establishment of a system of open loans to supply the necessities of the government and reduce the excessive currency.

4th. The stoppage of war on the State banks. 5th. To make the tariff more of a revenue than a policy. 6th. As heavy a rate of taxation as Congress can be induced to impose. 7th. The issue of 6 per cent. interest bearing notes instead of currency. 8th. A system of collecting taxes so as not to withdraw currency suddenly and embarrass trade.

New Tax Items.

It is thought that the abolition members of Congress will put the following items in the new tax bill: For speaking disrespectfully of Mr. Lincoln, two hundred dollars and confiscation of your property. For thinking against Mr. Lincoln, one hundred dollars. For dressing disrespectfully of Mr. Lincoln, fifty dollars.

For taking the name in vain of any abolition office-holder, twenty-five dollars. For speaking disrespectfully of any private republican, ten dollars. For voting a copperhead ticket twenty-five cents. Every Democratic office-holder to be taxed thirty-five cents a day—(Sunday included).

Every man not drafted to be taxed ten dollars. For every white child born alive twenty cents. For every negro child born alive, a premium of twenty cents.

For not believing Mr. Lincoln to be the government, a fine of five hundred dollars. For talking against the right republicans have to rob the government, a tax of fifty cents.

Pile on the Taxes.

The New York Times, a Lincoln organ, calls for more taxes. It says we must tax more heavily, although in 1864 the people will be called upon to pay:

- Federal Taxes,
- State Taxes,
- County Taxes,
- Borough and Township Taxes,
- School Taxes,
- Bounty Taxes,
- Conscription Taxes,
- Military Taxes,
- Special Taxes,
- License Taxes,
- Road Taxes,
- Poor Taxes,
- Internal Revenue Taxes,

Income taxes, and a veritable additional taxation for everything they eat, drink and wear. Oh, the money that will be raised in Lincoln in power.—*Phil. Age.*

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Soldier's Letter.

ON BOARD GUNBOAT KENWOOD,
OFF BAYFORDSARA, LA., June 21, '64

Having nothing whereby to hang my hat, I conclude that the best way to employ it profitably would be by writing to you, and giving you my opinion of, and experience in, gunboat life.

With the word gunboat is associated many of the stirring events which are daily occurring. To them it is chiefly owing that we have full possession of the Mississippi River and most of its tributaries. To them the army is indebted for its continued success in this part of the country. When at home I frequently read people say that if they should ever enter the service, they would prefer gunboating to anything else, from the idea that they would be thought to be hardships and dangers. I thought would be a cruel jest, but I believe that the contents are in my mouth—the devil take me if I can swallow it.

It was a beautiful morning in February last, when I first set foot in the Queen City of the South. I had just landed, and was about to be taken to the quarters which I should use by the "Union" men, (I believe) design of enlisting in the gunboat service. After visiting all the places of note in the city, I proceeded to the rendezvous, where I met Captain Bowen, a mild, gentlemanly man, who, by a benevolent looking countenance, who gave me all the information I desired, and in fact, more than I really stood in need of; for had his predictions proven true, I certainly would have been a Rear-Admiral ere this.

As I had the question in my mind as to whether I should go to sea, I proceeded to the "Receiving Ship," where I spent about a week. I was then put aboard a boat bound for New Orleans, then transferred to the "Kenwood," and am now patiently awaiting the arrival of the "Merrimack." "Hard to come into the bay to make a living." "Dashed liars," etc., are some of the mildest expressions they use when speaking to us. No doubt you will say you would make them measure their length upon the deck; but would you do so, should you attempt to chastise one of these "Children of the Government," as they so richly merit, you could have the pleasure of spending a few days in the "brig," and probably in double irons.—Perhaps you will think that a few days' confinement is not a heavy penalty; but a few days of confinement in the "brig" in this weather would seem an eternity, and the knocking down of a nigger would be a poor recompense, knowing, as you would, that Sambo was above, laughing at your expense.

But this service has one good point, and that is, that all the nigger sympathizers here have an opportunity of showing their love for their colored brethren. It should be the Mecca of all true nigger worshippers.

News in this part of the world is scarce. It is seldom that a Northern paper can be found, and then only when they are a month or two old.

Military operations in this part of the country have apparently ceased, at least in the hands of McClellan, Grant and Fremont, but nothing, as yet, is known of the doings of the Baltimore Convention. Fremont is said to have voted on his side, and Grant to have voted on the other side. Since I have been on the river I have conversed with a large majority of them, and I find that a large majority of them are in favor of McClellan for our next President, and should they be nominated, they would support a handsome majority in the Masquito Flotilla. No more at present.

With great respect I remain,
Yours as ever,
J. E. A.

What the Rebels Think of Lincoln's Re-nomination—It is Endorsed at Richmond.

The following, from the Richmond Dispatch, shows what light, and with what enthusiasm the re-nomination of Lincoln is hailed in Richmond, the headquarters of rebellion. And they have reason to rejoice at it. He has done for their cause literally true—and more than true; for, in addition to uniting the South to a man, he has, by his base treachery, divided the North. The obedient tool, who, at their bidding, banished Vallandigham from his home and country, and of course, receive their support. "Birds of a feather flock together." Secessionists of the South and Abolitionists of the North join hands in the support of Lincoln and Johnson. Hear what the Dispatch says:

"For our own part, we are glad to hear that the Lincoln re-nomination is announced. When some enterprising patriot officer of the Revolution proposed to carry off Sir William Howe from the midst of his army, Washington put his veto on it at once.—He had no doubt that it was feasible; but he had no doubt that it was as equally as it was possible for any man to conduct it, and any change whatever could be for the British interest. Let him stay, for fear of a successor who might not be quite such an imbecile. So with old Abe. It would be impossible to find another such as he in the United States; therefore, we say, let him stay.

We, at least, of the Confederacy, ought to be satisfied with him, for he has conducted the war exactly as we ought to wish it to be conducted. He has confirmed those who were wavering, heated red-hot those who were lukewarm, made those zealous who were careless, converted cold indifference into furious passion, and calculating neutrality into burning patriotism. As for the military operations conceived and executed under his auspices, surely he should have a right to complain. No service ever had so many blundering officers, and no campaigns were ever conducted with greater stupidity. For these reasons we are decidedly in favor of Abe, and if we could command a million of votes, we would give them all to him. He has made the South the most united people that ever went forth to battle with an invader; and for that he deserves the lively gratitude of every Southern man. If anything could add to the obligation under which we lie to the Baltimore Convention, it would be found in the nomination of Andrew Johnson—the man of all others most detested in the South, and the most likely to keep together the parties already united in one solid mass. For the prosecution of the war, we are, at least, of the Confederacy, ought to be satisfied with him, for he has conducted the war exactly as we ought to wish it to be conducted. He has confirmed those who were wavering, heated red-hot those who were lukewarm, made those zealous who were careless, converted cold indifference into furious passion, and calculating neutrality into burning patriotism. As for the military operations conceived and executed under his auspices, surely he should have a right to complain. No service ever had so many blundering officers, and no campaigns were ever conducted with greater stupidity. 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