BERLIN.

Bitchey David
Bitchey Solomon
Bitchey Moses
Blaser Charles
Bell John
Bender Jacob F
Bolgegrain Joseph
Bungard Jacob
Boss Sebastian
Barndrager Christian
Carpenter Reuben
Crite Alexander
Cutler David
Cutler Jacob
Crist E R
Crow Henry
Crile Daniel
Crow Abner Y
Drushel George W
Downs Christian
Engle Frederick
Fox Jacob
Fuhrman John
Finley John
Fremont Frederick
Gilham Jeremiah
Hall Joel
Hershberger Moses J
Hall E L
Hitchcock John
Hoover William
Hochstetler William
Hott John
Joss J F
Johnson E
Kaufman Jonas A
Knopp Frederick
Kaufman Moses A
Kramer John
Kempt Jacob
Leisy Henry
Leisy Perry
Lewis F D
McCulloch Isaac
Miller Daniel J
Moyers Henry
Miller Moses P
McConnell John
Miller Christian D
Miller Solomon J
Miller Eli E
Miller Christian
Miller Jonathan J
Maxwell D C
Murnan Andrew
McCulloch Hugh
Moyers Christian
Miller Jacob T
Miller Stephen D
Miller Jacob J
Miller Jeremiah M
Miller David M
Miller Levi D
Miller Jonathan
Miller Christian T
Miller Jacob T
Miller Eli D
Miller Moses J
Miller John T
Mast Abraham jr
Mast Joseph
Maxwell R C
Maxwell J R
Mast David
Mayers George M
McCulloch David
Pomerene P P
Raber Christian
Rady Rowland
Rudy Jacob
Schlabach Jacob J
Seltzer Jacob
Stutzman Jacob C
Stutzman Eli C
Straits Phillip
Schwartz John
Shumacker Frederick
Siegel Charles
Sherlock W E
Steely Abraham
Seaman Charles
Shenebeck Christian
Stutzman Daniel
Sharp John
Sharp Joseph
Saam Peter
Schrader Valentine
Scarr Nicholas
Knopp Daniel J
Troyer Joseph D
Troyer Jacob D
Troyer Abraham
Troyer Jonathan J
Umstead John
Unger John
Varns Joseph
Wise Hiram
Ward U S
Ward Allen
Weaver Daniel
Werum George P
Wengard Christian
Wengard Eli
Yoder Joseph S
Yoder Stephen D
Yoder Aaron I
Yoder Jonas M
Yoder Jonas D
Yoder Emanuel
Yoder Moses J
Yoder Jacob
Yoder Nicholas
Yoder John
Zehnder John

PAINT.

Andieres Phillip
Ambler Halde Harman
Ash Cyrus
Allen Wm
Burkley Frederick
Blaser Frederick
Breuninger Alpheus
Berkey Isaac
Berkey Jacob
Beidler Samuel
Beidler Joseph
Beidler Jacob
Beam Aaron
Bixler John
Cleophas Frederick
Dauber Frederick
Dowell Thorton
Durnsdin Jacob
Dreser Jacob
Eichenberger Godfrey
Engel Henry
Eatling Peter
Fisher Marshal
Fehrenbach Godfrey
Feigert John
Feigert Charles
Frets Jacob
Fisher Martin
Fred John M
Fred Jacob M
Frankhouser Samuel
Frankhouser Christian
Fred Jacob N
Gehring Andrew
Grassle Frederick
Gay Samuel
Goeller John
Greenewald Charles
Hoffman John S
Hill John
Haun Solomon
Harrold Joseph
Herger Henry
Herger Christopher
Hoover Albert
Hoover George
Haun Jeremiah
Herring John
Hoffman Fred S
Iseley Frederick
Kiensly Henry
Kiensly John
Kandel Jacob
Kandel Joseph
Keister John
Karch George
Kaufman Henry
Kilmore Christian
Kilmore Joseph
Kilmer Henry
Kilmer Jacob
Longnecker Alpheus
Lehman Rudolph
Lowe Cornelius
Lukenbahl Frederick
Miller Christian G
Malone Henry
Munaw Aaron
Munaw Andrew
Miser Henry
Miser David
Miser Cyrus
Miller Samuel
McCulloch Wm
McCulloch James
Malone James
Moyer Samuel
Miller Isaac H
Meyer Henry S
Nydecker Theodore
Newcomer Henry
Pressler John
Pfouts John
Pfouts Alfred
Pfouts Henry C
Reidenbaugh Jacob
Reckseggler Frederick
Sheufler Christian
Shutt Jacob
Shenkelberger John
Shenkelberger Jacob
Schmidt Wm
Smith Wm C
Steinbaugh John
Stutz Adam
Stahl Valentine
Stahl Christian
Shoup Jacob
Shoup John
Shellenberger David
Shane Joseph
Shoup Joseph
Shoup George
Snyder F
Shrock Daniel
Stutz Victor
Swan John
Sylvens John
Smith Henry G
Steinbaugh J G
Sinkel Lewis
Stilgenbaur Adam
Strobbe Herman
Strohm John
Spicher Christian
Tobin Terrell
Winter Daniel
Weaver John
Woods Andrew
Weigant Leopold
Wacherer Frederick
Wacherer Lenhart
Wyler Frederick

WALNUTCREEK.

Beachy Benjamin
Bidel Frederick
Baltzley Henry S
Blaser Charles
Beachy Emanuel
Beachy Joseph
Bratenus John
Blaser Charles
Blaser Frederick J
Candle Abraham
Cline Jacob
Devore Samuel
Engel Jacob
Esh Frederick
Engleson Noah
Freeman Frederick
Feigert Adam
Frey Samuel
Fisher Isaac
Gerber Alexander
Gerber Christian B
Gerber Elias
Gerber Abraham B
Gerber Levi
Gerber Jacob A
Gingerich Joseph
Gerber David
Hershberger John
Helmuth Joseph
Hershberger Christian
Hershberger Jacob E
Hershberger Elias
Hershberger John
Hershberger William
Hochstetler Henry
Hoffman Peter
Hershberger Abraham
Hershberger Jonathan
Hershberger Moses H
Hochstetler Daniel
Hershberger Peter P
Hershberger Christ. G
Herner Andrew
Hochstetler Wm. F
Hochstetler Gideon
Hershberger John H
Herner John J
Hochstetler Benjamin
Hines C M
Hochstetler Christian
Hochu John
Hershberger Noah
Immel Michael
Kulp Isaac
Kulp Jacob
Kandle John
Kuhns Benjamin
Kuhns Tobias
Kuhns Elias
Kleinshroll George
Koering Charles
Kaser John
Kaser Wm.
Kaser Edwin
Kuhns Leonard
Lower Gideon
Lenhart Peter
Lanzer Christian
Landis Tobias
Miller Jonas
Miller Jacob J
Miller Jonas N
Muchelkamse John
Mehl Christian
Marty John
Miller John M
Miller Jeremiah
Miller Jonas
Miller Emanuel
Miller Ephraim
Miller Moses
Miller Benjamin
Miller Peter S
Miller Adam A
Mast David
Miller Joseph
Miller Daniel B
Miller Yost H
Miller Solomon B
Miller Jacob M
Miller Christian
Miller Moses M
Messerly John
Messerly Benjamin
Miller Christian
Miller Benj. M
Miller Moses
Opliger Ulrith
Pleister John
Ream Henry
Stutzman Christain J
Starr Adam
Scarr Henry
Stutzman David
Shrock Abraham
Shrock Jacob
Steckle John
Stutzman Christian
Summers Benjamin
Stantz Joseph
Stantz Michael
Stutzer Yost
Stutzman David J
Stutzman Jacob G
Sontheimer John
Sontheimer Wm
Stultz Gabriel
Smith George M
Shank Jacob
Swartzentruber Daniel
Schenffer George
Smith Joseph
Smith George
Stutzman Abraham
Stutzman John
Troyer John
Troyer Jonathan
Troyer David S
Weaver Jacob
Weaver Solomon
Weaver Samuel W
Weaver Benjamin
Weaver Yost
Weddich Martin
Yoder Christian
Yoder John M
Zahner Michael
Zehnder John
Zehnder Christian

PRAIRIE.

Ammerman Abraham
Achison George
Arnold Jonas
Arnold Louis
Arnold Jacob
Arnold Henry
Allison Andrew
Bean David
Ballough John
Bucher Thomas
Burrell Wm
Bucher Joseph
Boner Basil
Burnes Garrett
Beaner D G
Cristwell Wm
Crawford Cyrus
Cameron R J
Crawford Carnal
Cissne James
Cristwell Robert
Crawford Morris
Cristopher A M
Castor Noah
Cross Kiefer
Coleman Wm.
Croco John
Charlton Ezra
Cutter Samuel
Doty David
Dorland Wm. A
Davis Wm. H
Dobbins N S
Dornell Henry L
Ewing Thomas
Emick Martin
Faust Charles
Flack Thomas J
Finney G W
Graven Clark
Graven Marion
Gorrell James
Gillmore Thomas jr.
Griffith Wm.
Gorrell Wilson
Gabriel Caleb
Griffith Jones
Huffman Jacob
Horner Milton
Horner Charles
Hoy G W
Hall Abner
Hartzler Isaac
Hammond Adam
Hammond David
Hartman Henry
Harter Henry
Harter Jacob
Hutson Amos
Jones Thomas M
Jordon George
Kendall Levi
Kilgore Gabriel
Lackey Thomas
Lackey James
Laylander James
Lopes Thomas G
Lemmon Robert
Lemmon John
Low Peter
McCune James W
McCulloch Hugh
McCulloch John G
McClellan John
McClellan James
McElroy George W
McCleane Henry
Marquis Hiram S
Millard Jonathan
Miller Wm. H
McClaren John
McCulloch Aaron
McCulloch Isaac
Miller John H
Moreland Enos
Moreland James
Miller Richard
Miller John
Moreland Robert
Meredith W
Maple Ezra
Neal John
Peterman Andrew
Poulson Edward J
Poulson Elmore
Poulson James M
Robinson James
Robinson Uriah
Ray Jeremiah
Rot William
Rody Justice
Swinehart Emanuel
Smith A E
Scott Johnston
Stucker George
Sedal John
Schamp Peter
Summers Peter B
Slettin Samuel V
Speck Benjamin
Swinehart John
Fedel John
Taylor T B
Terry Thomas
Feld William
Worhes Ralph
Wheaton E M
Wheaton Geo. W
Walters Henry
Yockey Abraham

SALTCREEK.

Armstrong Wm. S
Albertson John J
Armstrong George W
Armstrong J F
Atkinson David
Arnold Levi
Arnold Henry
Altman Uriah
Aufrance Henry
Armstrong Gilbert
Bell John H
Boon George
Bevington Benj.
Bevington Jacob
Barns H C
Brush W H
Brothers James
Beam W T
Barr John
Beaty William
Berger William
Barnhart Adam
Chelly Hipolibe
Cabbot John
Casebeer Wesley
Culbertson A V
Culler Michael
Crow Joseph
Chester Samuel A
Cutter A B
Custer Sedgewick
Drushel Andrew J
Drushel Henry H
Dunham Moses
Dibert Charles
Ewing Edward
Fry George S
Finley Robert E
Fry George
Fisher H W
Fay Jacob A
Fritchel A C
Fry A C
Fry Michael
Fry Josiah W
Frederking C W
Grossjean Edward
Gingerich Jacob
Gillis Benjamin
Gillis M L
Garmire Daniel
Gurwell Jonas
Gehring William
Hoover W G
Hochstetler Solomon
Hoddenbaumtieo. W
Hoover Franklin
Haley Samuel
Haley Leonard
Hochstetler Josiah
Hoffer George
Irvine Levi
Irvine Samuel
Irvine John
Irvine Andrew M
King Thomas M
Klass Frederick
Kleinknecht C
Koehler C F
Koehler W L
Kilgore Jobile
Kaufman J S
King Jacob W
King W M
Leeper Hezekiah
Leeper John A
Little Ezra
Little Hezekiah
Little John T
Lemon Courtney
Lemon Lewis
Lenocker David
Lenocker Jacob
Little John H
Mast Henry
Mast Jacob D
Miller Isaac
Miller Moses P
McBrier Moses
McClure George
McClure James
McClure Samuel
McClure William
Mathews Leonard
Martin J W
McClure William
Mathews T W
McCulloch David
McCulloch Phineas
Mitchel John
Mitchel Charles
McKean Wm.
McCulloch George
McCulloch Frank
Myers James
Orr Wm. R
Orr Thomas A
Orr Isaiah
Ocker John B
Perky Henry
Perky J A
Pignare Xavier
Pignare August
Pomerene G
Phillip Jonathan
Piper Isaac
Richeson W G
Rottman Gotlieb
Richeson James H
Ramage James
Reidenbach Frederick
Robertson Wilson jr
Rodinet Milo
Roland James
Ross William
Ross James
Row Elijah
Randolf David
Rowland John
Sawhenhart Frederick
Swinehart John W
Steigleder Andrew
Stutz Amel
Stutz George
Simpson George
Shoup Henry
Stutts Gratton
Shafer John
Snyder W C
Snyder Adam H
Snyder Henry
Snyder George
Swann Joseph W
Shires John
Shank Josiah
Snyder James
Snyder Jonathan
Snyder Alfred
Snyder Elias
Speelman Martin
Schlarb Peter
Summers Christian
Snyder John D
Sands Wesley
Schlarb N J
Shaffer S A
Thompson Moses
Taylor Benjamin
Woodruff John
Ward T A
Weaver Elias
Woodruff Anthony
Wilkison Henry
Wehrly Edward
Wolf B F
Walters George
Yoder Henry
Yost Jonathan
Yoder John S
Zaugg Samuel

NOTE.—Washington and Richland townships have not been returned to the Auditor, but we expect to have them for our next issue.

The Holmes County Farmer.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

JAMES A. ESTILL, Editor.

MILLERSBURG, OHIO:

THURSDAY, - - - - - - - JULY 20, 1865.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
LAWRENCE McMARRELL.

FOR AUDITOR,
GEORGE REED.

TREASURER
CHARLES S. VORWERK.

SHERIFF,
ROBISON FRENCH.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
JOHN T. MAXWELL.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JOHN S. ORR.

COMMISSIONER,
JACOB FISHER.

CORONER,
ADAM DEETS.

A Commission to Try Davis.

The rumor that Jeff. DAVIS is to be tried by a millitary commission seems to receive some confirmation, according to our dispatches. The New York *World* has the following on this subject:

"The apparently authoritive announcement, which comes from Washington that Jeff. DAVIS is not to be handed over to the civil courts, but is to be tried before a military commission will excite keen regret, if not a much warmer feeling, among the best and soundest people of all parties.

"The advisers of President Johnson are mad to do this thing. DAVIS was delivered into their hands a baffled and and ruined conspirator, disliked at the South, and jeered at at the North; but the violation of all decency, justice and magnanimity which is shown in sending him before a military commission, organized, as all such are, to convict, will give him the pity of the one section, and the hearty sympathy of the other.

"Nor is this all. DAVIS' crime was his violation of the Constitution of the United States. President JOHNSON commits precisely the same crime in trying to punish him in this illegal way, without the excuse which DAVIS had as the representative of five millions of people. We hope there is some mistake in this report, and that the truth is, that advantage has been taken of President JOHNSON'S absence from Washington to circulate this scandalous rumor to his discredit."

Emerson Etheridge.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, has recently been arbitrarily arrested by order of PARSON BROWNLOW, the dirty old scamp. In noticing the arrest, the Cleveland *Herald* says:

"Emerson Etheridge has been arrested. He should be made to "hold his tongue," or put where it can wag with impunity."

Mr. ETHERIDGE has always been a Union man. He was driven away in exile by the secessionists of his State soon after the breaking out of the rebellion. In 1859, he was elected Clerk of the Lower House of Congress by the Republican party.

The cause of his arrest is: he is not an abolitionist; he is opposed to white men being governed by negro votes; he is in favor of the Constitution of the United States; and he has announced himself a candidate for Congress.

There seems to be do doubt that the means heretofore used to carry elections will be resorted to so long as the Abolition party has power.

The Cleveland *Herald* is one of the leading abolition papers of the State; its editor has recently been appointed Post Master at Cleveland. How admirably does its sentiments agree with the old principle of American liberty—freedom of speech! What an easy way of silencing political opponents who, like Mr. ETHERIDGE, are troublesome upon the stump, and whose arguments it is impossible to answer! This is the kind of freedom that we have reached under the dispensation of the Republican party, and which is unblushingly advocated in its organs.

What of the Night?

We are almost hourly asked, what is the prospect for carrying the election in October? This, of course, is a question we are unable to answer; and one to which an answer is hardly expected.

We know that we deserve success, and we are certain that we can make an effort to secure it. The men who have stood by the Democratic party for the last five years will not surrender now. The opposition cannot confront us with the formidable power they have brought to bear in times past. They are possessed with less of the instrumentalities of intimidation; their reproaches and slang have become worn out; the nerves of the people are becoming quicted so that reason may gain an audience.

The opposition present no issue but an uncertain expression in favor of negro suffrage. On this question their party is not a unit. Many of them are unwilling to enfranchise negroes and become their social and political equals. This being the only expression of principle to be found in their platform, has brought serious reflection to the minds of the thoughtful and conservative.

The Democracy will declare in favor of equal taxation, retrenchment in public expenditures, the abolition of a great number of offices, and against negro suffrage. This will constitute the main features in the Democratic platform. The thinking and candid men who have heretofore acted with the opposition will compare the party platforms and vote as they may think best. In the first place, many of them are opposed to negro suffrage, and on this account will vote with the Democracy. Others are in favor of reduced and equal taxation, and by this will be kindly inclined toward the old party of the country. Dispensing with useless offices, and an honest administration of public affairs will have some weight on the public mind.

One great element of strength with the opposition has been the manner in which they have humbugged soldiers into the belief that the Democracy was against them. It is true that Democrats thought the war might have been avoided by fair and honorable compromise. And that it might long since have been closed on the terms of a restored Union to better advantage than now. But the soldiers have now returned to their former abodes and they find Democrats as kindly disposed toward them as are other people. So far as the question of compromise is concerned, it has become obsolete, or to use a phrase more expressive than classic, "it is played out."

It matters not now whether any one was for or against coercion; for or against compromise; for or against the abolition of slavery. They are all questions of the past—questions which can never arise again. As sensible men, we must look to the present and the future, and advocate and vote for such measures of public policy as will confer the greatest good on the greatest number.

The leaders of the Republican party are in office, and with that selfishness peculiar to a great number of mankind, will strive to retain their positions of honor and profit, even at the sacrifice of principle and the public interest.

It will not be claimed that Democrats are prompted by selfish motives, nor anything else than the purest attachment to principle. Interest would have dictated to them to leave their party and avoid the bitter persecutions of the last four years, to which they have been subjected, if, indeed, they had not been further rewarded with honorable and profitable positions. Some, it is true, have been faithless among the faithful:—Stanton, Butler, Holt, Tod, Brough, and others, have reaped the reward of treachery. But the rank and file, nearly two millions of brave men, have dared the threats, endured the persecutions and submitted to the tortures of the party in power and remained steadfast to principle. A conscious rectitude of purpose has sustained them in upholding the banner of Democracy in the days of adversity, and it will add to them strength and vigor as the corruptions and wrongs of the opposition are made manifest.

So soon as the people have had enough of fanaticism; enough of despotism; enough of oppression; enough of corruption, and feel an inclination to return to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, they will vote the Democratic ticket and restore the Democratic party to power.

The success of the Democracy is only a question of time. We may carry Ohio in October; but if we can not, we should come as near it as we can. It makes a great difference to us and to the State whether the majority against be one or fifty thousand—whether we shall send to the legislature a sufficient number of members to keep the majority in check or none at all. We do not claim that success is more than probable, nor do we admit that it is not. We only say that the nearer we can come to it the better for us; and if we succeed so much the better still. We know that the time must come, and that soon, when the people will seek relief somewhere from the intolerable burdens now imposed upon them; we know that the dominent party is kept together solely by the prospect of spoils; we know that disaffection has crept into its ranks and that a split is inevitable; we know that it is not fighting for principle but for men; we know that the shoddy contractors, whose occupation is gone by the ending of the war, own and controli ts leading organs; we know that its efforts to place the negro upon an equality with the white man is obnoxious to many of its own members; and we know, from the past history of parties, that a party without principle cannot long exist.

We want to keep the Democratic party compact and as strong as may be, that it may be ready to assume the responsibilities of government, whenever the people shall be satisfied with the experiment they are now prosecuting at such a tremendous cost. We want to restore the government to its old simplicity and purity. We want those who administer the government to understand that they are the servants and not the masters of the people, and that the masses will hold them to a strict accountability for every infraction of the laws. In view of these considerations, we deserve success at the approaching election, and as good citizens we are under the most weighty obligations to use every honorable effort to secure it.

The Richmond *Whig* has been suppressed "by order" of General Terry. This is another example of American liberty.

Speech of General Frank P. Blair.

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR continues to give the Radicals hard hits. In a late speech which he made at a Republican meeting in Lexington, Kentucky, where he followed Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, he said:

"I do not agree with the gentleman who has just addressed you, Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, on this topic, that there is not a serious intention to give the right of suffrage to the negroes in these Southern States.—I believe there is a serious intention to do so. There has been a plan harbored at the North among politicians of a certain class, to enforce that upon the South, before recognizing their States as returned to the Union.

This is a truth which the Radicals of Kentucky have endeavored to conceal, and they will not thank General BLAIR for his frankness. After advising the Kentuckians to consider slavery as a dead issue, he pitched into the Chief Justice as follows:—

"Mr. Blair then said that Chief-Justice Chase was at the head of this negro suffrage scheme; that he stepped down from his high position on the Supreme Bench to traverse the Southern States in a Government vessel, and urge the negroes in Vicksburg and elsewhere to protest against the appointment of Judge Sharkey as Governor of Mississippi. (A man here said, "Blair is a much better Union man than the Chief Justice.")

"In conclusion, Mr. Blair favored a general amnesty. He wanted to see A. H. Stevens go the Supreme Court and submit to his trial, and urged in his behalf that, while he was doing his best to keep the South in the Union, the present head of the Bureau of Military Justice was holding a truce with rebel commissioners, which resulted in the fall of Sumter; that, even after Lincoln's inauguration, every Cabinet officer but one was in favor of separation; that the present Secretary of war was a member of James Buchanan's Cabinet, that was making no resistance to secession, while A. H. Stevens was making a Union speech in the Georgia State Convention."

More of Stanton's Inhumanity

The telegraph informs us that one of the prominent counsels engaged in the late conspiracy trial, asserts positively that Clergymen were denied admission into Mrs. SURRAT'S cell on the day of the execution, until STANTON had extorted the assurance that they would not on the scaffold proclaim their belief in her innocence. No tyrant of the Old World for the last hundred years would have been guilty of conduct so heartless, cruel, and inhuman.

Kentucky Election.

On Monday, August 7, the people of Kentucky elect a State Treasurer by general ticket, members of Congress, a Legislature, and a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Third Appellate District, to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of Judge Bullitt. The following are the names of the candidates. Those marked with a * were members of the last Congress:

RADICALS.	DEMOCRATS.
For State Treasurer.	
William L. Neale.	James H. Garrard
Dist.	*For Congress.*
1. C. D. Bradley,	L. S. Trimble.
2. *Geo. H. Yeaman,	R. C. Ritter.
3. J. H. Lowry,	*Henry Grider.
4. M. C. Taylor,	*Aaron Harding.
5. Lovell H. Rousseau,	*Robert Mallory.
6. *Green Clay Smith,	A. H. Ward.
7. Speed S. Frey,	Geo. S. Shanklin,
8. Wm. H. Randall,	———
9. Samuel McKee,	J. Smith Hurtt,

An Incident of the Fourth.

We were told an amusing incident which occurred on the Fourth, during the reading of the Declaration of Independence. A loyal, though in this case not very pious, Abolitionist, who had never read the Declaration any further than to that part where his party interpret it as saying that "*a negro is as good as a white man,*" stood with mouth, eyes and ears wide open listening to to the reading of that revered instrument. Every thing went on smoothly with him, and he seemed to enjoy it exceedingly, and his party zeal in behalf of Sambo drew fresh inspirations; until the reader came to the enumeration of charges against King George. Then his brow contracted, muscles of his mouth twitched, and low mutterings could be heard proceeding from his lips, portending a storm. And after the reader had got through with the following:

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance."

"He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

"For imposing taxes upon us without our consent.

"For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offenses.

"For depriving us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury."

His loyal conscience could hold in no longer; and with a violent shake of his fist at the speaker, he exclaimed: "Hell and furies, that is a d—d Copperhead document, and I'll be d—d if I'll stand listening to the reading of the infernal thing any longer," and very indignantly, and very loyally, he strode out of hearing, shaking the dust off his feet as he went along.—*Newark Advocate.*

Smoking Them Out!

LANGSTON, a colored lawyer, of Oberlin, has written a letter to SIDNEY S. WARNER, Abolition candidate for State Treasurer, asking him to define his position on negro suffrage. LANGSTON says:

"I dop you this line in behalf of very many earnest and patriotic men, who anxious to support all the candidates put in nomination by the late Republican Convention held in the city of Columbus, have made up their minds that they will vote for no man who is not in favor of the repeal of the Black Laws of the South, and in favor of giving to the negro, North and South, the privilege of voting, and shat, too, without unreasonable delay, and upon the same conditions on which white men vote. Upon the considerations which lead us to the adoption of this line of policy, I need not expatiate, at this time, and in this connection. They will suggest themselves, at once, to the mind of every intelligent and earnest person.

We have never had an expression of your views on this subject, to my knowledge, and therefore we respectfully ask such expression with reference to it.

With sentiments of very high regard, I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,
JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

Oberlinites are determined to smoke out the candidates! They regard COX as all right, because he was educated at Oberlin—and are after WARNER. They say in Lorain they will vote for "no man who is not in favor of giving to the negro North and the negro South, the privilege of voting.

Advice to Cox.

On the occasion of the recent visit of th amalgamation candidate for Governor to Columbus, it was announced with a flourish of trumpets that the General and his staff would be at the theatre. The General and his staff filled the appointment, but the crowd did not come to see them.—Thereupon the Lorain county *News* advises General Cox to keep away from theatres.

The health of Charleston is said to be good, except among the niggers, who are dying in large numbers. The statement that there is yellow fever in Charleston is untrue.

Letter from Mrs. Swisshelm, from Washington.

A Woman's Sympathy for Mrs. Surratt—What Kind of Woman Was She?

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1865.

Long before this reaches you Mrs. Surratt will have suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and my pity for her fate canpot add one drop to that ocean of sympathy which threatens to wash away the landmarks between vice and virtue in making them equally safe; but when justice is satisfied, we may profitably consider the extent of complicity in that crime for which Mrs. Surratt suffered. God only knows how she suffered.

It is customary to represent her as a monster with unlimited amount of cunning and cruelty in her face; but she is simply a representative Southern woman, no better or worse that the majority of Southern women. I know those who have known her as the belle and beauty of her county, the petted, spoiled favorite of friends, the idol of parents, husband and children. Her face, and indeed her whole figure, while on trial, was soft, rounded, tender and motherly. Her large gray eyes alone gave indication of reserved strength. Her behavior, during that long and terrible ordeal, was full of delicacy and dignity. She made no scenes, as a weaker or vain woman would have done.—When her daughter came into court, and, with quivering lip and streaming eye, appeared on the point of breaking down, with a gesture of command and entreaty, she restrained her. All the long, hot days she sat with her heavy mourning veil down, and a large, palm-leaf fan held between her face and the crowds who gathered and rushed and struggled to gaze at her, as if she had been an alligator—hundreds of persons in these crowds making the most insulting remarks in her hearing.

Your readers are, no doubt, familiar with the form of the court room, and know that her position was in the southwest corner facing the cast, and that a door leads in from an ante-room on the south, about four feet from the railing behind which she sat. On my one visit I had a chair close to the wall behind this door and the railing, so that I was within less than two feet of the rail with orders to keep that place clear; but the press at the door for entrance was so great that I gradually moved my chair until it was close to the rail, and sat there an hour before being discovered. During all that time she leaned her head wearily against the wall, and by changing hands kept her hands steadily before her face, and every few minutes a low, stifled moan escaped her. Man and woman stood a tiptoe, and stretched and strained, or, having gained entrance, stood cooly and made such remarks as "Where's Mrs. Surratt?" "I want to see her! "Oh, goodness, just look if she isn't pretending to be modest!" "I wish I could see her face better!" "Isn't shea devil?" "She looks like a devil!" "Hasn't she a horrid face?" "I hope they'll hang her—tee, hee, hee!" All these remarks, and more such, some of them again and again, and often accompanied by coarse laughter. I heard during the two hours and a half I sat near her, and she must have heard them as distinctly as I did. They were evidently meant for her.

It appeared to me so cruel and so cowardly thus to insult a prisoner in chains that I could not refrain from answering, and several times said: "She has not a bad face. She has a good face, and if she had not, it is cowardly to insult her!"

She dropped her fan and looked at me with such an expression of gratitude as I shall never forget. I looked full into her eyes; mine were not dry, while hers filled with heavy tears. Several asked me if "I was a friend of Mrs. Surratt," so strange did any pity for her appear.

Once she arose and made an effort to touch her counsel with her fan as she passed out of the door. I asked her if she wished to speak to him, and on offering to have him called, she thanked me in a low, sad, sweet tone. I became a suspicious character, and an officer came and planted himself between us to see that there was no communication. I afterwards applied to the authorities for leave to visit her, but it could not be granted. Perhaps it was best she should be thus isolated from human sympathy, but I thought and still think it a grave mistake.

Miss Harris, now on trial for a murder committed by her in person and in revenge for a private wrong, has been visited, and pitied and lionized. Where was the just ground for this marked difference?

The conspirators plead that their plot was a war measure, and who has decided where legitimate war ends and assassination begins?

Opening of the Campaign in Ohio---Mass Meeting at Oberlin---The Issue.

The Lorain County *News* say there will be a mass meeting of the people of Lorain County, at Oberlin, on the 19th. Ashley, Storer and Welker are to address the meeting. The call of the Committe says:

"The prominent question for discussion will be NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

"Chief Justice Chase, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, Hon. Winter Davis, and also the entire representation in Congress from Ohio, have expressed their opinion that, in the language of Judge Chase. Universal Suffrage is demanded by sound policy and impartial Justice."

In Lorain they do not intend to attempt to conceal the real issue. The candidate for Governor, having been educated at Oberlin, is regarded there as an "ardent advocate of negro suffrage."—*Plain Dealer*

The Democratic Press of Ohio.

The Democratic press of this State has never exhibited more ability, vigor, and efficiency, than it does at this time. The four terrible years through which we have just passed, tried newspaper men as they had never been tried before; and this is especially true of those of the Democratic faith. At every post of duty, the editors of Democratic papers were found; and every hour of danger, their aid and encouragement were invoked. The fiery ordeal through which they were called to pass, prepared them for the work they are now called upon to accomplish. The *vim* that is thrown into their columns, is indicative of the force and energy that shall continue to characterize their efforts. Our country papers were ever in better hands; and the men who to-day conduct them, are earning an immortality of glory in the civil millennium they are heralding in. They will be entitled to high places in the regenerated political era they are soon to announce.—*Statesman.*

Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, has issued his proclamation, announcing the 7th of August as the day for electing delegates to a State Convention, and the 17th of the month as the day on which it shall assemble.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order, dated New Orleans, June 30, to the effect that the State of Texas is now held by United States troops, and inviting all refugees to return. No home guards or armed bands will be allowed, and neighborhoods will be held responsible for the acts of guerrillas. All acts of the Governor and legislature of Texas since the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, are declared illegitimate.

The appointment of the Hon. B. F. Perry, as Provisional Governor of South Carolina, gives satisfaction to the people.—A meeting of the Charleston lawyers had been held to indorse him.

The South Corolina people are much annoyed by the garrisons of negro troops in their State, and are urging their removal upon the military authorities, and it is rumored that it will be done.

New Advertisements.

New Watchmaker Shop! In Weinsberg.

R. EICHENBERGER

Respectfully informs the people of Weinsberg and vicinity that he is prepared to repair, in a workmanlike manner, all kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

R. EICHENBERGER.

July 20, 1865.

Bridge Notices.

THE Commissioners of Holmes County, Ohio will meet at the following places, for the purpose of selling or contracting the building of Bridges

On Monday, August 14th, 1865,

at 2 o'clock, a new bridge across Troyer's Run in Gertman township, near Michael Domers.

Tuesday, August 15th, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, a new bridge across Hochstetler's Run in Walnutcreek township.

Wednesday, August 16th, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, a new culvert across Sugar Creek, in Saltcreek township, near Michael Fry's.

Same Day, at 2 o'clock,

new bridge across Saltcreek, in Saltcreek township, near G. W. Slutts'

Thursday, August 17th, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, repairs to bridge across Martin's Creek, in Salte eek township, near J. Ornold's.

Same Day, at 2 o'clock,

the roofing of a new bridge in Prairie township across Saltcreek, near M'Elroy's factory.

Friday, August 18th, 1865,

a new bridge across Pinning's Race, in Hardy township.

Saturday, August 19th, 1865,

the building of a new Brick Court House in the town of Millersburg, for Public Offices; dimentions and specification given on same day.

By order of Commissioners,
JOHN WEITMAN, Auditor.

July 20 1865—wl.

Look Out for the Cars when the Bell Rings!

ALL those knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, will call and settle immediately and save cost. A word to the wise is sufficient. Look out.

A. J. WOLGAMOT.

July 13, 1865.

Probate Court.

THE Criminal Terms of the Probate Court of Holmes county for 1865, will commence on the First Tuesday in August, October and December.

Justices of the Peace must in all cases where the punishment for the offense charged is less than imprisonment in the Penitentiary bind over to the Probate Court, unless the defendant prefer to be bound over to the Court of Common Pleas.

JAMES A. ESTILL,
July 11, 1865. Probate Judge.

U. S. MAIL COACH ROUTE.

Millersburg to Coshocton!

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

A PUBLIC CONVEYANCE will run regularly, three times a week, each way, between Coshocton and Millersburg, carrying Passengers and baggage. Leave Coshocton Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Leave Millersburg Tuesdays Thursday and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.,—arriving at Coshocton in time to connect with the 1, P. M. train going West, and the 7, P. M. train going East, on the P. C. & C. Railroad.

July 13, 1865. SAMUEL MUNN.

PROBATE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Administrators and Guardians have filed their accounts in the Probate Court of Holmes county, Ohio, which will be for hearing

On Monday, August 7th, 1865.

Final account of Nathan Drake, Admr. of Jacob Stilires, jr. dec'd.

Final account of Charles Craig, Admr. of Matthew Williams, dec'd.

Second account of Jonas Drushel Guardian of Abraham C. Drushel, Minirva L. Drushel, Geo. W. Drushel, and Charles H. Drushel.

First account of John B. Painter, Admr. of John Stiffler, deceased.

Second account of Jonas Drushel, Guardian of Nancy J. Drushel and Erastus W. Drushel.

Final account of James Ramage, Admr. of Abner Ramage, dec'd.

Second account of John Cary, Admr. of Jacob Bodenhamer, dec'd.

First account of B. C. Brown, Admr. of Mary Wolgamot, dec'd.

First account of Nathan Drake, Executor of Barbara Longshore, dec'd.

Third account of George Neagly, Guardian of Sarah V. Buchanan.

Second account of David Korns, Admr. of John Korns, jr. dec'd.

JAMES A. ESTILL,
July 13, 1865. *Probate Judge.*

REVENUE TAX NOTICE.

OFFICE COL. OF INT. REVENUE, MILLERSBURG, July 4, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the list containing the Income Tax, being 5 per cent. on Income of 1864, has been received, and will be open for payment until

August 10th, 1865,

After which time the 10 per Cent. will be added.

All persons who are in arrears on the Monthly List, including tax on all Manufacturers, Butchers, Tanners, Licenses, &c., are hereby notified that the time for paying said tax having expired, the 10 per cent. is now added; but you will do well to call and pay up, and thereby save the expense of collecting the same. All monthly tax hereafter must be paid promptly between the 20th and 1st of every month.

U. S. National and State Bank of Ohio notes required for Taxes.

B. C. BROWN,
Collector for Holmes County.

July 13th, 1865—tf

NEW FIRM!

REED & CO.,

(Successors to A. J. Wolgamot,)

Have on hand a large and Complete Stock

—OF—

STOVES AND TIN-WARE,

At their Rooms, three doors East of Cherry-holmes' Corner, Millersburg, Ohio.

They keep on hand a large stock of

STOVES OF ALL KINDS,

The most prominent of which is the

Benefactor,

(The Premium Stove,)

Eclipse, Comforter, & Justice,

Together with a great variety of other Stoves, that will please the ladies, both old and young. They can cook on these Stoves without roas