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SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE E. PUGH,

Democratic Candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Before the Late Democratic State Convention.

Immediately after the nomination of Mr. Vallandigham by the Democratic State Convention of June 11th, 1863, and after order and quiet had in some measure been restored, ex-Senator Geo. E. Pugh, the able and distinguished counsel for Mr. V., in the late pretended trial of that gentleman, was called upon to respond for the illustrious exile. In obedience to this call, Mr. Pugh delivered the following bold, manly, eloquent and powerful speech:

FELLOW CITIZENS: For some time before his final banishment I discharged the duty of attorney and counselor for the gentleman you have just so unanimously nominated as your candidate for Governor of Ohio. I have not entirely agreed with Vallandigham in regard to all questions of policy and expediency in reference to the war. I have not, with him, seen it possible to decide upon any terms of peace, by which the questions could be settled; but I am satisfied that the question of war or peace is the highest problem of statesmanship; but I cannot, and you cannot decide upon the issue raised without absolute liberty of speech and freedom of discussion—not only as politicians, but as citizens. His injuries are my injuries; his rights are my rights; the outrage upon him is an outrage upon me. I implore you all to regard it so. (Cries of "We do.") They have forced Clement L. Vallandigham into exile into the Confederate States, and I exhort you to make the cause of that brave, heroic, honest and persecuted man your cause. In the many anxious hours, both day and night, when it was my duty to be with Vallandigham and consult his welfare, I never saw his cheek blanch or his eye quail; I never knew him to swerve for a moment from the fundamental principles of the Government, the right of every citizen to express his opinions, without fear of military dictation or military law, upon war or peace. (Cheers.)

The question of prosecuting the war or concluding peace, cannot be intelligently decided by a free people until they hear both sides. I am not prepared to decide. (Cries of "Peace, Peace.") I say you cannot decide; any idea of discussing such questions under Burnside's Order No. 38, is a sham and a mockery. I do not know the character of the resolutions to be brought before the Convention, but if my advice is taken they will be short and simple and to this effect: That the question of prosecuting the war cannot be decided until we have achieved our own liberties.—The question of the right of the people to discuss their own affairs is of paramount importance. If Mr. Vallandigham can convince me that the Confederate States will accept honorable propositions of peace, as claimed by him, I will go with him heart and hand; but until I hear his arguments and statement of facts, I am unable to pronounce judgment. And, therefore, when any military man, whether President or corporal, declares that he shall not tell what he knows of the question, and express what he thinks for the best interests of the Republic, it is a farce and a sham to talk of free government. The Democratic party is not responsible for these unhappy divisions and this disastrous war; but our adversaries are responsible. I know that suppliant slaves at the foot of power say that these difficulties could not have been adjusted on honorable terms; but I know, too, that they might have been settled without war and the Union maintained in its integrity, had Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party been willing to accept fair and honorable terms of compromise. This is not merely a matter of opinion; I know it to be a fact. The President and his party were urged and implored and warned not to launch this country into the miseries of civil war; but they did it upon the distinct proposition that they could maintain the government and the integrity of the Union by the sword.—They assumed that responsibility, and I hold them to it before God, the civilized world, and the judgment of all ages. I will do no act, I will utter no word, to relieve them of that responsibility. If they demand more men they shall have them; if they require millions of treasure they shall have it; but if they fail, and at the end their folly and their failure are apparent, the judgment of God, of men and of history will be against them. But I will do no act, utter no word that they in the future can construe into an excuse for their failure, or as a plea for escaping the responsibility. If they succeed and restore the Union as if they were a false prophet; and if they fail they shall not put on me any excuse or responsibility for their failure. (Applause.)

But as a citizen, I will not submit for one moment to the exercise of arbitrary, despotic and irresponsible power. The Democracy have already submitted to more of it, and experienced more outrages under it than any other people that ever existed would have borne.—We have borne those repeated outrages patiently, but there is a limit to endurance. But if they persist in declaring or maintaining martial law in States where there is no war—if I hold my life and property, and the security of my wife and children subject to the whim of Gen. Burnside or any other General, it will be time to hold a Convention that never will adjourn until our liberties are achieved and our rights vindicated.—

(Tremendous applause.) I say this in view of Burnside's Order No. 38. I can die but once; but life is a debt we must all pay at some time, and it matters little whether it be in battle or by a mock trial and sentence of a sham military commission—let the debt be gloriously paid in defense of liberty. I scorn your Order No. 38. (Cheers.) I spurn, I execrate, I trample under foot the order of any military officer defining treason and prescribing liberty. (Renewed applause.) Come what will—come imprisonment, exile, stripes, hard labor, death—I defy Order No. 38. (Immense applause.) We are not such abject slaves as to yield our lives, our liberties, and right of property and the security of our households at the dictation of any man, be he General, corporal or civilian. (Cheers.) If you submit, you deserve to be slaves. I may not agree with Mr. Vallandigham in all his views upon the war, but I will maintain his right to express them, as I maintain my own. I exhort you, my fellow-citizens, to postpone every other question and think of nothing until you have vindicated your right to liberty of speech. I will express my opinions, if need be, at the hazard of my life. I have at least the courage of Cato, not to live a slave when I can die a freeman. I exhort you, my friends, to put aside all other work and devote yourselves to the settlement of this great question; let that be your business, all your business, until October next. Do not holla to-day and report to-morrow; but maintain your position with the dignity and courage and steadiness of freemen. Take counsel of your hearts and solemnly resolve that this thing shall be stopped—stopped peaceably if possible—but stopped at all events. (Applause.) The best security of the liberties of a people is the knowledge of the courage with which they will maintain them. Then Generals, Colonels and Corporals will think before they undertake to deprive you of them. Some of us must make the issue on the subject of these arbitrary arrests; it may be you, it may be me. If me, God help me; I will meet the responsibility as becomes a man. I want no office, I ask no favors of you or any one, as a politician, but I claim the right to maintain my privileges as a citizen, and I will do it. (Cries of "We'll stand by you.") If I had an honest man in the Governor's office of Ohio, our liberties would have been maintained in tact, but we have had a creature who has dragged the great office into the dust. We have no Governor—we have a thing, (groans for Tod.) And yet this renegade Tod has the audacity to tell me to my face that when this war is over he will come into the Democratic party—(renewed groans and hisses)—and put such Democrats as Vallandigham and Olds to the wall. I told him, as I now tell you, that if he ever appears in a Democratic Convention again, I will move to suspend all business until he has been expelled. (Prolonged cheers and cries of "We'll kick him out.") I can pardon an honest man who errs in judgment in the clamor and emergencies of the hour, but never the man who sold his birthright in Democracy in order to oppress it. To sell himself for an office, and become so infamous that no words can describe his infamy. (Prolonged groans for Tod.)

If I am dragged before a military commission under Burnside's Order No. 38, before to-morrow night, I ask, "Will you act?" (Cries of "We will," and tremendous applause.) I have considered the possibility that you will not act; and if you do not I am determined to maintain my rights at the cost of my life, and I will thank God that I have been considered worthy to suffer in the cause of liberty. (Cheers.) When my friend and fellow citizen, Vallandigham, for expressing his opinions and maintaining his right to discuss questions of public policy, was seized in his chamber, dragged in secrecy to Cincinnati and imprisoned, my indignation against the military authorities was such that no bounds could contain it; but when a judicial officer, failed to perform that duty from personal cowardice—when he not only violated his oath to the Constitution he was sworn to maintain, but betrayed the liberties of his fellows—then the question passed to that of the impeachment of judicial officers, and making an example of Noah H. Swayne and Humphrey H. Leavitt, for the benefit of posterity through all coming time.

Nothing but a sense of danger to my own personal liberty and to that of my children, brought me to this Convention to-day. I have no favors to ask of it or of any one. I have served the Democracy of Ohio in an elevated position for twelve years, to the best of my ability, and the contract is dissolved. I desire no office, and want no other position than that of a private citizen. I have duties to discharge that I owe to my children and the wife of my bosom, and I would faint perform them; but life is no longer tolerable if this despotism continues, and I would sooner face a platoon of soldiers at once than submit to the despotism established by Order No. 38. The question for you to decide is, will you submit? (Cries of "No," "No," "Never," "Never.") If we fail at the election in October next, and if the people, by their suffrage, sustain that Order, I counsel my Democratic friends to sell their chattels and property, and with their wives and little ones emigrate to some other country, where you may enjoy that liberty as citizens which you can no longer enjoy in this. (Immense applause.) If they will not give us a fair and honest expression of opinion at the ballot-box; if, as in Indiana, they train cannon upon your conventions, or, as in Kansas, they disperse them at the point of the bayonet—then I look into your

eyes and ask, "Will you act?" (Cries, "We will.") Then I am in favor of holding a Convention that will never adjourn, until those rights are granted, and we have achieved our liberties with what ever weapons we may have. In the language of Patrick Henry, "If that be treason, make the most of it!" (Cheers.) And now my friend, Governor Medill, I think I have violated Order No. 38 enough. (Cheers.) I knew the Abolition liars would say, after Vallandigham had gone, that he chose to go South instead of imprisonment, and I sought an opportunity to converse with Mr. Vallandigham on the gunboat before his departure, and there, in the presence of witnesses, put the question to him directly—"Has the President given you any choice between going to Fort Warren or going South?" Mr. Vallandigham replied: "No, he has not; I would rather a thousand times go to Fort Warren than go South." I said, "When you are gone the Abolition liars in charge of the telegraph will say that you chose to go South." Mr. V. replied:

"I authorize you, Mr. Pugh, to say, and I wish you to tell the people, that such is not the fact; that I prefer going to Fort Warren a thousand times to going South to those who are rebels against the Constitution of the United States.—I have given you my opinion. If you are a freeman you will follow it, and you are not entitled to be a freeman if you don't." (Immense applause.)

Now, my fellow citizens, I call upon you in the name of one hundred and eighty thousand Democratic freemen of Ohio, not to disperse or go home until you have demanded of Abraham Lincoln the restoration of the person you have nominated for Governor, and I exhort you not to hear of anything else—do not talk or think of the rebellion, of war or of peace until he is restored to us.—And if we fail, let us emigrate to some other country where we may be free.

For the Ohio Democrat.
Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.
Why should the Constitution and Union loving people of Ohio nominate and elect Mr. Vallandigham Governor of Ohio? Because he is an able, independent and fearless defender of the Constitutional rights of the American citizen. Because his nomination and election is the proper manner of endorsing condemnation upon the usurpations of power. Because it is the duty of the people thus to rebuke the men in power who have violated the liberty of the press, the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, the right of trial by jury, the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press. Because the violations are a direct strike at the very life of this Government—at all that is the most valuable—at that without which this Government is the meanest despotism. Men must be taught the first article in our Constitution which reads as follows:

"All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States."
They must learn that this power cannot be usurped by shoulder-strapped gentlemen, who, under a canvass, promulgate orders in violation of the Constitutional rights of citizens, without receiving the condemnation of the people, whose sacred rights are thus menaced. They must be taught that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."
All this can be done by the nomination and election of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

Clement L. Vallandigham.
And ex-Senator GEORGE E. PUGH—Glorious names! Names that will go down to posterity, blazoned on the same escutcheon with those of Brutus, Hermann, Hofer, William Tell, Washington, Jefferson, Daniel O'Connell and thousands of other martyrs and heroes, in the vast pantheon of freedom's champions! Oppression has aided to raise them to a pinnacle from which they never can be dethroned, and from the summit of which they will live to dictate terms to the slaves of the fanatics of the hour, who have trampled their rights under foot. As Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the great boundary State of Ohio, their authority will enable them to withstand unjust Federal encroachments, and point out in what manner the olive branch may be best substituted for the sword.—N. Y. Daily News.

Our Country.
The Democracy will not flinch from its duty to the country. The Democracy will not yield to any organization the palm of superior patriotism. The Democracy will not from resentment or passion, compromise itself in any way with armed troops.
The Democracy is now as it has always been, the great national element, conserving all parts of this Union, and resolve that they shall never be severed. Detraction and slander may vex it but they can not sway it to measures fraught with evil to the safety of our common land and laws.—Plain Dealer.

The "Chuckleheads."
A correspondent suggests that those who call the Democrats Copperheads, are very properly entitled to the sobriquet of "Chuckleheads," from their blunders and imbecility in the prosecution of the war. The Copperhead may be a very venomous animal, but the Chucklehead by his ignorance and pretension would sacrifice an army, a country, and a Government, rather than give up a theory which time and experience had demonstrated to be false and ruinous.—Exchange.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

GEN'L HEADQ'S STATE OF OHIO,
ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, JUNE 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 16.
The exigencies of the times and the good of the service require, and it is therefore ordered,

1st. That the following military districts be formed in this State, within each of which, for the present year, there will be one, and only one officers' muster and encampment, each to continue for and during the period of eight days, and from ten o'clock A. M. of the first day, until three o'clock P. M. of the eighth day.

The First District will include the counties of Meigs, Athens, Washington, Morgan, Noble, Monroe and Vinton, and the camp will be held at the county fair grounds in Marietta, Washington county.

The Second District will include the counties of Scioto, Brown, Adams, Pike, Jackson, Lawrence and Gallia, and the camp will be held at the county fair grounds in Portsmouth, Scioto county.

The Third District will include the counties of Jefferson, Hocking, Tuscarawas, Fairfield, Perry, Franklin, Harrison, Licking, Muskingum, Guernsey, Belmont and Coshocton.

The Fourth District will include the counties of Hamilton, Butler and Preble.

The Fifth District will include the counties of Knox, Morrow, Wyandot, Crawford, Richland, Ashland, Wayne, Holmes, Stark, Carroll and Columbiana.

The Sixth District will include the counties of Clermont, Warren, Highland, Clinton, Ross, Fayette, Pickaway, Green, Clark and Madison.

The Seventh District will include the counties of Cuyahoga, Lorain, Medina, Lake, Genoa, Ashland, Trumbull, Summit, Mahoning and Portage.

The Eighth District will include the counties of Montgomery, Miami, Darke, Champaign, Union, Delaware, Logan, Shelby, Mercer, Angazias and Hardin.

The Ninth District will include the counties of Lucas, Erie, Fulton, Huron, Williams, Deane, Paulding, Henry, Wood, Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen and Putnam.

2d. The camps for the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth districts not having been selected, will remain to be announced by general orders hereafter to be issued.

3d. All officers of the militia and volunteers and also all non-commissioned officers of militia and volunteers of the rank of Sergeant, will attend the camp in their proper district, and participate in the drill and instructions throughout the period of its duration.

4th. The Volunteer organizations in each of the Military Districts, respectively, and each and every member thereof will attend the camp of their proper district from ten o'clock A. M. of the seventh day until three o'clock P. M. of the eighth day of the encampment, and then diligently participate in the prescribed drill and instructions.

5th. The time of holding the encampments for the current year in the several districts will be as follows, respectively, inclusive of both dates in each case:

In the 1st District from Wednesday, July 29th to Wednesday, August 5th. In the 2d District from Friday, 7th, to Friday, 14th of August.

In the 3d District from Wednesday, the 12th to Wednesday, the 19th of August.

In the 4th District from Wednesday, the 19th to Wednesday, the 26th of August.

In the 5th District from Saturday, the 22d, to Saturday, August 29th.

In the 6th District from Saturday, the 29th of August to Saturday, September 5th.

In the 7th District from Wednesday, the 2d, to Wednesday, the 9th of September.

In the 8th District from Wednesday, the 9th to Wednesday, the 16th of September.

In the 9th District from Wednesday, the 16th to Wednesday, the 23d of September.

6th. The Quartermaster General will immediately take steps to provide said musters with arms, equipments, ammunition and camp and garrison equipage, transporting the same from camp to camp, and when not in use to preserve the same in the State Arsenal, to be ready for service should the State troops be called out to defend the border.

7th. Officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who are required to attend said camps, will furnish their own blankets and clothing, and the volunteers will bring with them and use the arms and accoutrements received by them from the State.

8th. The publishers of newspapers throughout the State will greatly aid the service and their readers by giving this order a prominent and early insertion.

By order, CHAS. W. HILL,
Adj't. General of Ohio.

Origin of the Term "Humburg."
This now common expression is a corruption of the word "Hamburg," and originated in the following manner:—During a period when war prevailed on the Continent, so many false reports and lying bulletins were fabricated at Hamburg, that at length, when any one would signify his disbelief of a statement, he would say: "You had that from Hamburg;" and thus, "That is Hamburg," or "humburg," became a common expression of incredulity.

The Hanging of two Rebel Spies.

From the N. Y. Herald.
The Son of Captain Williams, U. S. A., who fell at Monterey, Begging His Life at Rosecrans' Hands—He is Hung.

MURFREESBORO, June 10, 1863.
I informed you last evening by telegraph of the singular circumstances connected with the hanging of two spies at Franklin. I have this morning obtained a copy from the Adjutant General's office of this department of the correspondence on the subject which passed between Colonel Baird, commanding at Franklin, and General Rosecrans.—This tells the story in language more graphic than I now have time to frame it in, and with but few prefatory remarks I send you the correspondence.

The two men were in reality: first, Col. Lawrence A. Williams, formerly Second United States Cavalry—[According to the Army Register he was First Lieutenant of the Tenth Infantry, Major of the Sixth United States Cavalry on September 7, 1861. He must have deserted the United States service since September, 1862, as his name appears in the register of that date.—E. H. HALL.]—At one time he was on Gen. Winfield Scott's staff, latterly on Bragg's staff, and secondly, a Lieut. Dunlap, whose position in the rebel army I do not know. They represented themselves as Col. Anton, United States Army, and his assistant, Major Dunlap. They were dressed in our uniform, and had horses with the equipments complete of a Colonel and Major. They represented their duty to be the inspection of the outposts of this army, and said they had come from Murfreesboro via Triune, and were in haste to reach Nashville. Conversation became quite free, and their language grew somewhat suspicious, so much so, that Col. Watkins, commanding the cavalry, began to doubt the truth of their statements, and communicated his doubts to Col. Baird. After further conversation with them Colonel Baird sent the following dispatch to Gen. Rosecrans:

No. 1.
TELEGRAPH FROM COLONEL BAIRD TO GEN. ROSECRANS.
FRANKLIN, June 8, 1863.
To Brig.-Gen. Garfield, Chief of Staff:—Is there any such Inspector General as Lawrence Anton, Colonel, United States Army, and Assistant Major Dunlap? If so, please describe their personal appearance, and answer immediately.

No. 2.
GEN. GARFIELD TO COL. BAIRD
HEADQ'S DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, June 8, 10.15, P. M.
Col. J. P. Baird, Franklin:—

There are no such men as Inspector General Lawrence Anton, Colonel, United States Army, and Assistant Major Dunlap, in this army, nor in any army, so far as we know. Why do you ask?

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier General, Chief of Staff.

Upon the receipt of this dispatch Col. Baird appears to have instituted a search of the persons of the two men. He appears to have found nothing suspicious upon them, though their conduct was singular enough to create suspicion. The following is the second dispatch of Col. Baird in answer to Gen. Garfield's inquiry as to his reasons for asking:

No. 3.
COL. BAIRD EXPLAINS THE CAUSE OF HIS SUSPICIONS.
FRANKLIN, June 8—10:30 P. M.
To Brig.-Gen. Garfield, Chief of Staff:—

Two men came into camp about dark, dressed in our uniforms, with horse equipments to correspond, saying that they were Colonel Anton, Inspector General, and Major Dunlap, Assistant, having an order from Adjutant General Townsend and your order to inspect outposts; but their conduct was so singular that we have arrested them. They insisted to-night that it was important to go to Nashville to-night. The one representing himself as Colonel Anton is probably a regular officer of the old army; but Col. Watkins, commanding cavalry here, in whom I have the utmost confidence, is of the opinion that they are spies, who have either forged or captured these orders. They can give no consistent account of their conduct. I want you to answer immediately my last dispatch. It takes so long to get an answer from General Granger, at Triune, by signal, that I telegraphed General Robert Granger, at Nashville, for information. I also signalled General Gordon Granger. If these men are spies it seems to me important that I should know it, because Forrest must be awaiting their progress.

General, I am your obedient servant,
J. P. BAIRD, Col. Com'd. Post.

A DRUM HEAD COURT MARTIAL.
The possession of the order said to have been given by General Rosecrans at once established the fact in General Rosecrans' mind that the men were spies, and he instructed his chief of staff to order a court martial of them. The following is the order:—

No. 4.
HEADQ'S DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO,
June 8—12 P. M.
Col. J. P. Baird, Franklin:—

The two men are no doubt spies.—Call a drum head court martial to-night, and if they are found to be spies, hang them before morning without fail. No such men have been accredited from these headquarters.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier General and Chief of Staff.

THE REBELS CONFESS THEMSELVES SPIES.

On learning that they were to be court martialled by order of General Rosecrans the men owned up. It is supposed here that they imagined they would not meet with any regular officers at Franklin—a supposition in which they were entirely correct. Col. Baird thus narrates what followed:—

No. 5.
HEADQUARTERS, FRANKLIN,
June 8, 1863.

To General Garfield, Chief of Staff.
I had just sent you an explanation of my first dispatch when I received your dispatch. When your dispatch came they owned up as being a rebel colonel and lieutenant in the rebel army, Col. Anton by name, but in fact Williams was once on Gen. Scott's staff, and belonged to the second cavalry of the regular army. Their ruse was nearly successful on me, as I did not know the handwriting of my commanding officer. I am much indebted to Col. Watkins, Sixth Kentucky cavalry, for their detection, and to Lieut. Wharton, of Gen. Granger's staff, for the detection of the forgery of the papers. As these men don't deny their guilt what shall I do with them? I communicate with you because I can get an answer sooner than by signal, but I will keep Gen. Granger posted. I will telegraph you again in a short time, as we are trying to find out, and believe there is an attack contemplated in the morning. If Watkins can get anything out of Anton I will let you know.

I am, General, your obedient servant,
J. P. BAIRD, Col. Com'd. Post.

Upon the receipt of this Gen. Garfield sent an order to Col. Baird to take the confessions of the two men in writing and then to hang them forthwith.

COL. WILLIAMS (ANTON) A COUSIN OF THE REBEL GEN. ROBERT LEE.
No. 6.
FRANKLIN, June 9—3:25 A. M.

To Gen. Garfield, Chief of Staff:—Col. Watkins says Col. Williams is a first cousin of Gen. Robert Lee, and he says he has been chief of artillery on Bragg's staff. We are consulting.—Must I hang him? If you can direct me to send him to be hung somewhere else I would like it; but if not, or I do not hear from you, they will be executed.—This dispatch is written at the request of Col. Watkins, who detained the prisoners. We are prepared for a fight.

J. P. BAIRD, Col. Com'd. Post.

GEN. ROSECRANS ORDERS THEIR EXECUTION AT ONCE.
The confession of the men having placed their guilt beyond doubt, this delay appears to have somewhat fretted Gen. Rosecrans, who appears, from the date of his next dispatch, to be losing sleep over the matter. Gen. Garfield having also retired, the next dispatch is signed by Major Bond, the senior aide-camp of Gen. Rosecrans, a most discreet and careful gentleman. The dispatch is as follows, and is an important one in the official history of this most important case. Does it not sound like the style of one Irecal Patsum? It is certainly positive enough, even for Col. Baird, who has no disposition to do the hanging:—

No. 7.
HEADQ'S DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO,
June 9—4:40 A. M.
Col. J. P. Baird, Franklin:—

The general commanding directs that the two spies, if found guilty, be hung at once, thus placing it beyond the possibility of Forrest's profiting by the information they have gained.

F. S. BOND, Major and A. D. C.
DYING REQUEST AND ASSERTION OF THE SPIES.
Upon being informed that they were to be hung the two men protested against it, asserting that they were not spies in the ordinary sense of the term. This was in despite of the fact that they were found in our lines, in our uniform, and bearing forged papers, purporting to be signed by Assistant Adjutant General E. D. Townsend and Major General Rosecrans. They did not explain upon what grounds they made the plea of not being spies under the circumstances. It is to be regretted that they did not, as it might have explained their reason for coming into our lines. No such important matter as a proposed attack on Franklin could have induced two officers of their rank and character to undertake so hazardous an enterprise.

Upon finding themselves about to be executed Williams or Anton made the following request, which was transmitted by telegraph to General Rosecrans:

No. 8.
FRANKLIN, June 9, 1863.
To Brigadier General GARFIELD:—

"Will you not have any clemency for the son of Captain Williams, who fell at Monterey, Mexico? As my dying speech I protest our innocence as spies." (What follows is rather inexplicable. The document appears to be signed "Lawrence W. Anton, formerly L. Anton Williams.") Williams then adds, "I send this as dying request." Col. Baird concludes the despatch:—

The men are condemned and we are preparing for their execution. They prefer to be shot. If you can answer before I get ready, do.

J. P. BAIRD, Col. Com. Post.

LAST SCENE OF ALL THAT ENDS THIS STRANGE, EVENTFUL HISTORY.
No. 9.
FRANKLIN, June 9—10:30 A. M.

To Gen. GARFIELD, Chief of Staff:—The men have been tried, found guilty and executed, in compliance with your order. I am ever yours,
J. P. BAIRD, Col. Com. Post.

Attempting to Wash a Black Man White.

An amusing attempt has just been made to wash a black man white. A letter from Zurich says:—"In Langensargen, a travelling company of African negroes, under the lead of an African, Janetti, who is now a French subject, made its appearance at the time of the annual fair for the purpose of giving representations. The police authorities of the place were aroused that a man whose papers and pass were quite correct, but who was quite black, should speak French with perfect fluency. Their suspicions were aroused to such an extent that Janetti was summoned to the bureau. Water, soap and sponge were procured, Janetti reduced to a state of nature, and washed most vigorously by two of the subordinates. All in vain; the black, so far from disappearing, only comes out with greater lustre. The doubts of the police, however, are far from solved. An apothecary was sent for. Cyanide of potassium by his advice next applied to the obstinate skin of Janetti. But a blackamoor is not to be washed white, and the ill-willed actor had to be dismissed, after defying all the efforts of his persecutors. It is said he will lay a complaint on the subject before the council of the Swiss Confederation."

The Crops in the West.
The Toledo (Ohio) Blade says in reference to the Western crop prospects:—"From every direction the most favorable reports reach us of the condition of the crops. Those who have recently visited the States of Indiana and Illinois, and have had opportunities for informing themselves in regard to localities distant from the railroads, all coincide in the opinion that never in the history of the Northwest has the prospect for a heavy yield of every description of produce been so flattering as at the present time. And the quantity of land devoted to the cereals is nearly as large as that of former seasons, for the reason that farmers were of the opinion that prices would rule high, and they seeded as much ground as they could possibly cultivate. Now, aside from the anxiety which insects shall assail the wheat, the principal concern in farming communities is the scarcity of help for harvest. Through the western portion of Ohio the dry weather retarded the spring crops to a limited extent, but late rains have nearly atoned for the drought, and the prospect is now most encouraging."

FORTUNES MADE BY THE WAR.—It is generally believed, and with truth, that large fortunes have been made out of the war during the past eighteen months.—We have seen a list of the names of one hundred and fifty persons who have made fortunes varying from one hundred thousand to a million and a half of dollars during that period—some by stocks, some by contracts, some by shoddy, some by selling bad vessels to the government, some by crackers and cheese for the army, some by disposing of good offices.—These shoddy aristocrats have added about two hundred brilliant new equipments to the Ring at the Park and will soon figure largely at the watering places. Jay Cooke, the banker, is said to have cleared three hundred thousand dollars—minus eight or ten thousand dollars for advertisements—by the conversion of government bonds alone. So we go. Money is as plenty as dirt. It will soon be time to spend this spare cash at the summer retreats, and the season will be a splendid one.—N. Y. Herald.

Old Fashioned Honesty.
A gentleman states that, when a boy he was one day in the office of his grandfather, who held a position under the Federal Government, and wishing to write, he was about taking a sheet of paper from the desk. "What are you about there?" said the old gentleman. "Getting a sheet of paper," said the boy. "Put it back, sir, put it back!" exclaimed the strictly honest official, "that paper belongs to the Government of the United States!"

It would be truly refreshing to be able to record such an instance as the above at the present time.

A NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—A new military department has been formed out of the western part of Pennsylvania, part of Western Virginia and Columbus, Jefferson and Belmont counties of Ohio. It will be known as the Department of the Susquehanna, and will probably be placed under command of Major-General Brooks.

Accounts from the principal agricultural centers of the Western States inform us that the prospect for the coming crop of winter wheat is very good. Notwithstanding the great scarcity of labor, more than an average breadth of land has been sown in most places.

Still Moving.
The seat of Government of Mississippi, which went out of Jackson in a carpet-bag, has located itself at Enterprise. So the New York Tribune says, which is good rebel authority.

PARAGRAPHS in various papers in relation to grabbings of the public money are headed, "Astounding Robbery." We occasionally see cases of astounding honesty, but robbing no longer astounds.

FIFTY negroes—men, women and children—arrived at Washington on the 12th inst., having been driven out by their masters, residing in the lower part of Maryland.

THERE are four hundred applications, before the Examining Board at Washington for appointments in negro regiments.