GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE, UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

EW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1863.

VOL. 10-NO. 24

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William Alexander

Wm M Cooper & Co Washington Trep.

Miss Elizabeth M'Intosh

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Wilmore Borough.

Summitville Borough

Loretto Borough.

Blacklick Tup.

Chest Springs Borough

Chest Lup.

White Twp.

Clearfield Twp.

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where all parties interested can attend if

May 13, 1863. Mércantile Appraisrr.

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DEAR SIR :- With your permission I wish

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that will effectually remove, in 10 days,

Pimpies, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all

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GEO. EASLY,

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Pat'k M'Dunh Wilmore Boro.

Daniel Pringle Summerhill

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John E Stemmer 9000 gal

9 Henry Hansman 8000 gsl

Geo Heather 360 gals

Gee Gussregan 2400 gals

9 Herman Vickiode 2230 gals

10 Plorian Bingle 1500 gals

C& J Zimmerman

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S H Smith & Co

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Robert Faster

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Andrew Geis 600 gals

Thomas Bradley (Tunnell Hill)

Croyle Trop.

E F Hodges

David R Hess

14 Wm L Galbraith

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14 Mark McLaughlin

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14 Patrick Shields

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Morris Kiel

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14 Henry Vall

14 Francis Gressbarger

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Philip Herzog

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Francis O'Friel

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Trial of C. L. Vallandigham.

Charges and Specifications Submitted by the Judge Advocate. Evidence at the Court Martial. Protest of Mr. Vallandigham Against his Arrest and Imprisonment.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

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

The judge advocate read the general order from the headquarters of the Department of the Ohio appointing the following officers a commission to try all parties before it, and Vallandigham was asked whether he had any objections to in his proclamation of July 1, 1862, offer to any member of the court.

The following officers composed the court: Brig. R. B. Porter, President. Capt. J. M. Cutts, Judge Advocate. Col. F. DeCourcey, Sixteenth Ohio,

V. L

Lieut. Colonel E. R. Goodrich Com. Sub. Major Van Buren, A. D. C.

Major Brown, Tenth Kentucky Ca-Major Fitch, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio, V. I.

Captain Lydig, A. D. C. that the commission had no authority. to sustained the objection. try him, he being neither in the land nor 7,874 naval force of the United States, nor in place during the delivery of the whole the militia in the actual service of the speech? 7, 371 United States, and was not therefore tria-

only to the judicial courts of the land. The members of the court were then sworn to try his case impartially.

ble by such a court, but was amenable

The judge advocate then read the following charge and specification:

CHARGE.

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

SPECIFICATION. In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, and after a short time stopped. on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, at publicly address a large meeting of citi- that occasion? zens, and did utter sentiments in words or in effect, as follows : declaring the present | others. war "a wicked, cruel, and unnecessary war;" "a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union; "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism;" "a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement upon your return ! of the whites:" stating "that if the Adago;" that "peace might have been partment of the Ohio. honorably obtained by listening to the Ten or Nine Pin Alleys - Allegheny Tp. 30,371 proposed intermediation of France:" that propositions by which the Southern What is your rank and regiment? States could be won back and the South be guaranteed their rights under the Con- Fifteenth Ohio V. I. stitution, had been rejected the day before coln and his minions, meaning thereby day, May 1, 1863! the President of the United States and A. I was. those under him in authority. Charging that the Government of the United States were about to appoint military marshals the minions of usurped power that they before the battle of Fredricksburg. will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties the better;" declaring "that he was at all times, and upon all occawill send by return mail to all who wish it, feat the attempts now being made to build the plan proposed, and had been refused. words. (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free believed, as he said six months ago, that Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same the men in power are attempting to es- posed plan of restoring the Union. tablish a despotism in this country, more I will also mail free to those having Bald cruel and more oppressive than ever ex-

isted before." All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort and en-

a disposition to resist the laws of the to sell or contractors to reward. He speaking of the tyranny of the Adminis-J. M. CUTTS, Captain Eleventh Infantry, Judge Advocate. Department of Ohio.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN HILL, OF THE 115TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

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

Question by Mr. Vallandigham-In speaking of the character of the war, did I not expressly say, "As Mr. Lincoln, said, "this unnecessary and injurious

Answer. I dont reco lect that he did. The language made use I understood to be his own.

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

The Judge Advocate objected to the question, on the ground that its object was to divert the issue between the ac-Mr. Vallandigham said he was not ac- cused and the Court from the accused to quainted with any of the members of the another party, while the true issue was court, and had no objections to offer to not what were the words uttered, but the them individually, but he protested propriety of their utterance. The Court

Q. Did you continue in the same

or reduced to writing after the speech was

A. They were taken at the time, just as they fell from the speaker's lips. Were you not in citizen's clothes, and how came you to be at Mount Vernon that

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

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

Q. Did you take notes of any other A. I commenced taking notes of Mr. Cox's speech, but considered it harmless,

Q. Were you not expressly sent for Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did the purpose of listening to my speech on

A. I was not, any more than to the

By whom were you sent? A. By Captain Andrew C. Kemper, Assistant Adjutant General of the milita-

ry command of this city. Q. Did you make a report to him

A. I didn't report to Captain Kemper, ministration had so wished, the war could but to Colonel Eastman, and was from have been honorably terminated months there sent to the headquarters of the De-

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN JOHN A MEANS. Question by the Judge Advocate-

A. Captain in the One Hundred and Q. Were you present at the meeting the late battle at Fredericksburg, by Lip- of citizens at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on Fri-

Q. Did you hear the accused address that meeting? A. I did. I stood most of the time

in every district to restrain the people of about ten feet immediately in front of the their liberties, to deprive them of their stand and heard the whole of the speech. rights and privileges.' Characterizing He said that the war was not carried on but General Order No. 1, the Constitu-General Order No. 38, from headquarters for the preservation of the Union; that tion of the United States, General Wash-Department of the Ohio, as "a base it might have been stopped and peace reusurpation of arbitrary authority:" invi- stored some time ago, and the Union saved. ting his hearers to resist the same by if the plan which had been submitted had saying: "The sooner the people inform been accepted by the government the day

Mr. Vallandigham objected to anything on the last point on the ground that he had applied for a subporna for Fernando sions, resolved to do what he could to de- Wood, of New York, to bring with him

The Judge Advocate replied that this government;" asserting "that he firmly point might be waived, and strike from made about despising, spitting upon, and the specification what related to the pro- trampling under feet, expressly applied in

plan had been adopted, peace would have General Order No. 9, in Indiana, signed struction, the North won back and guarranteed in her rights. That our armies courage those in arms against the Govern- didn't meet with success; that Richmond

said, in regard to the rebuke of the Ad- tration, said that an order had been isministration, at the last fall election, that suad in Indiana denying the people the no more volunteers could be had; that right to criticise the military policy of the Administration had to resort to the the Administration, and if submitted to French conscription act; that he would it would be followed by civil war in not counsel resistance to the military or Ohio. civil law, for that was not needed. That who would submit to such encroachments speech on that occasion. on their liberties.

ministration was attempting to erect a just as he spoke it. despotism; that in less than one month Mr. Vallandigham then asked the in relation to General Order No. 38?

38. was a usurpation of power; that he tion under General Order No. 38? despised it, spit upon it, trampled it under foot : that he, for one would not regard it. He styled the Administration, officers, and officers of the army, as minions of the Administration. He said he did not questions, for the reason that they were ask General Ambrose Burnside whether he might speak there or not; that he was than to subserve the ends of justice in the a freeman, and spoke when and where he pleased.

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

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

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

A. He advised them, at the close of Q. Were your notes taken at the time, his speech, to come up together at the ballot-box, and burl the tyrant from his throne. He styled the President at another time as "King Lincoln."

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Q. By Mr. Vallandigham: Did you take any notes during the delivery of the I have not heard him speak since the adspeech, or are you testifying from memo-

livery of the speech; but after Mr. to his speech throughout; and having to Pendleton began speaking I went to the follow him, I naturally noticed the topics hotel, perhaps an hour and a half after- which he discussed. ward, and wrote some minutes of the speech.

Q. You speak of my saving that "the North might have been won back," was it not that the south might have been won back, &c. ?

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

Mr. Vailandigham: If I said it, it must have been a slip of the tongue.] Q. You say that I said I would not counsel resistance to military or civil law. Did I not expressly counsel the people to obey the Constitution and all law, and to pay proper respect to men in authority, and to maintain their political rights through the ballot-box, and redress personal wrongs through the judicial tribunals

of the country, and in the way to rebuke

and put down the Administration and all usurpations of power? A. Not in that connection. He said, at the last of his speech, to come up to the ballot-box and hurl the tyrant from

Q. Did he not counsel them to sub-

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

Q. Did I not say that my authority to speak to the people in public assemblages, on all public questions, was not derived from General Order No. 38, ington commanding?

A. I understood him to say that his authority to speak to the people was higher than General Order No. 38 of that mobbing despot, General Burnside:

Q. Were not the three names of Tod. Lincoln, and Burnside used together, and that I didn't ask their consent to speak? A. At another time he used these

Q. Were not the remarks you say I reference to arbitrary power generally The witness continued: that if the and didn't I, in that connection, refer to been restored, the Union saved by recon- by General Hascall, denying the right to tration?

Q. Do you undertake to give any cona people were unworthy to be freemen nected or methodical statement of the

Judge Advocate-The Court can What encroachments did he refer judge as to that point, but he may an-

A. He was speaking of the conscrip- A. I do not pretend to give the speech, tion act. He said he believed the Ad- commencing with the first and giving it

Lincoln had plunged the country into same questions as he asked the former this cruel, bloody, and unnecessary war. witness, with reference to the way in Q. Can you recall anything he said which he went to the meeting, and in addition, whether he went there to report A. He said the General Order No. the speech for the purpose of a prosecu-

A. I did not. Were any reasons given you why you

should go there to report the speech? The judge advocate objected to such evidently intended for some other purpose

Q. I will put the question in this way, Was any object stated to you, and if so,

what? A. There was no object stated.

The judge advocate here rested his evidence Mr. Vallandigham asked a recess of fifteen minutes, for the purpose of con-

and criticise the actions of the civil and sultation with his lawyers, at the close of which he proceeded with the testimony on his behalf.

TESTIMONY OF S. S. COX.

Q. By Mr. Vallandigham-Were you present at the public meeting in Mount Vernon on Friday, May 1, 1863.

A. I was present as one of the speakers: I heard the whole of the speech; I stood on the platform near him, so that I could not fail to hear all that he said , journment of Congress, and, as I came in from the West, I did not know he was A. I took no minutes during the de- there; I took especial interest in listening

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

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

Q. Was any epithet applied to him

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

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

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

Q. Were any violent epithets, such as spit upon," "trample under foot," and he like, used at any time in the speech in reference to that Order 38?

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

Q. Do you remember to what, if at all, in connection with future usurpations of power, he applied his strongest lan-

A. I can't say as to the strongest criticise the war policy of the Alminis- language, for he always speaks pretty strongly. He denounced any usurpation A. The remarks in regard to despi- of power to stop public discussion and the ment, and could but induce in his hearers was not taken, Charleston, nor Vicksburg; sing, spitting upon, trampling under toot, suffrage. He appealed to the people to a distrust of their own Government and that the Mistissippi was not open, and were made in direct reference to Order protect their rights as the remedy for their sympathy for those in arms against it, and would not be as long as there was cotton No. 38. He some time afterward, in grievances. He warned against violence