

The Ohio Statesman

MANTREY & MILLER, Publishers. GEO. W. MANTREY, Editor. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1861.

The Ohio Statesman Newspaper FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell to an acceptable party the Ohio Statesman Newspaper Office. The actual division between the Publishers of the Statesman and the Publishers of the Statesman and the Publishers of the Statesman...

Democratic State Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Convention held in Columbus, on the 5th day of July, 1861, it was Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Democratic State Convention at Columbus, on Wednesday, August 14th, 1861.

To nominate a Democratic State Ticket, to be supported at the October election. Resolved, further, That all the electors of the State of Ohio, who are in favor of perpetuating the principles upon which our Union was founded...

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Sympathizing with the South.

Of every true Democrat and Union man, the Disunionist in the North say: "He is a Secessionist, and sympathizes with the South."

Of every such man the Secessionists in the South say: "He is an Abolitionist, and sympathizes with the North."

The charge implied is as unjust and false in one case as the other. A true Unionist is no more a Secessionist in the North than he is an Abolitionist in the South, and vice versa.

He has no more sympathy with rebellion in the South than he has with disunionism in the North, and vice versa.

Naturally the true Democrat and Unionist feels more immediate sympathy with and for his own section; but he has a deep and abiding sympathy for every section and every State in the Union. As long as the loyal States treat the so-called seceded States as members of the one great Union-family, and will not permit that membership to be severed, so long every true Union man will feel the same sympathy and tender regard for the people of each of those States in their collective capacity, that he would feel for an erring brother or sister when the family were seeking to call back to love and duty.

"He is a sympathizer with the South," says the Northern fanatic, with eyes glaring vengeance, fearing lest his scheme of effecting a permanent disruption of the Union, or the annihilation of the white race in the South, should be thwarted by the reaction of just, humane, and true Democratic and Union sentiments in both North and South.

Mid, your Northern fanatic does not accuse you of sympathizing with rebels. That he is too wary and cunning to do; it would not in fact answer his purpose, but he says you sympathize with the South; as though it were a crime for an American to sympathize with any people on God's footstool, and especially with those of the same race, religion and government, but living in another end of the family mansion.

Go down into the sunny South, and you will find the fire-eaters playing the same game as the Northern fanatic, only with a greater and more desperate hate. But his chief object is to cut off all sympathy with the North, as our Northern fanatic would harden us against all sympathy with the South.

As long as there remains a sympathy between the parts, there is a prospect—a hope that the wound may be healed; and the more genial and healthy that sympathy becomes, the brighter the prospect, the more certain the hope for the reunion of the dismembered parts.

This fanatical Disunionist at the North and the fire-eating Secessionist at the South understand full well, and hence they labor jointly and earnestly to cut off all sympathy between the parts of the one body—the Union—to render them callous to each other, so that separation, and finally mortification and death of the entire system may ensue.

To say that a Northern man sympathizes with the South, that is, with the Southern people as a whole, or to say that a Southern man sympathizes with the North, that is, with the Northern people, is the same as saying that he is a Union man or a true Union-aver.

No man can be a genuine Union man without such sympathy, nor can the Union ever be saved without its constant, free and full exercise. Arms may accomplish much in dispersing armed rebellion; as well as in defending rights violently assailed; but they cannot restore confidence where it has been impaired, or eradicate where it has been lost. This can only be done by mutual good offices—by the manifestation in the North of real sympathy for the South, and by the like manifestation in the South toward the North. In this way, and in this only, can the Union be saved.

The Cincinnati Times Suspected.

We copy the following article from the Cincinnati Times, one of the leading organs of the new "Union or No-Party" party. The talk is "Uncle Abe" is to the point, and might be regarded—if in a Democratic paper—as high treason—Ohio Statesman.

We frequently see such notices in papers like the Statesman and the Enquirer. Why should they be any more treason in their columns than in ours? There is but one reason. We are laboring for a purification of government—we are to change our set of politicians for another set of a better. Certainly no paper is suspected of treason that does not aid in some way the rebels. And we are sure that no paper, Democratic or otherwise, is suspected of treason without good cause.—Ohio Statesman.

To charge a citizen with treason or with being a "traitor" to his country, is a petty serious matter, and should not be done on a trifling matter. In fact, they are terms we scarcely, if ever, apply to any person. Treason is well defined by law—the penalty is severe—and we should not charge any man with such an infamous crime, unless we were prepared to have him arrested and punished.

If we should charge the editor of the Times with being a traitor, or giving "aid and comfort" to the rebels, we should have no difficulty in sustaining the charge, if attacking Mr. Lincoln and the Cabinet constituted treason, as it is construed by the Republican press, that the Times has been "suspected" by some, is evidenced by an article in the same paper which we take the above paragraph:

"Which day or two ago, an influential citizen asked us in a whisper, 'If the course the Times pursue toward disunion and uncouth members of the Government was not calculated to have a bad effect on the public mind, by expressing the fear that our articles would fall into the hands of the rebels and strengthen their cause? He was very fearful on this score.'"

From this it would appear that our contemporary of the Times has been "suspected," and though this "influential citizen" only "whispered" in the ear of the writer, it was sufficiently audible to convey the idea that some one "suspected" the Times.

Now, we respectfully submit to the Times, was this "whisper" of suspicion without "good cause"? Or was the loud laid down that paper only intended for others?

If it is "reasonable" to expose the weakness or corruption of the Administration, then are the Times, the Commercial, the Gazette, and many other Republican journals, the very worst of "traitors." If it is giving "aid and comfort" to the rebels to expose the weakness and corruption of the Administration, and to charge our officers of the army with "drunkenness," "incompetency," and "treason," then are the Cincinnati Times, Commercial and Gazette guilty of the charges. No long since the Commercial said there were "fools" at the head of affairs, and there is in the commissary department.

If the rebels are advised of this, they will make up their minds that the "fools" will be easily whipped, and that the "traitors" will soon rot the soldiers of their railroads. Will this encourage them to persist?

Only a few days since the Times said: "Don't say it was not your fault, Uncle Abe. At your door lies the crime. Before God and man you are responsible. You retain your command in the hands of the South. The War Department, a politician who rolls in corruption."

He has quartered his friends in the furnishing department of the army, and his master like man, they rob the pockets of his food stores, and the rest of his life, for the sake of a few dollars. Uncle Abe, open your eyes. Sink all the politician into the patriot, cast your eyes to the Temple of the Republic. You must do it, Uncle Abe. If you do not, the blood of thousands will be upon your hands, and the walls of millions of freemen will read your ears as this great Republic falls into ruin!"

This, according to Republican authority, would very justly cause a paper to be "suspected," and some "influential citizen" to "whisper" in the ear of the editor. It is not our purpose to intimate that the Times is a traitor because it is gallantly exposing the corruption of the Administration; nor do we think it "good cause" to suspect it, but we see a "spider caught in its own web."

Some of the Republicans will, according to their rule, further suspect the Times when they read the following from that paper of the 3d:

"There is another class, ambitious for distinction, who are endeavoring to pave the way for future honors by distributing office gifts to the public. All this is as well known as the fact that the nation is in civil war. The result has been that millions have been squandered in putting the republic in a state of anarchy. The Government has been greatly neutralized by the mismanagement of the military affairs of the nation. Of the thousands of three months' volunteers who so nobly rushed to arms at the first call, there is scarcely a regiment that has not been more or less robbed by thieving politicians connected with the War Department. Where large camps, like the one near this city, have existed, the scene is daily a picture of horror. The soldiers are badly clothed, bad food, and officers, for the gallant volunteers!"

We rather suspect that "influential citizen" will again "whisper" in the editor's ear.

General Patterson—The Cincinnati Times.

The course of the Cincinnati Times and other Republican papers toward Gen. Patterson is shameful to the last degree. The most vile epithets are freely poured upon this brave old General. The Times says: "The conviction is irresistible that Patterson is a traitor;" and then proceeds to say, "if Patterson has betrayed his country, he deserves hanging more than the spider of New York." We do not stop to spend time to refute such outrageous attacks upon Gen. Patterson, but merely put it on record.

On Wednesday night last a large number of the friends of Gen. Patterson complimented him with a serenade, at his residence in Philadelphia. Mr. Patterson addressed his friends, and said: "I have been honored by my superior officers; and if he makes no complaint, and if those who served under me make none, what right have others to constitute themselves my judges? I have been discharged by my superior officers; and if he makes no complaint, and if those who served under me make none, what right have others to constitute themselves my judges? I have been discharged by my superior officers; and if he makes no complaint, and if those who served under me make none, what right have others to constitute themselves my judges?"

"Three cheers were given for Gen. Patterson, and the crowd dispersed."

One officer is liable to make mistakes—in fact we are satisfied that great mistakes have been made; but the every day fashion of the Times, charging our officers with being "traitors," is infamous in the last degree. It is only equalled by the course that paper pursued in getting up riots against naturalized citizens and Catholics, in 1854-5, when it was the State organ of the Know-Nothings.

Harvey's Connection with the Government.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM offered the following resolution of inquiry in the House of Representatives:

"Whereas, James E. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, did, in a confidential and important position, from time to time, to the rebel authorities of South Carolina, in regard to the movement of the United States Government for the suppression of the rebellion in said State; and

"Whereas, the said James E. Harvey has subsequently declared, in a public communication, that all of the dispatches by him sent to the rebels in South Carolina were first sent to the Administration; therefore,

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to ascertain what members of the Administration were thus concerned in aiding and abetting treasonable communications with the rebels; and if any member of the Administration be thus concerned, to forthwith remove such persons from authority under him, and to recall the said James E. Harvey."

Messrs. LOVETT and WASHINGTON objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. HARVEY has been charged by the New York Republican press with being guilty of conveying information to the rebels, which was treasonable. Mr. HARVEY avers that the Administration knew all about his doings with the rebels. If this is so, let the country know what it means and who is guilty.

ANOTHER NOT FOR OUR FOREIGN POPULATION.

The Boston Transcript of Wednesday says that on Thursday last, a party of fifty men, colored and laborers, were discharged from the Charleston Navy Yard, because they were foreigners; and their places filled by natives. Among those removed were several who had taken out their first naturalization papers. They were discharged, however, have no privilege, so that they may enter the ranks of the army, and no questions will there be asked.

It has been our lot for years to protest against this proscription of men on account of their birth. We regard this as cruel. Employ men in consideration of their ability to perform the work for which they are employed.

Pike County.

The Union Democracy of Pike county have appointed the following delegates to the State Convention:

"George Wolfe, Jacob Valley and George Corwin. Three alternates were appointed—Joseph J. Green, George D. Cole and John Kemp."

[For the Ohio Statesman.]

Washington, August 4. Mr. EORR—The Democracy of Old Muskingum met in Convention today, contrary to the entreaties and threats of men, reborn by the visible administration of the Governor, and such an outpouring of the time-honored Democracy of this county as to surpass any previous sanguine expectations. The Convention was soon organized, and the delegates chosen in a very short space of time; the utmost harmony prevailing throughout the entire proceedings, and every one showing a disposition to abide all past differences, and to work shoulder to shoulder to redeem the State from Abolition rule.

The good effect of the action of the Convention is almost incalculable this city. A number of conservative men, who voted the Republican ticket last fall, have already been heard to declare that, if the Democracy nominated good men at the State Convention, they would give their votes to them. To this end, they have been engaged with their party and party leaders, and the Democracy have only to nominate good men, honest, straight-forward men, and their success is sure; and of this class, a number of men, who no one speaks but to praise. The Convention was unanimous in their choice of him for our next Governor, and he appears to be the unanimous choice of the whole people about this section of the State. The volunteers are loud in their demands for him as the next Governor; the well known character and integrity of the man assures them that under him there would be no more lying or robbing of the voters and noble men who responded to their country's call in the time of need.

And if, in the wisdom of the Convention, they choose to place him at the head of the Democracy, he will be already half-way, and there will be but one party, indeed, in this section of the State, and its entire vote will be cast for him when they delight to honor.

We are all desirous of attending, there will be an unusually large delegation from this county on the 10th. Look out for Old Muskingum! Yours, etc. CARO. ZANEVILLE, August 3, 1861.

Coshocton County.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Coshocton county, was held at the Court House, on the 3d inst.

Hon. C. F. LANGRISH was chosen President. Alex. Hanton and George Beaver, Vice Presidents, and James Foster and Aaron Loder, Jr., Secretaries.

On motion, the President appointed A. G. DIMMICK, Dr. A. L. Cass, Lewis Swiger, Dr. H. Blackman and Jacob Herlin, a committee to prepare the names of delegates to the State Convention; who, after consultation, reported the following:

Delegates—Hon. Wm. Sample, Dr. A. L. Cass, F. W. Thornhill, Lewis Deman, C. F. Langrish.

Alternates—Thos. Darling, J. C. Famerlin, A. G. Dimmick, Samuel Gardner, Dr. H. Williams.

Which was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the President appointed James GAMBIE, Jr. and George C. Langrish, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, who made the following report:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Coshocton, in favor of, and in support of the Government of the United States, and pledge their support to all constitutional measures to put down this rebellion.

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the principles and organization of the Democracy, and are determined to promote and preserve the Union, peace and property of this great country; and are opposed to any coalition with the Republicans as a party of this State; as we are convinced they are not, as a party, friendly to the Constitution of the United States, and that there has been corruption in their management of the public works, benevolent institutions, and in all the departments of the State government; as well as in the conduct of the war, and in the management of the army supplies; all of which leaders now seek to cover up by a fusion of all parties on the hypocritical pretense of preserving the Union.

Resolved, That we have different opinions on the subject of the President's justice and propriety of the President's proclamation, without further legislative effort, and that we must cheerfully accord the credit of praise to our brave volunteers, for the aid which they have rendered to the cause of defense of our national capital, and to protect our own State frontiers; and that the gallantry displayed by them in their heroic endurance of the toils and hardships of the campaign; and the patriotic and noble spirit which they have evinced in the discharge of their duty, entitles them to the thanks of the people of this country, whom they have honored by their conduct while in the service of their country.

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the principles and organization of the Democracy, and are determined to promote and preserve the Union, peace and property of this great country; and are opposed to any coalition with the Republicans as a party of this State; as we are convinced they are not, as a party, friendly to the Constitution of the United States, and that there has been corruption in their management of the public works, benevolent institutions, and in all the departments of the State government; as well as in the conduct of the war, and in the management of the army supplies; all of which leaders now seek to cover up by a fusion of all parties on the hypocritical pretense of preserving the Union.

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