

The Highland Weekly News.

J. L. BOARDMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

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NUMBER 24.

Poetry.

DEAR NEWS:—Permit me to introduce to you and your readers, Mr. O. S. JACKSON, as an occasional contributor. He is not yet 19 years of age, and of his merits as a poet I need say nothing, as the following beautiful lines will speak his praise sufficiently.

Respectfully,
Level, O., Sept. 25, 1862.

The Star-Spangled Banner Forever!

While traitors are seeking, with impious hand,
Our dear old Union to sever,
Like patriots true, we proudly stand
By the Star-Spangled Banner forever!

That banner was gained by our forefathers' blood,
'Till the banner of War's destruction,
And with a hand and reliance on God,
They made it the flag of the Nation.

In vain did the foe's haughty host seek to bind
Our fathers to monarchy's powers;
For Freedom inspired each heart and each mind,
As they fought for this Country of ours.

'Till the fire and the smoke of the battle-field rose,
When in arms the proud foe was before,
'Till the smoke of the cannon's deep roar
That banner in triumph waved o'er us!

All nations have honored "the flag of the Free,"
'Till the shrine of each patriot's devotion,
In peace it hath floated o'er land and o'er sea,
And in war 'till the battle's commotion.

No power hath ever a stripe from it torn,
Nor a star from its bright constellation;
By the hands of the brave those colors were borne,
And they gave to each hero his station.

Now, traitors have risen, to trail in the dust
That banner—the pride of our Nation—
Shall treason prevail o'er the cause that is just,
And boast of the Law's violation?

Shall the rights which our fathers so gloriously won
Be trampled upon, unprotected?
Shall Freedom's brave sons be scorned and outdone,
And the emblem of treason erected?

No, brothers!—that Star-Spangled Banner shall wave,
Though in blood its bright folds may be streaming;
While Freedom must fall by the sword of the brave,
While the light of that Banner is gleaming.

Never yield ye to traitors—No, NEVER!
And Liberty's God will protect by his might
The Star-Spangled Banner forever!

Level, Ohio.

The Soldier's Tear.

Upon the hill he turned
To take a last fond look
Of the valley and the village church,
And the cottage by the brook;
He listened to the wind,
So familiar to his ear,
And the soldier leaped upon his sword
And brushed away a tear.

He hid the cottage porch
A girl was on her knees;
She held a snow-white scarf,
Which fluttered in the breeze;
She breathed a prayer for him,
A prayer he could not hear—
But he paused to bless her as she knelt,
And wiped away a tear.

He turned and left the spot—
He did not deem him weak,
For duty was in the soldier's heart,
Though tears were on his cheek.
Go watch the forward rank
In danger's dark career—
He saw the hand most daring there
Has wiped away a tear.

Miscellaneous.

A NOBLE MOTHER.—A correspondent of *The Independent*, dropping us a note from Tiffin, Ohio, mentions the following incident:

"When Captain Shriver of the 101st Ohio Volunteers was recruiting for his company in Tiffin, a widow from the country, with her three sons, called upon him and said, 'Captain, I am informed my country needs volunteers: here are three of my boys; take them into your company. I believe you are a good man, and I wish them to go with you. I have one more boy at home.—I have kept him to take care of me in my old age and widowhood; yet if he is needed I will give him also.'

As she spoke, a tear trickling down her aged cheeks indicated the strength of a mother's affection and a mother's sacrifices. None present were unmoved. Truly the days of moral heroism have not passed away, and the Union that possesses such self-sacrificing mothers cannot but be enduring!"

The U. S. Treasury Department is already beginning to derive substantial revenue from the operations of the direct tax law. The sale of stamps alone within a week or two runs nearly up to a million dollars and the sales are increasing daily.

Col. CRANOR, 40th Ohio, acting Brigadier, is now at Gallipolis with a force of about eight thousand men, and thirteen pieces of artillery. The Colonel has been doing most efficient service in eastern Kentucky; and, three weeks ago, when the position he now holds on the Ohio was menaced, he was ordered to that point.

It is stated that the rebels are hauling salt from the Kanawha salt works at the rate of 1,000 loads per day.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says the drought has been sadly destructive to the hopes of the farmer, so far as the corn is concerned. In the region of Cincinnati and Indiana the crop is a dead failure.

Emancipation and the Army.

Perhaps one of the first inquiries of cautious men, when the President's Emancipation Proclamation appeared, was how it would be received by the army? This question it may be difficult to answer, as military subordination will restrain the expression of opinion upon the acts of the Commander-in-Chief. Obedience is the soldier's first duty, and criticism of the acts of a superior officer is in direct violation of the articles of war. We may therefore conclude that whatever the army may think, it will carry out the orders of the President.—Will the hearts of the men go with their work? Will they be "willing to strike at the cause of the rebellion—to assault its stronghold? It seems to us that this question involves another—are they so enamored of a soldier's life, that they are willing to suffer the war to drag along for years without definite results? Reasoning from the most logical premises, we should favor the soldiers in the field would support the most sharp and decisive policy, and that they would heartily indorse any measure which will take from rebels the labor by which their army is supported.

But upon this point we are not left to conjecture. The evidence is abundant, and we think conclusive, that the soldiers, who have been longest in the field, and who, from observation and experience, have learned to estimate the strength which Slavery has given to the rebels, are in favor of emancipating slaves upon military grounds. We have found the evidence in many soldiers' letters and we have before us some testimony upon the point which is worthy of attention. A friend in a neighboring State, who has been a Pro-Slavery Democrat, opposed to emancipation and to any interference with Slavery, visited the Army of the Potomac when it was on the Peninsula, in the capacity of Medical Commissioner. He was with the army several weeks, and had ample opportunities for observation. In one of his letters, written after his return, he expressed himself, much to our surprise, in favor of an Emancipation policy. In answer to an inquiry how such a policy would be received by the army, he writes:

"You may take it as a fact that with very few exceptions the whole army is in favor of the most stringent prosecution of the war, using every means in our power to avenge the rebellion, and it regards emancipation as one of our most potent weapons. Even among the officers of the old army, many of whom talked loudly of resigning, &c., if they were to be used as 'nigger stealers,' there has been a great and most marked change in sentiment. I took some pains to satisfy myself as to the prevalent feeling upon that topic, and I am satisfied that the entire army would hail an emancipation proclamation with joy. Still more, I believe the army would be glad to know that every rebel town captured was to be burned. I was a Democrat of the ultra stamp, and yet I earnestly believe that Fremont was right in his Boston speech, and that the army and the people are ready for emancipation, and a war of extermination if necessary to put down this rebellion. It is certain, unless this war forever settles the slavery question, we are ruined beyond salvation. The world, the country, the army and humanity demand it, and I believe that all are up to that point. I hear scores of officers regret that Norfolk and Portsmouth were not burned, and many others expressed themselves strongly upon the emancipation question."

These views are worthy of attention, because they are the matured convictions of one who had no anti-slavery sympathies, and who, before he went to the Peninsula, had as strong a reverence for slavery and slave property as Vallandigham or any other of that school of Democrats. He had a large acquaintance among the officers of McClellan's army, and his opportunities for learning their opinions were ample.

We doubt not that efforts will be made to sow the seeds of discord in the army; but we are confident that these will take root in none of the old regiments—among soldiers who have come in actual contact with slavery, and fully realize the strength which it gives to the rebellion. They who have seen the fields of the South cultivated by negroes, while every able-bodied white man was in arms—who have seen the negro in the trenches, and performing all the hard labor of the rebel camps, are not likely to entertain a superstitious reverence for property in slaves over any other property which supports the rebels. Our brave men poured out their blood like water, and have seen the

rebellion grow stronger and stronger. They have realized the fallacy of the idea that 20,000,000 of free whites can put down, without hard fighting, a rebellion of 5,000,000 of whites, backed by enforced labor of 4,000,000 of blacks. They and the dear ones at home will welcome any change of policy which will revive their waning hopes of a speedy termination of this war, with its frightful carnage.

Governors' Proclamation in regard to the Drafted Men.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 24, 1862.

To the Commissioners for Superintending Drafting:

In reply to numerous inquiries, you are hereby instructed,

First—To permit drafted men to enlist with any regular appointed recruiting officer for three years or during the war, at any time before departure to the camp of rendezvous.

Second—The place to offer substitutes is at the camps of rendezvous, the offer to be made to the commander of the camp, and by him accepted.

Third—Commissioners will give to railroad companies and others who may furnish transportation, certificates thereof, which certificates will be presented to this Department for payment.

Fourth—Commanders of camps will make ample preparation to comfortably care for such number of drafted men as they may have reason to expect will be sent to their camps.

Fifth—A Surgeon will be detailed by this Department to examine all drafted men at the camp of rendezvous, on whose certificates the commanders of the several camps will discharge all unfit for duty.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

From South Carolina.

A gentleman just returned to Boston from Port Royal, informs the Traveler that matters there are very quiet in consequence of the departure of a large portion of the military force to the North to take part in the struggle in Virginia.—The force left behind he reports, is amply sufficient, with the aid of the navy, to defend the places held by the United States. A movement is close at hand, however, when Charleston will feel the power of the Government in a manner that will make resistance impossible. May this statement prove true to the letter, for Charleston, the very hotbed of the rebellion, has been spared quite too long.

The crops planted by contrabands in all amount to fourteen thousand acres of corn and cotton, and are reported in a flourishing condition. Though Edisto Island has been evacuated by our forces, the gunboats still protect the crops from the incursions of rebel soldiers.

At the present there is no rebel army on the Southern coast. So reports Flag Officer Dupont, and the officers of the Rhode Island just arrived from the South, confirm the general truth of this statement. The inference is that nearly every man has been sent to swell the rebel forces to invade the North.

ON WHICH SIDE ARE THE DEMOCRATS?—They have just gone through an election campaign in California.—The Democrats—we mean the sham Democrats—there are elsewhere, impatiently claim that they are the only patriots.—For instance, the *Butte Record* says:

"Governor Sprague of Rhode Island was the only Democratic Governor in America at the time the war began, and was among the first to lead troops to the Nation's capital." To which the *Sacramento Bee* responds:

"There were seventeen Democratic Governors at the outbreak of the war; all but four of whom were raising troops to be led 'to the Nation's capital' anterior to such action on the part of Governor Sprague—and the only difference between them was that while Sprague was going to defend it, the other Democratic Governors were going to destroy it!"

And, what is a singular fact also, no Governor but a Democratic one led troops to be led against the Nation's Capital."

PATRIOTISM OF THE PEOPLE.—Almost daily we see paragraphs in the papers like the following, exhibiting the sacrificing devotion of the people to the cause of their country, and the maintenance of the republican government against the desperate attempt of despotism to overthrow it.

Communications.

The Cry of "Abolitionism"—Opinions of Washington and Jefferson on Slavery.—The Ohio Democracy of 1862 and the Same Party in 1845—Strong Abolition Resolutions Passed by the Democratic State Convention of the Latter Year—That Party the Real "Agitators" of the Slavery Question.

The efforts of the partisans of the Vallandigham Democracy to turn aside the just indignation of the people, due to traitors and their apologists and sympathizers, and fix the popular hatred upon those who gave timely warning of the tendency of slave institutions, and who dared to make resistance to the steady and persistent aggressions of the Slave Power, aiming at national supremacy, show to what desperate shifts unprincipled men will resort to accomplish their selfish and ambitious purposes.

White & Co. are just now most industriously plying this sort of tactics to secure his re-election in the Sixth Congressional District. If the people are to believe him and his special partisans, Secessionism, Treason and Rebellion are trivial and venial acts, compared to the enormous turpitude of "Abolitionism!"

Mr. White's late speech in this place was filled with denunciations of "Abolitionists," whilst Treason and Rebellion were referred to in such terms as to leave his audience to infer that the people of the North were the sole wrong-doers;—that the rights of the Southern people had been so outraged that they were driven into Secession, rebellion and revolution by "a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object,"—and that consequently "it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government!"

Col. Metcalf of Ky. said in a recent speech: "The cry of Abolitionism! is the whip that is continually held up to scare the ignorant into the Democratic, and now the Secession ranks. If you look at things with common sense, you are an Abolitionist! If you are for your Country, and for the majority ruling, you are an Abolitionist!"

Mr. White said in his late speech at this place, that the Republican party were forever dragging in the negro into their politics and policy. Now, the reverse of this is true. The Democratic party has for years been making use of the negro, in one way or another, to keep up their party and to retain power. They have at every recent election brought forward the negro and availed themselves of the antipathy of races to "scare the ignorant into the Democratic ranks." They are ever ringing the changes upon "negro equality," "negro suffrage," &c., and branding with contemptuous epithets liberal-minded men.

It is the demagogues of the Democratic party and unprincipled partisan editors who are ever dragging the negro into the political arena, and making the prejudices thus aroused a stepping-stone to office.

Mr. White says in his Letter recently published in these columns, "Slavery is not the cause of the war;—the agitation of the slavery question is one of the measures used to produce the war."—Now we are at a loss to know how Mr. White would put a stop to this "agitation." He professes to be in favor of freedom of speech and of the press;—these were personal American rights, which none but cowards and slaves would renounce. If he demands them for himself, will he not also concede the same right to those who differ with him and the party he assumes to represent? Henry Clay said, "You cannot stop the agitation of this question, and repress all tendencies towards liberty and ultimate emancipation," until you "blow out the moral lights around us," and then "penetrate the human soul, and eradicate the light of reason and the love of liberty."

Democrats are fond of tracing the paternity of their party to Jefferson, and in all their platforms were wont to eulogize him as their apostle. Let us examine for a moment Jefferson's opinion on the subject of that institution which modern Democracy cherishes with so much tenderness and affection, and accepts as the "corner-stone" of the highest form of Civilization!

If we were to believe White & Co., we would suppose that Giddings, Greeley, Wendell Phillips, &c., were the originators of Abolitionism;—that they were the first authors and propagandists of the views and doctrines which have driven the Southern people into rebellion. How did those Virginians,

Washington and Jefferson, speak of slavery?

Washington declared in a letter to a friend, "For the abolition of slavery by law, my vote shall not be wanting." Before the Revolution Jefferson said: "The abolition of domestic slavery is the greatest object of desire in these Colonies, where it was unhappily introduced in the infant state."

Now, a modern Democrat, tracing his lineage to Jefferson, associates with the word "Abolition" everything worthy of his loathing and contempt! Jefferson calls the slave system "an evil," an "enormity," a "wrong," a "hideous blot," a "curse." Now, all these he has not proved itself in the history of our country? Yet modern Democracy proposes to conserve it as the chief cornerstone of republican liberty!

Jefferson speaks of slavery in as fiery terms as any modern Abolitionist: "The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. * * * The man must be a prodigy, who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances." He says further, in speaking of the influence of the slave system: "And with what execration should a statesman be loaded, who, permitting one-half of the citizens (note the word) to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots and these into enemies—destroys the morals of the one and the *amor patriæ* of the other!"

How true a picture of the effects of slave institutions, as evinced in the origin and progress of the Great Rebellion, does this statement present!

The Fathers of the Republic, according to modern Democratic definition, were "Abolitionists"—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Mason, Patrick Henry, &c., and therefore their memories are to be execrated, as having sown the seeds whose fruits have ripened in the present rebellion!

But what has the modern Democratic party had to do with raising this fell spirit, whose malign influence has shed the mildew of blight and dissolution upon our institutions?

The State Convention of this party, which met in Columbus in January, 1845, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the People of Ohio now, as they have always done, *look upon slavery as an evil, unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and the practical benefits of free institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will feel it to be their duty to use all power, consistent with the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and FINALLY ERADICATE THE EVIL.*"

The Democratic is thus the only party in this country which ever proposed to "finally eradicate the evil." They thus at that time placed themselves distinctly and squarely upon the Abolition platform.

This same party also repeated what were called the "Black Laws" of Ohio, imposing disabilities on account of color and preventing colored immigration. They were swept from the Statutes by its action. Now, the leaders of this same party come forward, and while lamenting over the calamities of the country, charge the cause of it all to the "agitation" of the slavery question by the Republican party!

Both the Whig and Democratic platforms of 1852 endorsed the Compromise of 1850 as a "finality." Who was it that disturbed that measure of adjustment? Who was it that repealed the Missouri Compromise, and re-opened the "agitation" of the slavery question, which has culminated in the present Rebellion?

Impartial history answers—the Democratic party. ANNOTATOR.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, upon inquiry, that a person whose occupation is that of a retail dealer, may under his license, sell by the piece or original package to a customer, but if he sells by the piece or original package to those who sell again, he is liable as a wholesale dealer.

A NICE MAN FOR A SMALL PARTY.—A country magistrate, noted for his love of the pleasures of the table, speaking one day to a friend, said: "We have just been eating a superb turkey; it was excellent, stuffed with truffles to the neck, tender, delicate, and of high flavor; we left only the bones." How many of you were there? said the friend. "Two," replied the magistrate. "Two!" "Yes, the turkey and myself."

What a Loyal Democratic General!

Says of the Rebellion and the Way to Crush it.

Gen. Wilcox, who was captured, incarcerated, and released by the Rebels with Gen. Corcoran, met with a hearty welcome at Detroit on Wednesday last. He made a very interesting speech, but we have room only for the following extracts:

Gen. W. said that large numbers of Southern people—men, women and children—for no other crime than supposed loyalty to the country and Constitution of their fathers, were incarcerated in dungeons, and treated even worse, if possible, than they had been. The masses of the people South would gladly recognize and return to the Union, but so closely are they held in bondage and terror that no demonstrations of their loyalty can be made. They are thoroughly enslaved, through fear, to Jeff. Davis, Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, and others, men whom they now and always have thoroughly hated and despised.

Said Gen. Wilcox, the South is fighting for the most absolute despotism on the face of the earth—freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, and even freedom of thought through the secret ballot is entirely, and always will be, denied. They hate free government, they hate free schools, colleges, and institutions of learning, and they intend to wage an eternal warfare against them all. They desire a strong Government—an iron-clad Government. Its foundation is to be that scaly, stony monster, Slavery; and its cap that scum of creation, Southern chivalry. I know of what I speak. I have talked with these men, and learned their views. I am a Democrat, and I say upon this issue see Democrats can grasp and join hands with the Abolitionists. This war is crushing Slavery, and will continue to crush it until its vitality is gone; and I cry, Amen! I go for the President and a killing policy. He is right, and I will stand by him so long as he carries the flag. I spoke these sentiments in Washington, and the Senators and Representatives told me that that was just what the people wanted. Now, my friends, let us close the books for the past year, forget all and open new books for the new year, and go at them with a will—with gunpowder and shot—and this wretched, unholy Rebellion will be crushed, and its authors consigned to death and infamy.

Let us not forget their power.—They can bring 1,000,000—yes, 1,400,000—men into the field. They take all from 15 to 55, and then each regiment is provided with from 75 to 100 negroes, which aggregates an immense ditch-digging, cooking, axe, fighting force. These men are better organized and better drilled than our own. They keep their regiments full, and thereby make a great gain over us. When one dies or is killed another is drafted and put in his place. Now let me bring this theory before you. Let me urge upon all who enlist to go into the old regiments. You will find the position every way more advantageous. Thus, many of them have gained a national renown.—They were swept from the Statutes by its action. Now, the leaders of this same party come forward, and while lamenting over the calamities of the country, charge the cause of it all to the "agitation" of the slavery question by the Republican party!

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Williams is thus served. He is compelled to eat his famine rations out of his fingers, and wipe them with his hair. I feel that I hate these men—I think I ought to hate them. I am sure it is a virtue to hate them.

These Rebels practice all sorts of self-denial, even to giving up their liquor!—If they give up what they hold most dear for Slavery, can we not do as much for Freedom? I shall continue this fighting as long as life continues—to the bitter end.

Gen. Wilcox then called upon his gallant 1st to go back with him to the strife, and they responded with a unanimous "Yes." He also paid a beautiful compliment to the gallant and faithful Corcoran. He was with him for twelve months. A more dauntless hero, a truer patriot, or a nobler gentleman, does not live.

Fremont and Jackson.

The history of this war has not been signalized with so many victories that we can afford to deprive our heroes of the credit of successes which rightly belongs to them. In an article upon "Stonewall" Jackson the other day some remarks were made to which a correspondent, whose position entitles him to know all the facts, takes exception. We are glad to remedy any injustice done to the reputation of Gen. Fremont.—[N. Y. World.]

"Jackson was driven out of the Shenandoah Valley, discomfited, defeated. After Fremont, with his brave ten thousand, made that wonderful march across the mountains he struck the rear guard of Jackson's army at Strasburg, followed the retreating foe up the valley, building half a dozen bridges in as many days, but not for a single day letting go his hold. Fighting a battle at Harrisonburg, where the noted Ashby was killed, the same night we know he learned by courier from Gen. Shields that he had sent forward Col. Carroll with several brigades and artillery and instructions to burn the bridge at Port Republic; closing the dispatch with these words: 'I think Jackson is caught this time.' The next day, relying upon these promises, and confident that the mountain fox was at last caged, Fremont cautiously pushed forward his army and met the enemy at Cross Keys. With his small force he engaged the entire army of Jackson, now hemmed in between his own and Shields', under Carroll, who still held the bridge instead of burning it. The battle lasted from 11 in the morning until midnight. We lost one hundred and ten killed, the rebels more than four hundred, with two cannon and small arms. They were driven back more than two miles, our troops holding possession of the field that night. The next morning, instead of retreating, Fremont advanced, but found the enemy had retreated during the night. Fremont reached the river, some miles distant, too late to save the bridge then in flames, but not too late to pitch shot and shell into their disordered ranks covering the plain below.

"The next day a dispatch from the President instructed him to follow Jackson no further, but to remain at Harrisonburg. At the same time he also received a communication from Shields, in which he bears witness 'that the mismanagement of one of his Generals left the route open to Jackson.' He failed to burn the bridge at Port Republic according to order, and the result has been the defeat of his small command and the escape of Jackson."

So far as Jackson himself is concerned, there is no evidence that he is a great General. He has always acted under a superior directing mind, but he possesses several qualities which go to make a successful General. They are pluck, audacity, energy, and a kind-heartedness which with success, has made him the idol of his men.

It was the exercise of those same characteristics, and others of a superior order, which drove him headlong up the Shenandoah valley, and defeated his army at Cross Keys by an inferior force. He has been beaten—and may be again.

Soon after the death of the poet Wordsworth, a man met a farmer of the neighborhood, and said to him, "You have had a great loss?" "Why, you have lost a great poet." "Oh, ay," said the farmer, "he is dead, but ah! how no doubt 'till will carry on 't business, and make it as profitable as ever it was."

James Munroe, of Ohio, has been appointed Consul at Rio Janeiro, in the place of Richard C. Parsons.