The Vinton Record.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
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Will attend to all legal business intrusted to his care in Vinton, Athens, Jackson, Ross, Hocking, and adjoining counties. Particular attention gives to the collection of soldiers claims for pensions, bounties, arrears of pay, etc., against the U. S. or Ohio, including Morgan raid claims. June 28-tf.

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AND
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Attends promptly to the collection of
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VOL. 1. M'ARTHUR [illegible]

Special Notices.

Marriage and Celibacy.
A ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers; with sure means of relief. Sent Free of Charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. aglyl

Strange but True.
Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail, free of charge, by addressing the undersigned. Those having any fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,
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A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
AS an inducement to Manufacturers, Mechanics and Store-keepers to settle in Zaleski, and to supply the daily increasing demand for articles of domestic manufacture and consumption, the undersigned offers to those purchasing lots of the Company (for the purpose of erecting business houses) the following materials at greatly reduced prices, and upon time to suit purchasers:

Oak and Poplar Lumber,	$12 00 per M.
Shingles,	5 00 per M.
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Brick in quantities of 25,000,	7 50 per M.

Lots of 50x150 ft. sold at $100 and upwards.
Also, a number of nicely finished, comfortable cottages, with every convenience attached, with enclosed lots 50x150, at $750 and upwards.
FRANCIS J. HASELTINE,
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To Consumptives.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the Prescription, I remain, by return mail, will please address,
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.
January 11, 1866-1y.

Know Thy Destiny.
Madame E. F. Thornton, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage position in life, leading traits of character, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing 50 cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, Madame E. F. Thornton, P. O. Box 24 Hudson, N. Y. nov8m9

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN,
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.
PRICE SIX CENTS.
A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.
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FROM WASHINGTON.

THAD. STEVENS THE BULL BY THE HORNS. WOULD NOT OBJECT TO AS ONE OF MR. DAVIS' COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1866.

Thad. Stevens took the bull by the horns on Monday, and declared that Jeff. Davis was not guilty of treason—that the magnitude of the war rendered the idea of any party to it having committed treason simply absurd—and that he did not mean to be a party to any legislation looking to secure the punishment of any person, when the law, at the time the alleged offense was committed, was not sufficient for his conviction. The speech of Mr. Stevens was keenly felt by Lawrence, of Ohio, who had introduced a bill alleging its object to be to insure the conviction of Jeff. Davis and other rebels. The position of Mr. Stevens is the only logical one for the Radicals in their present position.—The ground assumed by Mr. Stevens is that the States South did dissolve their connection with the Government of the United States, did establish and maintain a separate government of their own, which government made war on the Government of the United States, and that it was conquered by the latter, and is now held as conquered territory. Had the Government of the United States taken that ground at the commencement of the war, and maintained it throughout the struggle, it would now claim, with propriety, that the Southern States are conquered territory, and could treat them as such. But the character of the struggle, on our part, was proclaimed to the world by a joint resolution of Congress, and by repeated declarations of the Executive. It was held by both Congress and the Executive that no State could separate from the Union, and that the war was not prosecuted for purposes of conquest, but simply to assert the rightful authority of the United States over the whole country. The Radical leaders now want to shift their ground, and, by admitting that the Southern States did go out of the Union, did make war on the United States, and were conquered, lay the foundations for the claim that they can be held as so much territory acquired by war. Had they taken that ground at the start, there would be some propriety in their reconstruction theory that the Southern States are conquered territory, and are, therefore, subjects of Congressional legislation. As it is, however, they are wrong and the President right, and the whole world so regards their respective positions.

It now transpires that Surratt might have been arrested long ago but for the apprehension that an attempt to secure him while on British territory might lead to a war between England and the United States. Mr. Seward was afraid to demand him of a powerful government, but waited till he became a subject of the Pope, whom everybody is hitting just now, before attempting to secure him. He has been watched for over a year at an immense expense to the Government, and it is estimated that before his trial is over he will have cost the Government fully one-half million of dollars.

The Senate, after much discussion, passed the House bill, with an amendment or two, conferring suffrage on the negroes of this District, and disfranchizing such citizens as served in the Confederate cause, or sympathized with it. The galleries were pretty well filled with blacks, on its passage; but beyond a visible commotion, no demonstrations of delight were manifested. The effort made by a few to confine suffrage to such as could read and write, was unsuccessful. So, also, was the effort to confer the right to vote on females as well as males. The bill will be vetoed by the President, and there is some doubt if it can be passed over the veto. The character of this bill is such as to widen the breach between the North and the South, and intensify the feeling of bitterness between the sections.

Bingham, of Ohio, has introduced a bill to legalize certain proclamations of President Lincoln, issued during the rebellion. The object is to endeavor to recover lost ground. Those proclamations, if conceded to be legal—that is, if

PROSPECTUS OF THE OHIO STATESMAN FOR 1867.

AS in the past, through sun shine and storm, THE OHIO STATESMAN will continue unfaltering Democratic—unalterably devoted to an advocacy of the maintenance of the Constitution in spirit and in letter, and to the preservation of the Union. Aside from this, THE STATESMAN will bestow particular attention to *News, Legislative and Congressional Reports, Choice Instructive and Pleasing Literature.*

And will give faithful Market Reports from the leading Commercial Centers of the country.

On the 1st of December, THE WEEKLY STATESMAN will be enlarged so as to give two and half additional columns of reading matter weekly. The following are the

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Daily Statesman per year, ...
do do six months, ...

[illegible] that these [illegible] proclamations of Mr. Lincoln must receive the special sanction of Congress, is as much as to say that nothing toward restoration by President Johnson may do can be valid without the concurrence of Congress.

PAYING THEM IN THEIR OWN COIN.

During the first year of the war, when change was scarce and some large firms were issuing currency of their own, a farmer went to a store in a neighboring town and bought some goods, and gave to the merchant a five dollar bill, of which he wanted seventy-five cents back. The merchant counted out the amount and handed it over to the farmer. He looked at it a moment and inquired, "What's this?" "It's my currency," said the merchant. "Wal, tain't good for nothin' where I live," said the farmer. "Very well," replied the merchant, "keep it till you get a dollar's worth, and bring it to my store and I will give you a dollar bill for it." The farmer pocketed the change and departed. A few weeks after the farmer went into the same store and bought goods to the amount of one dollar, and after paying over the identical seventy-five cents, he took out a handful of pumpkin seeds and counted out twenty-five of them, and passed them over to the merchant. "What is this?" asked the merchant.—"Why," says the farmer, "this is my currency, and when you get a dollar's worth, bring it to my place, and I will give you a dollar bill for it."

A WICKED DARKEY.

A humane lady in the west of Ohio, during the rush of contrabands thither, took pity on a poor ragged boy, of a decidedly dark complexion, and gave him a home in her family. After being decently clothed, Jack was as happy as a rebel in a Union prison, and soon was as fat as a prize pig.—The good woman was pleased with her success, and all went on swimmingly until one day she heard him use the Lord's name in anything but a reverent manner. Calling Jack to her, she proceeded to lecture him upon the enormity of the deed, telling him that he would certainly go to Tophet unless he stopped swearing.

"What kind ob a place am dat?"

"It is a lake of fire and brimstone."

"Fiar and brimstone, missus?"

"Yes, and you will be put into it and burned forever and ever."

"But poor Jack burn all up, mis sus."

"No, you won't; you'll keep burning and never be consumed."

"But I could neber stand it."

"You will have to stand it," replied the woman, somewhat at a loss for words to make him understand her meaning.

"Well," replied the juvenile contraband, "if I kin stand it, I don't care a strew," and immediately began to whistle "Down in Dixie."

THE IDLER.—The idle man is an annoyance, a nuisance. He is no benefit to anybody. He is an intruder in the busy thoroughfare of every day life. He stands in our path, and we push him contemptuously aside. He is of no advantage to anybody. He annoys busy men. He makes them unhappy.—He is a cipher in society. He may have an income to support him in idleness, or he may sponge on his good natured friends. But in either case he is despised. Young man, do something in this busy, bustling, wide-awake world! Move about for the benefit of mankind, if not for yourself. Do not be idle. God's law is, that by the sweat of our brow we shall earn our bread. That law is a good one, and the bread we earn is sweet. Do not idle. Minutes are too precious to be squandered thoughtlessly. Every man and every woman, however exalted or however humble, can do good in this short life, if so inclined. Therefore, do not be icle.

IN Texas, where farmers own 20,000 head of cattle, Goshen butter is used upon their tables.

WHEN is an echo like a visiting acquaintance? When she returns your call.

Dr. J. S. STRONG.

DRUGGIST,

Hatheris Cor Opposite Court-house
McARTHUR, OHIO,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, NO. 52.

STEVENS ON THE FATE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

FINE following is a fullest report of Thad. Stevens' remarks on Mr. Lawrence's bill to hang Jeff. Davis for that was its object—in the House of Representatives on the 11th inst., than was forwarded by telegraph:

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor and said: Mr. Speaker, I approach with great distrust all bills of this kind, which are evidently brought forward for the purpose of ascertaining how we can convict men whom we can not convict under laws existing when the crimes were committed. I do not believe that it becomes this nation—I do not believe it is safe for us to undertake to pass laws by which we can or may be able to punish men, however guilty, that could not be punished under the laws existing when the crimes were committed. Could we now change the Constitution so as to change the place of the trial of traitors, so that the venue might be changed, and that they should be tried by jurors summoned from another bailiwick? The Constitution and our laws provide very carefully that, especially in the the party charged with that crime must be tried at the place where the overt act was committed, in a district previously ascertained by law, and by a jury from that bailiwick. Now, any law which professes to change that in any respect looks to me so much like an attempt to commit judicial murder that I have always been afraid to attempt it. I am afraid that the traitors in the South, if tried under our existing Constitution and laws, will not one of them be convicted. I should never attempt to try them for treason; I would try them as belligerents, under the law of nations and the laws of war.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio,—We have no reason to expect of the Administration any such trial.

Mr. Stevens—I am stating what I would do if I were the Administration. [Laughter.] Now, altho' I would not discourage trials for treason, I mention this to show that I am convinced that none of these traitors can ever be convicted of treason under our present Constitution and laws; and yet I would rather let every man of them go unpunished forever than to make a law now by which they could be punished. I think our Government would be endangered in its future existence, in its sense of justice, in its character before the world, by conduct of that kind, more than it would by enduring the evil. I think the British Government suffered more from its murder of Russell, although it was done by means of a court condemning him, than it would have done had he been suffered to escape. It was by just such contrivances as this that that judicial murder was effected, and by which the British Government suffered more than it would have done by the escape of forty traitors. I think our Government had better be careful how it tampers with the crime or the remedy. I had better treat them as guilty partly of a political offense and partly of offenses *malum in se*, than now to attempt to pass laws because otherwise the malefactors might escape. This professes to be a bill to make indefinite the prosecution of one of those offenses which of others should be quieted by lapse of time. Although treason is as high a crime as can possibly be committed, yet there are generally so many engaged in the crime of treason and in rebellion, that there must be some quieting law, and in my judgment there ought to be. Now, it does not follow that every traitor will escape who is not prosecuted within three years of the time of the commission of the offense. The statute never runs in any case, unless it is possible to enforce the remedy. It only runs from the time it was possible to enforce it. For instance, I will refer you to the men now in Europe—Benjamin, Slidell, and others; I do not suppose that anybody will say, that while they were absent beyond seas the statute of limitations would run. The statute would begin to run when the time arrived that they could be prosecuted. But whether that be so or not, still, during the time of war, during the prosecution of the war, the crime continued; it was a continuing offense, and the offense continued up to the time when peace shall be proclaimed, which it never yet has been. I know that a gentleman in this city has made a public statement which he desired to have considered as equal to the decrees of James and Charles, of England, over ruling the law. But it is of no more importance than so much waste paper. The question of peace or war is yet to be decided by this party. I say there is no peace. This nation is still in a belligerent condition; and the conquered belligerents are within the power of the conqueror, to be dealt with as captives, not as criminals. Therefore, sir, I can see no necessity for a measure of this sort. But if there was a necessity, I should certainly object to any alteration of the law as it now exists in regard to treason, which would enable the Government to convict, where it is confessed that a conviction could not be obtained under the law as it stood at the time of the commission of the offense. I should be very glad to see condign punishment inflicted upon many of these men, but not capital punishment. I never realized the sufficiency of the atonement made by the execution of the miserable Wirz, a Dutchman, I believe, with a hump back, who was obeying the orders of his superiors, and who, in ordinary times, when men were tried according to law, would never have been convicted, because his Government was answerable, not he. I do not believe that the starvation of thousands of Union prisoners is to be atoned for by the execution of one of the keepers.

DEBTORS in Texas must be extremely hard to please if the following Exemption Act, just passed, does not suit them. The language is a little ambiguous, but the purpose is quite plain—to insure comfort to the poor, down-trodden debtor:

AN ACT

To Exempt certain Property therein named from Forced Sale.

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That there shall be reserved to every citizen hereof, a family or householder being a citizen in this State, free and independent of the power of a writ of *fieri facias* or other execution, issuing from any court, of competent jurisdiction whatever, two hundred acres of land including his or her homestead not included in a town or city, or any town or city, lot or lots in value not to exceed two thousand dollars, at the time of their destination, as a homestead, nor shall the subsequent increase in the value of the homestead by reason of improvements, or otherwise, subject the same to forced sale; household and kitchen furniture not to exceed five hundred dollars in value, all implements of husbandry, all tools, apparatus and books belonging to any trade or profession, five milch cows, two yoke of work oxen, and two horses, one wagon, twenty hogs, twenty head of sheep, and one year's supplies of provisions, all saddles, bridles, and harness necessary for the use of the family.

SEC. 2. There shall, in like manner, be reserved to every citizen not a head of a family, the following property, to-wit: one horse, bridle and saddle, all wearing apparel, all tools, books and apparatus, belonging to his trade or profession.

STORY ON THE CONSTITUTION.—At the close of Judge Story's commentary on the Constitution, the following occurs:

Republics are created by the virtue, public spirit, and intelligence of the citizens. They fall when the wise are banished from the public councils, because they dare to be honest; and the profligate are rewarded because they flatter the people in order to betray them.

AN indignant mother found her hopeful daughters at a low place of amusement in Chicago the other night, and taking each by the hair of the head, led them out of the house, to the great astonishment of the spectators.

QUILP thinks it rather remarkable that while several thousand feet are required to make one rood, a single foot, properly applied, is often sufficient to make one civil.

☞ A teacher said to a little girl at school, "If a naughty girl should hurt you, like a good little girl, you would forgive her, wouldn't you?" "Yes, marm," she replied, "*if I couldn't catch her!*"

ADVERTISING TERMS.

One [illegible]	$1 00
[illegible]	40
[illegible]	8 00
[illegible]	2 00
[illegible]	2 00
[illegible]	10

[illegible] will be charged [illegible] and at proportionate [illegible] than a column, payable in