

The McArthur Democrat.

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, BUT A SACRED MAINTENANCE OF THAT INSTRUMENT AND THE UNION.

VOL. 9.

M'ARTHUR, VINTON COUNTY, OHIO, FEBRUARY 7, 1861.

NO. 25.

The McArthur Democrat.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
E. A. & W. E. BRATTON

Office in Bratton's Buildings, East of Court House, Up Stairs.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
One Copy one year, in advance, \$1.00
if not paid after six months, 1.50
if not paid within the year, 2.00

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers. When the paper is not ordered discontinued at the end of the year, it will be continued.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One Square three insertions, \$1.00
Each additional insertion, .50
Cards one year, 2.00

A liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers. All advertisements payable in advance or on demand.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY
OF VINTON COUNTY, OHIO.

J. P. LITTLE, Judge of District and Common Pleas Courts.

TERMS OF DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 10, 1861.

COM. PLEAS—Feb. 11, May 13 and September 23, 1861.

County Officers.

B. F. HEWITT, Probate Judge.

GEORGE LANTZ, Clerk Court of Com. Pleas.

H. B. LACEY, Prosecuting Attorney.

F. SHADES, Sheriff.

NELSON RICHMOND, Auditor.

HENRY PAYNE, Treasurer.

JONATHAN BRINE, Recorder.

R. C. CASE, Coroner.

HOMER JONES, Surveyor.

COMMISSIONERS—John Gilles, Marcus Walker and John Fox.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS—Jno. T. Mackey, G. W. Shockey and J. L. Alcorn.

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VINTON FURNACE—Means, Clark & Co., Vinton Station P. O., Vinton Co., O.

ALFRED YAPLE, JOHN T. MACKAY

YAPLE & MACKAY,

ATTY'S & COUNSELLORS AT LAW

MEASURES, OHIO.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

WILL practice as Partners in Vinton County Common Pleas and all Courts above. Particular attention paid to collections, and partition of real estate, &c.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Follett, Foster & Co., Columbus, O.

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Gibbs, Watson & Gibbs, N. Y. City.

James P. Tanner, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.

Wm. B. Pierce, Cincinnati, O.

John T. Mackey is authorized, as Notary Public, to take and certify depositions, take acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments, &c., &c.

McArthur, Jan. 3, 1861.—17.

B. F. BINGHAM, H. B. HAMILTON

BINGHAM & HAMILTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

McArthur, Vinton Co., O.

WILL practice in Vinton and adjoining Counties. Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to their care. Office in Bratton's Buildings up stairs.

October 27, 1859.—16.

E. A. BRATTON, W. E. BRATTON

GUTHRIE & LACEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

M'ARTHUR, VINTON COUNTY, OHIO.

Will practice in the Several Courts of Vinton and adjoining Counties.

CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CONVEYANCING

O. T. GUNNING,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio, will practice in the Courts of Vinton and adjoining counties.—Jan. 3, 1861.—15.

EDWARD HOLLAND,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

(AT McDOWELL'S LATE STAND.)

Main Street, McArthur, Ohio.

HAVING returned to this place and opened a shop at the above named place, he would respectfully announce that he is prepared to furnish customers with anything in his line at the most reasonable rates, and hopes to merit and receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones, for which he will be duly thankful.

On Hand and for Sale

A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, made up especially for this market by myself, and warranted to be good and substantial.

August 18, 1860.—16.

H. C. MCGEE, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

ALLENSVILLE, OHIO.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Alleensville, and vicinity.

January, 3—17.

J. SHRECKENGAUST,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

Repairing Done and Warranted.

OPPOSITE PAYNE AND HAWK'S

McArthur, Ohio.

January 3, 1861.—15.

E. A. BRATTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

McArthur, O.

Will practice in Vinton and Adjoining Counties.

Elijah Brown's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that Elizabeth Brown, Adm'ratrix of Elijah Brown, deceased, has filed her accounts and vouchers in the Probate Court of Vinton County, Ohio, for inspection and final settlement, and that the same will be passed upon by said Court on the 1st day of February, 1861.

B. F. HEWITT, Prob. Judge.

January 10, 1861.—21*9.

Poetry.

REST IN HEAVEN.

The following is said to be a very popular song among many thousands in Indiana:

How often I am weary,
How often sad and dreary,
What, then, but this could cheer me,
I soon shall rest in heaven!

When this poor body lies slumbering in the tomb,
And soft winds gently sigh o'er its quiet home,
And strange, sweet flowers in beauty o'er it bloom,
I soon shall rest at home.

What, then, of tribulation?
What, then, of sore temptation,
Be this my consolation,
I soon shall rest in heaven.

Then welcome death and mourning,
I see the night approaching,
Joy cometh in the morning—
The day of rest in heaven!

Then shall my happy spirit
Sing of my Savior's merit,
Who brought me to inherit
The rest of saints in heaven.

O, brother, shall I meet you—
O, sister, shall I greet you—
O, sinner, shall I see you
Among the best in heaven!

will do neither. Do you propose any concession to the North, any security to liberty and life to Northern men in the Southern States, of property in books, of the freedom of speech and the press, as already guaranteed by the Constitution?

You say you concede to freedom the territory north of 36° 30' min.—We have a double title to that already—first we purchase and then by conquest. We bought it when we took Missouri into the Union as a slave State, and then we conquered it in civil war. All our future acquisitions must be in the direction of the tropics, and you demand its unconditional surrender to slavery. You want us to surrender to men who are themselves compromise-breakers. Believe not in the reconstruction of the present Constitution. If once lost it can never be regained. You send troops to Utah, Kansas, Harper's Ferry, and have used Federal troops to enforce the Fugitive slave Law. The camp had no terrors then—but now you oppose coercion. We do not mean to be driven from the Union by force.—Do you desire a peaceable secession? A Convention of all the States would possibly allow you to depart in peace.

Adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

HOUSE.—The report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. Stevens, of Penn., regretted that he was compelled to believe that no compromise could now be made—when six States are in open and declared rebellion, having seized the public forts and arsenals, and robbed the people of millions of public property—when he saw our harbors blockaded and armies in array against the flag of our country, which has been insulted, he had no hope that concession, humiliation or compromise would have any good effect whatever. Rather than give concession to rebels, he would see the Government shattered into ten thousand atoms.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, spoke of the glories of the country, and said the disasters now pending sprung from the empty rivalries of political parties. He saw no reason for secession. He believed the responsibility national safety or perdition rests on the present representatives of the people now assembled in Congress. The question now is on whom shall the terrible responsibility of the future rest, and that will fall on the party or set of men who will not spurn mere miserable party trammels and come up to the question how a great nation can be saved. Far too much of the present mischief came from the election to which he belonged, springing from the ambitious desires of politicians at the South, who want a greater empire than they can command under our present system. He opposed the North if there was not too much aggravation on their part. The secession of six Southern States met with no sympathy in Maryland.

Mr. Hughes denied that Mr. Harris spoke for the part of Maryland he represented.

Mr. Harris—Not more than a corporal's guard in Maryland favored secession. [Applause.] Mr. Harris continued, denying the right of secession, and urging his Northern friends to do something toward pacification. There was a smoldering fire under Maryland which might break out and sweep her into disunion. Let them rise above prejudice and cement the Union more firmly than ever. Let us have less eloquence in speeches; and more pertinent eloquence in votes. Give us the Crittenden or a similar proposition.

He closed as follows: Let me not, instead of our national music, hear the *Marseillaise*, which is not music to my ears; but let me and my people go to our graves with our consecrated melodies ringing in our ears, and over us float the flag of our Union, with all its constellated stars.

Mr. Winslow spoke of Northern aggressions. High sounding words, he said, would not save the Union; nor could the piece of bunting with the stars and stripes. He favored the Crittenden resolutions, with nothing less than which the South can be satisfied. He was against coercion; by this the Union could not be held together. It could be done only by mutual justice and affliction.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, spoke at length. Among other things he said: You ask us to compromise. What have we to concede? We have done you no wrong, and propose none. You have proposed no compromise which does not involve a surrender on our part. You want the Constitution amended. Now would that avail you if your position is correct; if one State, however insignificant, can destroy the whole fabric? You have violated the Constitution and set the laws at defiance, and now demand constitutional guarantees that we

could endure for a year, were it to ignore this latter consideration.

The all-important question, then, is, shall we, under existing circumstances, attempt to perpetuate the Union by coercion? If faith is to be put in Republican speeches and journals, that is the remedy. After some wavering, the leaders of the Republican party seem to have settled down on that doctrine. But, surely, nothing could be more suicidal. Five States have gone out of the Union, so far as it is in their power to do so. The remaining slave States are divided in sentiment. Some of them will follow the seceding States. The remainder, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas do not want to secede. But inaugurate civil war, and every one of them will go. It is perfect madness to doubt it; and so the first result of attempting to preserve the Cotton States in the Union, by force, would be to lose all the other slave States. In trying to keep five in, by arms, you drive ten more out; and when the whole shall have seceded, what can you do by arms?—There is no braver people on earth than the people of the North; but you are not one whit more brave than your brethren of the South. But, says a cooperator, we are eighteen millions, and the South has but eight millions of whites; and she has within her borders four millions of domestic enemies, her slaves.

Eighteen millions! Who is authorized to say that the eighteen millions in the free States will combine to conquer the South? Who can say that if the whole South secede the free States will remain together? But suppose they do, and suppose they join in a crusade against the South, can they subjugate and hold her?—Never, sir, never! The teachings of all history say no. You may invade her, and gain battles, and inflict injuries—you may harm her more than she can harm you; all this is possible; but conquer, subjugate and hold her by arms you never can.

A few years since since there was a remarkable and most imposing assemblage in this city. Your Senators and Representatives were convened in a single chamber; your great officers of State, and the Judges of your highest court were present, on seats assigned for their use. The Executive, judicial and legislative functionaries of the State sat, as it were, in convention. And not they only. On the floor were seen many distinguished private citizens, who came there by special invitation of the constituted authorities; while without the bar a vast concourse of the people looked with animated interest upon the scene. And over all that scene woman's beauty shed its lustre and its radiance. And what was the meaning of all this? Why this assembly, such as had never before been witnessed in the States? Whence came that strange flag interlocked with the stars and stripes, and that other strange emblem fastened side by side with our national coat of arms? You all know full well. It was to do honor to Hungary in the person of Louis Kossuth—Hungary that with but a million of people could not be conquered by Austria with twenty-five millions—Hungary that achieved and maintained her independence until the Russian bear united with the Austrian eagle to crush her into submission—Hungary, whose wrongs at the hands of her oppressors were not as great as our Southern people believe theirs to be at the hands of the North.

Look at the history of our mother country. Does not every Scotchman's heart swell with pride, even at this day, at the thought that, however invaded, however defeated, however laid waste, England's power could never subjugate his native land?

And does not every Irishman remember that, although devastated by centuries of bloodshed and barbarities, his green isle yet so far retained her independence, that her own Parliament sat in her Parliament House, and English gold at last bought the subjection that English arms could never enforce?

Look at Switzerland, fighting sixty pitched battles—won against Burgundy, won against Austria—and coming out of the contest free and independent; the greatest example of heroism since the day of Thermopylae.

But why multiply examples, of which history is full? Are not our Southern brethren descended from the same three millions who for seven long years withstood the power of Britain and achieved our independence? And will not they fight for their homes and their firesides as their forefathers fought for theirs?

But, says some Cooperator, there is an inherent weakness in the South.—She has four millions of domestic enemies—her slaves—who, in the event of a civil war, will fly to arms. There never, Mr. President, was a greater

delusion. Look again at history. In almost, or every country of antiquity, there were more slaves in proportion to the population than there are blacks at the South, yet when did they aid an invader of their country? For fourteen years Hannibal maintained his footing in Italy; what Roman slave gave him aid and comfort? The Roman Empire, full of slaves inured to the use of arms—captives taken in war—were burning with resentment against their captors—was finally overthrown by the hordes of the north. What historian speaks of the slaves in narrating the conquest? In modern times, what Russian serf joined the armies of France, under Napoleon the First, or the armies of England, France or Sardinia in the Crimean War?—To come home, and descend to a small but most significant fact, what slave flew to arms when John Brown appeared at Harper's Ferry? No, sir; he who thinks that slavery weakens the South for purposes of military defense, reasons against the teachings of all experience, ancient and modern.

But suppose it is so; is there a man so lost to all sense of humanity, so utterly a demon in spirit as to wish to see the South converted into a second San Domingo? Virginia gave us the very soil we stand upon. She gave us to us, freely and without price, the greater portion of this great North-west; and are we to show our gratitude by cutting the throats of her sons? Kentucky defended us in our infancy, when we were unable to defend ourselves; and the bones of her sons are thick strewn upon our frontier. Shall we pay our debt with the torch of an incendiary and the horrors of a servile insurrection? [Loud cries of "Never, never!"]

It is quite common, Mr. President, to refer to the course of General Jackson, in the case of South Carolina nullification, as an authority for coercion; but there is no parallel between that case and our existing troubles. Why, what did South Carolina nullify about? Was it upon a question that wounded the pride, excited the passions, and brought terror to the home of every man and woman of the South? Was it for a cause that made a father tremble, and a man shed the cheek of a mother, as they gathered the little ones around them at the family hearth?—Was it this, or any thing like this?—No, sir, no, sir. It was upon a mere question of dollars and cents, a mere question of taxation; and South Carolina, with a bare majority of nullifiers in her own State, stood literally alone, every other State, both south and north, being arrayed in solid phalanx against it. But, even under those circumstances, what took place?

Mr. Clay was called the father of the American system—a designation then given to the protective tariff laws—and he had gained great popularity at the North by the advocacy of that system. He was appealed to by the friends of that policy to stand by it, notwithstanding the attitude of South Carolina, and never to surrender his principles to gratify traitors, just as so many Republican Cooperators now call upon their party to maintain their principles at the expense of the Union and a civil war. But what said Mr. Clay, than whom no braver or more high-minded man ever lived? Why this: "I cherish my opinions, but I prefer my country." And so he introduced the Compromise Act, and nullification was crushed; not by arms, but by concession. And was General Jackson opposed to concession? Why, sir, do we not all know that he urged the passage of Verplanck's bill, which would have reduced the tariff even lower than it was reduced by the Compromise Act? Do we not know that that bill was an Administration measure, and that it would have brought the duties down as low, nay lower, than South Carolina had ever demanded? But, sir, let General Jackson speak for himself upon the question whether the Union can be maintained by force of arms. Fortunately he has left an enduring and unmistakable record of his opinion upon that subject, as well as upon some others that are now, and so long as the Union shall endure, will ever be of vital importance to its preservation. In his Farewell Address he says:

"If such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another, in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it an end of the hopes of freedom.—The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin."

And with what prophetic truth did he tell the people of the North, when speaking of the slave States, that "all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety."

And now, Mr. President, let us look at the opinion of another great man, one for whom our opponents should certainly feel respect, for the most of them voted for him for President last. Gen. Scott communicated his "views" in writing to the President, in which he says: "But break this glorious Union by whatever line or lines that political madness may contrive, and there would be no hope of reuniting the fragments except by the laceration and despotism of the sword. To effect such a result, the intestine wars of our Mexican neighbors would, in comparison with ours, sink into mere child's play. A smaller evil would be to allow the fragments of the great Republic to form themselves into new confederacies, probably four."

Hear that, ye who voted for Gen. Scott. Hear him, in the light of his great experience of the effects of war, declare that to break the Republic into four parts peaceably, is a smaller evil than to attempt to keep it together by the sword.

And this brings to mind that memorable declaration of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, that he would sooner lay down his life than

The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character and property in every quarter of the country, and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other.

Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid every thing calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American Colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the revolution, and therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness, and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights or property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference, and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured that the measures now in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation."

These are the solemn convictions of that great and most generous man, that man of iron nerve and unflinching patriotism. He says in the most explicit language that, "the Constitution can not be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition of public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government," and, speaking of civil war, he says:

"If such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another, in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it an end of the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin."

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