



WHITE MEN SHALL RULE AMERICA.

McARTHUR, OHIO:

THURSDAY, - APRIL 12 1866

Democratic State Convention-- Thursday, May 24th, 1866.

The Annual State Convention of the Democratic party of Ohio, will be held in Columbus, on Thursday, the 24th day of May, 1866, to transact such business as may come before it, and put in nomination candidates for the following ofices:

Secretary of State; Judge of the Supreme Court; Member of the Board of Public Works.

The basis of representation for the apportionment of Delegates is as follows: One Delegate for each county; one for every five hundred votes given for Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN for Governor, last October; and an additional one for every fraction of two hundred and fifty, and upwards.

The great issue before the people is, whether all the powers of Government shall be concentrated in the hands of the General Government--the States being reduced to the conditions of counties--and a consolidated despotism be thereby established; or, whether those rights of local self-government which our fathers enjoyed and which we inherited from them, and without which there can be no real liberty, no wise government, no public economy, no light taxation, shall be preserved. A powerful faction, represented by a majority in Congress, have conspired to overthrow the free and beneficent institutions of our fathers, and to substitute therefor an Oligarchy of privileged classes, crushing the mass of the people and all individual liberty, under the weight of a despotic and unrestricted General Government. To effect this object, they, in plain violation of the Constitution, exclude eleven States from representation in Congress, and insist upon conferring upon negroes the right to vote--not out of regard to the negro, but because they expect to be able with their money to control his vote, and thereby to secure their party ascendancy. They have men who are opposed to the rights of the conspirators, and cherish the institutions founded by our fathers, who appreciate the necessity and benefits of local self-government, who are opposed to seeing the great State of Ohio show of her dignity and reduced to the dependent condition of a county, or who is opposed to Negro suffrage, join with the Democracy in rescuing our country from the grasp of the Maligants. By order of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio. JOHN G. DUN, Chairman.

THE NEWS.

FOREIGN NEWS.--PORTLAND ME. April 10.--The London Times of the 30th says there is too much reason to fear that the peace of all Europe is about to be broken by one of the least just and least necessary wars of modern times. The Times heartily trusts that England may hold aloof.

Half a dozen war vessels were preparing for sea at Plymouth, and it was reported were to go to St. Lawrence.

Congress isn't doing much business since the beginning of the session, but two important bills have been passed--the Freedmen's Bureau bill and its twin brother the Civil Rights Bill. Both of the above bills were vetoed by the President.

The Cholera.

It is not a little singular that the cholera should approach our shores at regular intervals of seventeen years. It raged in 1832, again in 1849, and now the scourge reappears in 1866. Should the fears of its approach be realized, there ought to be no excitement or panic on the subject. Fear has always been found a predisposing element of its attack. There is not likely to be much danger to those whose habits are regular, who are temperate in their eating and drinking, who avoid excitement, and are cleanly in their person and surroundings, and who, thinking nothing of it, attend to their business as usual. Enquirer.

President's Proclamation--The Insurrection Declared at an End

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1866.

By the President of the United States, a Proclamation: WHEREAS, By proclamation on the 15th and 19th of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law; and,

WHEREAS, By another proclamation made on the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitant of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, and to such other parts of that State, and the other States before mentioned, as might maintain a loyal adherence to the Union and the Constitution, or might be, from time to time, occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States, engaged in the dispersion of insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and,

WHEREAS, By another proclamation, on the 1st day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved June 7, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia; and,

WHEREAS, By another proclamation, made on the 21 day of April, 1863, in pursuance of an act of Congress of July 13, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, S. C.; and,

WHEREAS, By another proclamation, on the 1st day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved June 17, of the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia; and,

WHEREAS, By another proclamation, made on the 2d day of April, 1863, in pursuance of an act of Congress, of July 13, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in South Carolina, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States, and,

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives, on January 22, 1861, adopted a resolution in the following words, viz: Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in rebellion against a constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital, that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of resentment, will do only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the purity of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality, and the rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease;

WHEREAS, The Senate of the United State, on the 25th of July, 1861, adopted a resolution;

WHEREAS, These resolutions, though not joint or concurrent, may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate; and

United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in undisturbed exercise of their official functions; and,

WHEREAS, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens nor others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amended Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, shall have the power or right to go out of or separate itself from the American Union, and that therefore each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The people of the several before mentioned States, have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in the important revolution of the National Union; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed to be the fundamental principle of Government, that people who have revolted, and who have been overcome and subdued, must be dealt with so as to induce them virtually to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom; and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States provides for Constitutional communities only as States, and not as territories, and provides no protectorates; and

WHEREAS, Such constructed States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are, made equals, and placed on a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power, with the several States with which they are united; and,

WHEREAS, The observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and

WHEREAS, Standing armies military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are in time of peace dangerous to public interest and incompatible with the individual rights of citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the National resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in case of war for repelling invaders or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and

WHEREAS, The policy of the Government of the United States from the beginning of the insurrection to its final suppression has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated; therefore,

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas and Florida, is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Next Step.

Chief-Justice Chase still continues the practice of making political speeches while holding his high office. He yesterday, in a speech in New York, exulted over the passage of the Civil Rights Bill and said the next step would be to give the negro a vote. Certainly that is the next step, and it would not be any more unconstitutional than the one already taken. The Chief-Justice sees no impropriety in committing himself, in advance, upon these questions that will come up for decision in his Court. There has been a time in which no such indecency as this would have been tolerated by any body. Enquirer.

A Constitutional President--An Unconstitutional Congress.

Hitherto, both under the present and under former administrations, when bills have been returned to Congress without the signature of the President, the reasons given for such return have, in general raised questions of conformity between the bills and the Constitution. But we agree with a loyal cotemporary in the opinion that, it is not the question of constitutionality alone that, in determining his duty, the President may consider. It is not exactly true that "the President has a negative in the legislation of Congress which he can use reasonably or without reason;" but it is true that his obligation to affix his signature to bills presented by Congress is conditioned solely upon his approval of them; upon his own reason, and not upon that of any other person, party or authority.

Such being the case, we confess a sensation of uneasiness when we see it stated that the President has affixed his signature to bills for this or that purpose. Holding the opinion, which he has more than suggested, of the absence of legitimate authority in a Congress, composed of members from only a part of the States, to legislate for the people of the whole, we do not clearly see how he can consistently give his official approval--which is designed to transform a dead letter into a living law--to any of its creations. That it is the duty of the President, in case he does discover want of conformity between a proposed law and the Constitution, to withhold his signature from the former, few will venture to dispute; and if it is his duty to reject an unconstitutional law, is it not equally his duty to reject a law passed by an unconstitutional Congress?

We are free to admit that we can not see the difference. It will hardly do to establish the principle that an unconstitutional legislature can pass Constitutional laws. The provisions of the Constitution, which prescribe that the "House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen by the people of the several States," and that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State," are as binding as any other. They fix the terms, and the only terms, under which a Constitutional Congress can exist; and if they are not complied with, a thing which calls itself a Congress may assemble, and may enact things to which it gives the name of laws; but the Congress is no Congress, nor are the laws laws; for they are binding upon nobody, not even upon they who call themselves the constituents of those by whom they were begotten.

A refusal of the President to give his official approval to any of the acts of the pseudo Congress would bring the usurpative character of that body palpably before the people, and awaken a degree of attention to its deformity which does not now exist. Such a position, taken and maintained, would, in all probability, be followed by an attempt to expel the President from office by process of impeachment, which would raise the question, whether a President who is, in every sense, a complete Constitutional branch of the Government, should be deposed by a body professing to be another branch, but which, through its own malfeasance, wants the qualities essential to Constitutional authority? Under such circumstances, if the President should want the ability to take care of himself, it would argue, on his part, the absence of that spirit and courage which, in high factious times, is necessary for the Chief of a great nation to possess, not for his own sake alone, but for the sake of the people whose interests and welfare are identical with his. Enquirer.

Not to be Found.

Our readers may remember a certain speech made in this city some time ago by General Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, in which he said: "Only the day before yesterday, in Lexington, thirteen discharged colored soldiers stood in the streets, in full sight of Henry Clay's monument, with their bodies lacerated, their backs bleeding from the cruel lash, their heads cut to the scalp, and one or two of them with their eyes put out; and what for, do you suppose? Simply for going to their former masters and asking for their wives and children. I appealed to the civil authorities in their behalf, but was told there was no law in Kentucky to help them."

They are still trying to find those negroes, as well as witnesses of the alleged cruelty, but no such negroes or witnesses can be found, nor can any person in or about Lexington be found who heard of the cruelty spoken of until through General Fisk's speech.

The Prospect of a War with Europe.

The latest arrivals from Europe are more emphatic than ever in their advices that peace is to be broken by a war between Austria and Prussia. The quarrel arises out of the division of the territory they took from Denmark. It is the old story of robbers falling out in the distribution of their plunder. Austria and Prussia rank high in the great military powers of the world. Each has a standing army of 500,000 or 600,000 men. The population of Austria is about 35,000,000, and that of Prussia 18,000,000. The Prussians, however, are more homogenous in their nationality, the Austrian Empire being made up of half a dozen different countries. The strife between the two powers would be by no means an equal one, with a very doubtful termination. The Prussian army is very fine, and under its military system every man is a soldier who has served in the ranks. It would, therefore, turn out an enormous force, in proportion to its population. The Prussian Prime Minister and real ruler, Count Von Bismarck, is an ambitious and unscrupulous man, who evidently believes that the time has arrived when Prussia can shatter the greater but ill-cemented fabric of the Austrian Empire, and take her place at the head of the Germanic Confederation.

The Civil Rights Bill--Hell of a Law.

The Civil Rights Bill, so called, is a statute to override and set aside the State laws which do not recognize negro equality with the white. Nay, more, it punishes with fine and imprisonment all who make any distinction of color in their acts. The hotel-keeper is to be punished if he does not allow negroes to sit down at his tables with the white. The minister and the magistrate are to be punished if they do not join in marriage the two colors, when they are asked to do so, in violation of State laws. These are samples of the practical operation of the measure which extends through all the ramifications of life. It is at once so odious and disgusting a thing that it will always be a source of wonder how even party heat and party malignancy could sustain it. Enquirer.

Congress and the Veto.

The Senate of the United States consists properly of seventy-two members. The House of Representatives of two hundred and thirty-seven, when every State is represented. Of these it takes one hundred and nineteen to be a majority. In the Senate thirty-seven is a majority. On the question of overruling the veto, but thirty-three Senators voted aye, with one hundred and twenty-two Representatives. There was, therefore, less than a majority of the Senate for the bill, and only a bare majority of the House. As the Constitution in such cases, requires two-thirds in each branch, it will be seen how small a cause the Radicals have for rejoicing. It is not the Congress of the United States which overrules the President, but only a Rump fragment of it. Enquirer.

A profound observer remarks: "I often observe at public entertainments, that when there is anything to be seen, and everybody wants particularly to see it, everybody immediately stands up and effectually prevents anybody from seeing anything."

SUMMER. It is plain, grows tiresome, even to his radical colleagues in the Federal Senate. His style of oratory reminds one of the Scotch woman's definition of metaphysics: "It is, please 'your honor, where a man disna ken 'what he says himself, and nobody else 'kens a word of it either.'"

THAD STEVENS, too, is no the wane. Fact is, pickles flavored with vitriol may be tasted once in awhile, but they won't do for a steady diet. Times.

A young lady recently returned from a boarding school, being asked at table if she would take some more cabbage, replied, "by no means, madam, gastronomical safety admonishes me that I have arrived at the ultimate culinary deglutation consistent with the code of Esculapius."

The hair of Dick Turner, formerly rebel turnkey, now an inmate of Libby Prison has turned white during his eleven months' incarceration.

A country girl coming from the field, was told by her cousin, that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed by the dew. Well, it wasn't any feller by that name, but it was Seth Jones that kissed me. I told him every one in town would find it out."

Marriage s.

JINKS--CRAWFORD--On the 6th inst. by Rev. H. H. Ferris, at the M. E. Parsonage, Mr. Liberty D. Jinks to Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford, all of Zaleski, Vinton Co., O.

SWETLAND--ALEXANDER--On the 8th inst. at the Presbyterian Parsonage, by the Rev. Irwin Carson, Mr. J. G. Swetland, sr., to Mrs. A. Alexander, all of McArthur, Ohio.

WYATT--CLAYPOOL--On the 23d inst. by J. A. Martindill, Esq., Mr. John W. Wyatt to Miss Jennetta Claypool, of Vinton County, Ohio.

Deaths.

DIED.--Mr. Willis Leach, who resided near Hamden, was buried by the Masonic Fraternity, on last Monday. We understand Mr. Leach was 75 years of age; an honest and esteemed neighbor and citizen. He recently moved to this county from W. Va., and that he was out in Va. on business and died suddenly from disease of the heart.

Commercial.

McArthur Produce Market. QUOTED WEEKLY, BY D. WILL & SON'S. McARTHUR, O., April 12 1866. Apples, (dried), \$3 00 Beans, \$1 25 Butter, \$20 25 Cheese, \$25 Coffee, \$25 Eggs, \$20 White Fish, \$12 1/2 Mackerel, \$12 1/2 Cod Fish, \$12 1/2 Peas, \$5 Flour, \$11 25 Molasses, \$7 1/2 Lard, \$20 Onions, \$1 00 Peaches, (dried) \$4 00 Pork, \$10 00 Rice, \$15 Sugar, \$16 20 Salt, \$25 Starch, \$15 Timothy, \$3 50 Flax, \$3 00 Tallow, \$12 Whisky, \$3 00

McArthur Grain Market. Wheat, old Red, \$2 00 New Red, \$2 00 Old White, \$2 10 New White, \$2 10 Shelled Corn, \$4 50 Corn, Ear, \$5 00 Oats, \$2 50 Rye, \$3 00 Barley, \$3 00 Hay, \$2 00

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 11. COFFEE.--We quote common Rio at 27c, prime do. at 28c; choice do. at 31c, common Java at 42c, and prime do. at 45c per lb. EGGS.--Market dull and closed at 25c per dozen for fresh, in good shipping order. FLOUR.--We quote Superfine at \$7 00 a 7 50, new wheat extra at \$7 75 a 8 00, old wheat extra at \$8 75 a 9 25, Family at \$9 25 a 10 25, and Fancy at \$10 50 a 11 50. Rye flour \$4 75 per bbl. Buckwheat flour \$4 00 a 4 25 per 100 lbs. and \$8 00 a 10 00 per bbl, the latter for Eastern. Corn meal is active at \$1 50 per 100 lbs. GRAIN.--We quote prime old Red wheat at \$1 80 a 1 90. New Red \$1 80 for prime and \$1 00 a 1 60 for inferior. Some lots of old White are offered at \$2 30 a \$2 50. The demand for Corn is still active, and prices remain firm for car at 35c a 36c per bushel. Shelled 55c a 56c for mixed, and 75c including sacks. Oats in fair demand at 37c, and 38c for choice. Rye in little demand, at 75c for prime. A few sales of prime fall barley reported at \$1 15 a 1 20. SUGAR.--We quote raw at 13a16c; yellow refined, 46a47c; white soft refined, 16a18c; hard refined, 16a20c.

New Advertisements.

Road Notice.

THERE will be a petition presented to the commissioners of Vinton county, O., at their June Session, 1866, praying for an alteration of the county road in Richland township, leading from the Allenville and Wilkesville road to the Allenville and Cincinnati Turnpike road, known as the Rowland and Perry road, commencing at the mouth of the lane east of William Rowland's house thence a northeast corner to intersect the Allenville and Wilkesville road at or near the gate south of Peyton Cox's house and there to end. April 6th--4wp. MANY PETITIONERS.

Road Notice.

A PETITION will be presented to the commissioners of Vinton county, at their June term 1866, praying for a change of the county road, in Elk township, leading from McArthur to Logan, commencing at the big pecan and sycamore trees near George Speck's residence and running a westerly direction to the old water gap in the creek and intersecting the original surveyed road, and there to terminate. April 12th--4wp. MANY PETITIONERS.

Save Costs.

D. R. A. CONDEE and Drs. Condee and Isinger, have left their notes and book accounts with us for collection with orders to collect forthwith. All who are indebted will save costs by calling and paying up the same. BRATTON & MAYO, McArthur, Ohio. April 12th--4wp.

JOB PRINTING EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, AT THE VINTON RECORD OFFICE. Address all orders to W. E. & A. W. BRATTON, McARTHUR, OHIO. P. S.--Blanks of all kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale.

EDUCATIONAL!

McArthur High School.

THE Directors feel confident in recommending this School to all who desire thorough training in the essentials of Education. The spring term has just begun with largely increased attendance. Room for a few non-resident pupils. Terms reasonable. "The best Normal School is a school with a free teacher." Applicants address. W. WATKIN, Secy.