



WHITE MEN SHALL RULE AMERICA.

McARTHUR, OHIO:

THURSDAY, -- APRIL 5, 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 offices:

- 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 perpetuate their party ascendancy. Let every man who is opposed to the schemes of the conspirators, who cherishes the institutions founded by our fathers, who appreciates the necessity and benefits of local self-government, who is opposed to seeing the great State of Ohio shorn 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.

President's Proclamation.

The President has issued a proclamation that the rebellion is at an end, and that all the States are restored to all their rights and powers under the Constitution. Bully for Johnson! This is all right, and now we may expect a general commingling of interests North and South, a restoration of old social and commercial ties, that we trust in God never again will be disturbed to our latest posterity. We will publish the Proclamation next week.

A Glorious Democratic Victory in Columbus.

The invincible Democracy of the Capital city of Ohio achieved a glorious victory on Monday--electing their Marshal by more than three hundred majority, over the Republican Marshal, who was elected a year ago, and has made himself exceedingly popular since he has held the position. We have elected six out of the nine Councilmen; and seven out of ten Assessors; as well as the entire township ticket. Our majority on township officers, Justice of the Peace, and Councilmen will be more than one thousand. The result of this election makes our City Council a tie--thus far retrieving the disaster of last year. Glory enough for one day! The Capital City of Ohio sends greeting, to the President of the United States.--Statesman.

President's Proclamation--Peace Officially Proclaimed.

As in order to meet our mails we were obliged to go to press yesterday with a portion of the President's proclamation omitted, we, on account of its great importance, republish it, full and complete, in this morning's Enquirer.

The effect of this important document is to tear up by the roots all the excuses by which the Radicals have sought to justify their oppression of the South, and their denial to it of its Constitutional rights. The following extract from it clearly, by implication, restores the right of habeas corpus to all parts of the country. The President says:

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

He having proclaimed the insurrection at an end and the war over, of course none of those outrages on individual liberty can be hereafter perpetrated under the sanction of the Executive authority.

The members of the Southern States can no longer be kept out of their seats in Congress. They will proceed to take them as a matter of course. If excluded, it will be by sheer physical violence and traitorous resistance to the Government. We will see if the leaders of the Rump will have the hardihood to go on further in the revolution they have thus far originated and successfully consummated.

A Congress of all the States is now loudly demanded, and we insist that they proceed and take their seats.

Connecticut Election.

The indications are that the Democrats have elected their candidate for Governor in Connecticut. The Democrats of that State have made a fight the result of which should cause a thrill of joy to run through patriots everywhere.

The Test-Oath Question, Mr. Finck's Speech.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the Constitutionality of the test-oath act, as it is commonly called, is awaited with some anxiety by that learned class who are accustomed to view political questions in their proper subordination to constitutional law. The second argument having been concluded, and the case being under the advisement of the Court, we think it now a fitting time to introduce the leading speech on the subject in the House of Representatives, with which Mr. Finck of Ohio, accompanied the report of a bill to repeal the statute in question.

The effort of Mr. Finck will be noticed for the absence of unnecessary amplification and that redundancy of illustration so common on the floors of Congress. Well does he ask, "If the Southern people are not loyal, how long will it take to make them loyal in the way Congress is now legislating?"--National Intelligencer.

Canadian Preparation.

The New York World's special from Montreal says: There is less excitement, though preparations to resist an attack are actively proceeding.

Cabinet councils were held, and presided over by the Governor General, during which telegrams were received from the Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The first announced resolution advising confederation had passed the Upper House of the Legislature unanimously, and a similar result is expected in the Lower House. Other dispatches was a sure success in Nova Scotia.

Powder in private magazines had been ordered and removed to St. Helen's Island, which is strongly fortified and commanding the city. Citizens are rapidly enrolling themselves here and at other principal cities, for guard duty, in the event of troops being needed at the frontier. Yesterday twenty-five thousand and Enfield rifles were sent by Upper Canada.

Radicalism Rebuked.

Columbus, Chillicothe and Newark have pronounced with overwhelming emphasis against the Radicalism of Congress. All honor to the Democrats of these cities.

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 voted by the President.

The Executive and Congress--The Case in a Nutshell.

To the Editors of the New York Day-Book;

The position of the Executive is this--I have authority whenever, in my judgment, the Southern States are ready, in good faith, to accept the Constitution and Union, to declare peace and withdraw wholly the army and navy, and leave the State Governments to themselves as of yore. From careful investigation, I am satisfied that the southern people are disposed quietly to settle down in faithful obedience to the Constitution. Therefore, it is the duty of the Executive, and to the interest of all to do what I can to restore the full authority of the Constitution, to promote good feeling and the restoration of confidence; and it is most emphatically my duty to avert all acts which are clearly unconstitutional and antagonistic to the ends for which the war was professedly inaugurated. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill is so palpably repulsive to the vital spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution, and to every object professedly sought by the war, that I have only the alternative to defeat the bill, or willfully and treasonably to sanction a bill as pregnant with mischief as the Trojan horse."

The basis of Congressional action is, simply, that the executive is in profound ignorance of the condition of affairs at the South, and that Congress alone has full and unquestionable knowledge and infallible wisdom in the treatment of the case, and absolute authority to act according to its own will. The whole action of Congress is based upon this arrogant assumption, and nothing else.

Beyond cavil, the tendency of the Executive action is healing, promotive of mutual confidence, and well calculated to set in motion the elements of prosperity North and South, and to save an immense amount of money, and above all, to restore the Constitution to its legitimate influence.

Who so bold as to claim for Congress even a pretense to such a result? With a barefaced audacity it proclaims its platform, to-wit:--"The Southern people are irreclaimable villains; we will never trust them; we will grind them down; we will bind them with legislative props and with contributions from the Treasury, until the white influence shall be submerged beneath the negro sway."

These issues stand out so boldly and so clearly that he who runs may read.

On the side of the executive there will be arrayed all, who like him, have just faith in the professions and honor of the South; all who genuinely desire restored confidence, restored prosperity and diminution of Federal expenditures; all who look carefully at the value of Government securities, in fact all who know the value to all property, of peace, harmony and full intercourse between all the states, and all who know the inestimable value of a reinstatement of the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws.

In the very front of the consequences of Congressional policy, stands an indefinite protraction of unconstitutional acts, the cultivation of bitter feeling, the suppression of industrial activity, and a collision with the Executive to prevent a restoration of the Constitution. Can any one demonstrate mischief in the Executive policy? Can any one point out possible good from Congressional policy?

Are Stevens, Sumner, Wade, Garrison, et id omne genus, men of such record for wisdom and statesmanship and patriotism as to render it prudent to follow them in a policy avowedly in hostility to the Constitution and to the rule of law? These are the true issues; choose, ye men of the Republic between them! OMEGA.

March 16, 1866.

A pretty extensive movement is said to be on foot, which includes both Senators and members of the Republican stripe, in favor of a new party. It is said that Ohio is leading off in the matter, and that several meetings have already been held and the matter fully discussed. The President has been consulted in regard to the matter, and it is said, approves of the idea. The principles of their faith is the President's Policy.

The Savannah and Charleston papers continue their record of the ravages of the small-pox, which seems to prevail as a kind of epidemic all through the Carolinas and Georgia. From New Orleans, too, and some of the outlying parishes, we receive the most deplorable accounts, the victims of the disease being for the most part negroes--that is, "freedmen," whom, apparently, the "Bureau and its branches," do not know how to take care of.

Abolition Treason!

To the Editors of The Day-Book:

"Fee, & Co. firm-- John Brown's soul still marches on!" And Wendell Phillips, the devil's "right bower" here on earth, still continues his crusade against the Union, the peace and harmony of the sections, and against what was termed, under the Lincoln dynasty, "the Government," i. e., President Johnson, and Blanche, Tray and Sweetheart, and the host of smaller dogs trained in the Abolition leash, are on the trail, with their noses to the wind, occasionally giving tongue loudly in response to their master's "Ho! tally ho! tally ho!"

This devil's imp, this hoary old Union-hater, whose sole aim in life seems to have been the destruction of that Union and Government made and framed by white men, for the use of white men, and whose proudest boast was that he had lived to see them both destroyed, I see by the papers, has been delivering himself in Brooklyn, lately, as follows:

"The campaign of Virginia was fought against the representative Lee. The present campaign is fought against Andrew Johnson, who leads the host of the Confederacy. The question has shifted from the camp into the forum; it has shifted from the cannon into ideas. * * We have crushed South Carolina, and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds, we shall write his name higher than that of Arnold or Burr, for the reason which they attempted and failed in, he carried; but we shall write it side by side with them--the traitor that tried and failed--if we win!"

Is this to be tolerated? Are these Mumbo-Jumbos, these worshippers of black idols, these black men with white skins, to be allowed to go into the temples of Gog and Magog and out into the highways and byways, sporting their treason and denouncing "the Government," with impunity? Why, sir, it seems to me but yesterday that men were torn from their families and dragged to loathsome prisons for daring to question even the divinity of the President. Stanton with his minions on the alert, seemed to snuff treason in the most simple expression and acts of men, if they turned not toward Washington city, and bowed themselves morning and evening in token of their submission to him who sat upon the throne. Can it be that to him same Stanton still kennels at Washington and refuses to take notice of the other dogs now on his master's trail hounding him to his very hearthstone?

Sirs, I am a lover of justice--equal and exact justice to all men--of stern retributive justice, and I would like to see it meted out, and that right speedily, too, to such men as Phillips, Stevens, Sumner, Stanton, et id omne, and hope that President Johnson may have the nerve to shake them off, drive them from the places that now know them, and hand them over to the "tender mercies" of that people whom they have so annoyed and outraged;--but at the same time I fear that when he does turn upon them, he will cover before their savage, threatening looks, and fly the field. If he is sincere in his expressed wishes for speedy restoration, let him change his Cabinet--drive out Stanton and his minions, and thus give some earnest of the honesty of his intentions, and the Democracy of the West will come up to his support in solid phalanx; but so long as he continues to wire out, he need expect no solid aid from us.

PAWNEE.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Mar. 5, 1866.

The "Freemen" under care of the Bureau, on the Yorktown (Va.) Peninsula, number some 25,000, drawing monthly nearly 60,000--at Uncle Sam's expense. An effort is making to induce some of them to emigrate to Florida--but with no apparent success. The largest portion of them, however, roam at will over the country, almost entirely destitute of employment, and dependent on Government rations issued them for the means wherewith to sustain life.

SUMNER, 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 her."

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.

If laughter is the daylight of the soul, we presume a smile may be considered its twilight.

Somebody says that birch rods make the best baby jumpers.

A mans head may be so small that there is no room for wit, or so big that there is no wit, for so much room.

Military Murders Illegal. Decision of the Supreme Court in the Indiana Conspiracy Case, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 3.--The United States Supreme Court has decided, in the Indiana conspiracy cases that the writ of habeas corpus ought to be issued to take Bowles, Milligan and Horsey from military custody, and that the Military Commission which tried them had no legal jurisdiction. A large number of decisions were delivered by the United States Supreme Court this afternoon. Chief-justice Chase read a paper of which the annexed is a copy:

"Es parte in the matter of Lamblin P. Milligan, petitioner. The following order is directed by a majority of the Court to be entered in this case, and the like order will be entered in No. 362; Es parte in the matter of William A. Bowles, petitioner, and No. 367, Es parte in the matter of Stephen Horsey, petitioner." This case came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and on points and question on which said Judges of the Circuit Court were opposed in opinions, and which were certified to this Court for its opinion, agreeably to the act of Congress in such cases made and provided, and was argued by the counsel on consideration thereof. The Court is of the opinion: 1st. That on the facts stated in said petitions and exhibits a writ of habeas corpus ought to be issued according to the prayer of said petitioners; 2d. That on the facts stated in said petitions and exhibits said Lamblin P. Milligan ought to be discharged from custody, as in said petition prayed, according to the act of Congress passed March 3, 1863, entitled an act relating to the habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases; and, 3d. That on facts stated in said petitions and exhibits the military commission mentioned therein had no jurisdiction legally to try and sentence said Milligan, in the manner and form as in said petition and exhibits are stated; and it is now hereby ordered and adjudged by this court, that it be so certified to said Circuit Court.

The Chief-justice said he was instructed to say that the opinion of the court in these cases will be read at the next term, when such of the dissenting Judges as see fit to do so, will state their grounds of dissent.

From the Ohio Statesman.

Fencing Railroads.

There seems to be some confusion of ideas among the people in regard to the liability of railroad companies fencing their roads. In 1859, a law was passed requiring any railroad company having their road in running order, within two years after the passage of that act, to fence both sides of their road; Provided, that whenever such railroad passed through or along the boundary of an enclosed field or fields, the proprietors were required to construct one half the fence necessary; to be enforced in the same manner as are partition fences between two or more individual boundaries; so, also, in regard to cattle guards.

This law the Legislature suspended several times, until finally it took effect and went into force March 25th, 1865.

All well managed and paying railroad companies complied with this act; but others neglected and refused to comply.

Mr. Bloom, the member from Richland county, introduced into the House at this session a bill making the fencing so built or furnished for a railroad company a lien or preferred claim, against a railroad company, the same as any other materials or labor furnished to the company, and applying the earnings of the road to the payment of the same. The original law provides that any agent may be made to answer before the Court of Common Pleas as to money in his hands for the company, and authorizes the Court to order its payment upon such claims as have been adjudged against the company. This bill was finally passed on Saturday, and is, therefore a law, and includes this item of fencing built or furnished. It provides all the legislation necessary to protect the rights of the farmers that they could expect. Roads that are responsible can be made to pay upon execution. This law will apply the earnings of railroads, even in cases where the roads and running stock is all under mortgage, so as not to be reached by the usual process.

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."

What length ought a lady's crinoline to be? A little over two feet.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF OHIO, VINTON CO., In Court of Common Pleas.

Clarissa Dowd, plaintiff, vs. Ervin E. Dowd, defendant. Order of sale No. 1. In pursuance of the command of an order and decree in the above cause to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of the aforesaid county of Vinton and State of Ohio, I will offer at public sale at the door of the court-house in the town of McArthur in aforesaid county of Vinton, on

Monday May 7th, 1866,

At the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described premises to-wit: Beginning for the same eleven chains and twenty links west of the north-east corner of section number thirty-two, (32) in township number ten, (10) of range number sixteen, (16) Ohio Company's purchase, thence south forty-one chains and twenty-five links, thence west thirty-two chains and ninety links, thence north forty-one chains and twenty-five links, thence east thirty-two chains and seventy links, to the place of beginning containing one hundred and thirty-five (135) acres more or less.

Taken as the property of Ervin E. Dowd to satisfy an order and decree of aforesaid Court, in favor of Clarissa Dowd.

Appraised, as follows, to-wit: Twenty-eight hundred dollars and must bring two-thirds of that sum.

Terms of sale, cash in hand.

JOHN J. SHOCKEY, Sheriff V. C. O.

Bratton & Mayo, attys for plffs.

April 5, 1866--Sw. pf. 1150

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF OHIO VINTON CO: In Court of Common Pleas:

Ezra P. Bothwell, plaintiff, vs. Samuel V. Dodge and Bitha A. Hulbert, defts. Order of Sale No 1

In pursuance of the command of an order of sale in the above cause to be directed from the Court of Common Pleas of the aforesaid county of Vinton and State of Ohio, I will offer at public sale, at the door of the court-house in the town of McArthur in aforesaid county of Vinton, on

Monday, May 7th, 1866.

At the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described lands and premises to-wit: Part of lot number sixty-six, (66) commencing twenty-four feet east of the north-west corner of said lot thence south fifty feet, thence east thirteen inches, thence south sixty-six feet, thence east eighteen feet, thence north one hundred and sixty-six feet, thence west eight feet to the place of beginning. The above described premises situated in the town of McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio.

Taken as the property of Samuel V. Dodge, to satisfy an order and decree of aforesaid Court, in favor of Ezra P. Bothwell.

Appraised as follows, to-wit: Two Thousand Dollars, and must bring two-thirds of that sum.

Terms of sale, cash in hand.

JOHN J. SHOCKEY, Sheriff V. C. O.

Joseph J. McDowell Atty for Plfd.

April 5th 1866--Sw. pf. 1150.

Sale of Real Estate by

Order of Probate Court.

State of Ohio, Vinton Co.

IN PROBATE COURT.

George W. Whetstone, Administrator of the Estate of William Whetstone, deceased, vs. Plaintiff, vs. said laud.

Samuel Whetstone et al. Defendant's

PURSUANT to an order of sale made in the above case on the day of March, 1866, granted by the said Probate Court, within and for the said county of Vinton, I will offer for sale, as such administrator as aforesaid, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on

Saturday, May 5th, 1866.

at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises in Vinton Township, the following described real estate as the property of William Whetstone, deceased, situated in the county of Vinton and state of Ohio, to-wit: Beginning at the south side of Stephen C. Eakin's Mill-yard, running east two chains and fifty-one links to a stone corner; thence south four chains to a stone corner; thence west two chains and forty links to John Calvin's line in the creek; thence up the creek to the place of beginning, supposed to be one acre more or less, with an incumbrance of lease made by decedent to Joshua Wood, for the period of one year, executed August 1st 1865, and expires August 1st, 1866, appraised at six hundred dollars (\$600.) Said land to be sold on terms as follows: One third cash in hand; one third in six months, and the remaining one third in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

GEORGE W. WHETSTONE, Adm'r. of the estate of William Whetstone, dec'd.

April 6, 1866.--w5.-pf.1500.

STRAYED,

From the subscriber on the 14th day of March, 1861, one Bay mare about eleven years old with a white stripe on her face, any person giving information of or returning her to me at Hamden Furnace, Vinton County, will be liberally rewarded.

PETER WADE.

TO THE LADIES!

MRS. E. B. PUGH,

MILLINER,

One door east of the M. E. Church,

McARTHUR, OHIO

IS now receiving a splendid stock of SPRING MILLINERY, consisting in part of

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS,

FLOWERS, PLUMES, LACES,

NETS, BELTS, DRESS TRIMMING,

BUTTONS, &c.

Bonnets Made to Order.

REPAIRING neatly and promptly executed.

Country produce received in exchange for goods. Prompt Payment Desired.

March 16, 1866--w5.