

The McArthur Democrat.

EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL.—Thos. Jefferson.

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Miscellaneous Articles.

A THRILLING SKETCH. Charmed by a Rattlesnake.

BY W. GILMORE SIMMS.

A writer in the United States Mag-
azine pronounces the following de-
scription of a young girl, charmed by
a rattlesnake, one of the most remark-
able descriptions ever penned:

"Before the maiden rose a little
clump of bushes—bright tangled
leaves flaunting wide in glossiest
green, with vines trailing over them
thickly decked with blue and crimson
flowers. Her eye commended vacan-
tly with these; fascinated by a star-
like shining glance, a subtle ray that
shot out from the circle of green leaves,
seeming to be their very eye, and
sending out a fluid lustre that seemed
to stream over the space between and
find its way into her own eyes; very
piercing and beautiful was that subtle
brightness of the sweetest, strongest
power. And now the leaves quivered
and seemed to float away only to re-
turn, and the vines waved and swung
away in fantastic mazes, unfolding
ever changing varieties of form and
color to her gaze; but the star-like
eye was ever steadfast, bright and gor-
geous, gleaming in their midst, and
still fastened with strange fondness
upon her own. How beautiful, with
wondrous intensity, did it gleam and
dilate, growing larger and more lus-
trous with every beam it sent forth.
And her own glance became intense,
fixed, also; but with a dreaming sense
which conjured up the wildest fancies,
terribly beautiful, that took her soul
away from her and wrapt it about as
with a spell. She would have fled,
she would have flown, but she had no
power to move. The will was want-
ing to her flight. She felt that she
could have bent forward to pluck the
gem like thing from the leaf in which
it seemed to grow, and which it irra-
diated with its bright, white gleam;
but ever, as she stretched forth her
hand, and bent forward, she heard a
rush of wings and a shrill scream from
the tree above her—such a scream as
the mocking-bird makes, when angry-
ly it raises its dusky crest and flaps its
wings furiously against its slender
sides. Such a scream seemed like a
warning, and though yet unawakened
to a full consciousness, it startled and
forbade her effort.

"More than once in her survey of
this strange object had she heard that
shrill note of warning, and to her
mind the same vague consciousness
of an evil presence. But the star-like
eye was still upon her own—a small,
bright eye, quick like that of a bird;
now steady in its place, and observant
seemingly only of hers, now darting
forward with all the clustering leaves
about it, and shooting up toward her,
as if wooing her to seize. At another
moment riveted to the vine which
lay around it, it would whirl round
and round, dazlingly bright and beau-
tiful, even as a torch, waving hurrid-
ly by night in the hands of some play-
ful boy; but in all this time the glance
was never taken from her own—there
it grew, fixed—a very principle of
light—and such a bright, a subtle,
burning, piercing, fascinating gleam,
such as gathers in vapors above the
old grave, and binds us as we look—
shooting, darting directly into her eye,
dazzling her gaze, defeating its sense
of discrimination, and confusing
strangely its sense of perception. She
felt dizzy; for as she looked, a cloud
of colors, bright, gay, various colors,
floated and hung like so much drapery
around the single object that had so
secured her attention, and spell-bound

her feet. Her limbs felt moment-
more and more insecure; her blood
grew cold, and she seemed to feel the
gradual freeze of vein by vein, thro'-
out her person. At that moment a
rustling was heard in the branches of
the tree beside her, and the bird, which
had repeatedly uttered a single cry
above her, as it were of warning, flew
away from his station with a scream
more piercing than ever. This move-
ment had the effect for which it seem-
ed intended, of bringing back to her a
portion of that consciousness she had
been nearly deprived of before. She
strove to move from the beautiful but
terrible presence, but for awhile she
strove in vain. The rich, star-like
glance still riveted her own, and the
subtle fascination kept her bound.—
The mental energies, however, in the
moment of their greatest trial, now
gathered suddenly to her aid, with a
desperate effort, but with a feeling of
most annoying uncertainty and dread,
she succeeded partially in the attempt,
and threw her arms backward, her
hands grasping the neighboring tree,
feeble, tottering, and depending upon
it for that support which her own
limbs almost entirely denied her.—
With her movement came, however,
the full development of the powerful
spell and dreadful mystery before her.

"As her feet receded, though but a
single pace, to the tree against which
she now rested, the audibly articula-
ted ring, like that of the watch when
wound with the verge broken, an-
nounced the nature of the splendid
yet dangerous presence, in the form of
a monster rattlesnake, now but a few
feet before her, lying coiled at the bot-
tom of a beautiful shrub, with which,
to her dreaming eye, many of its own
glorious hues had been associated.—
She was at length conscious enough
to perceive and feel her danger; but
terror had deprived her of the strength
necessary to fly from her dreadful en-
emy. There still glared the eye, beau-
tifully bright and piercing, fixed upon
her own; and, seemingly in the spirit
of sport, the insidious reptile slowly
unwound himself from his coil, but
only to wind himself up again into his
muscular rings, his great, flat head
rising in the midst, and slowly nod-
ding as it were toward her, the eye
still peering into her own, the rattle
slightly ringing at intervals, and
giving forth that paralyzing sound,
which once heard, is remembered for-
ever. The reptile all this while being
conscious of, and to sport with while
seeking to excite her terrors. Now,
with its flat head, distended mouth,
and curving neck, would it dart forth
its long form toward her—its fatal
teeth, unfolding on either side of its
upper jaws, seeming to threaten her
with instantaneous death, while its
powerful eye shot forth glances of that
fatal fascination, malignantly bright,
which, by paralyzing with a moved
form of terror and of beauty, may
readily account for the spell which it
possesses of binding the feet of the
timid, and denying even to fear the
privilege of flight. Could she have
fled? She felt the necessity, but the
power of her limbs was gone; and
there still it lay, coiling and uncoil-
ing, its arched neck glittering like a
ring of bronzed copper, bright and lu-
rid, and, the dreadful beauty of its
eye still fastened, eagerly contempla-
ting the victim, while the pendulous
rattle still rung the death note,
as if to prepare the conscious mind for
the fate which is momentarily ap-
proaching the blow. Meanwhile, the
stillness became death-like, with all
surrounding objects. The bird had
gone with its scream and rush. The
breeze was silent. The vines ceased
to wave. The leaves faintly quivered
on their stems. The serpent once
more lay still, but the eye was never
once turned away from the victim.—
Its corded muscles are all in a coil.—
They have but to unclasp suddenly,
and the dreadful coils will be upon
her in full length, and the fatal teeth
will strike, and the deadly venom
which they secrete will mingle with
the life blood in her veins.

"The terrified damsel, her full con-
sciousness restored but not her
strength, feels all her danger. She
sees that the sport of the terrible rep-
tile is at an end. She cannot now
mistake the horrid expression of his
eye. She tries to scream, but her
voice died away to a feeble gurgling
in her throat. Her tongue is paral-
yzed—her lips sealed; once more she
strives for flight, but her limbs refuse
their office. She has nothing left of
life but its fearful consciousness. It
is her despair, that, as a last effort she
succeeds to scream—a single wild cry,
forced from her by this accumulated
agony; she sinks down upon the grass
before her enemy—her eyes, however,
still open, and still looking upon those
which he directs forever upon them.
She sees him approach, now advan-
cing, now receding now swelling in

every part with something like anger,
while his neck arched beautifully,
like that of a wild horse under the
curb; until, at length, tired as it were
of play, like the cat with her vic-
tim, she sees the neck growing larger,
and becoming completely bowed as
if to strike—the huge jaws unclasp-
ing almost directly above her; the long,
tubulated fang, charged with venom,
protruding from the cavernous mouth
—and she sees no more! Insensibil-
ity came to her aid, and she lay almost
lifeless under the folds of the very
monster."

Nothing in ancient or modern liter-
ature is more strikingly conceived,
or vividly described than this scene.
At this moment, when we feel that
the summer air is surcharged with this
evil presence, and nature aghast in
her solitudes under these human pangs,
the arrow of a young savage trans-
fixes the neck of the reptile, and thus
turns aside the deadly fang. The ac-
cessories are all in keeping—the snake-
like vine; the golden and crimson
blooms, the shadows of the old woods,
the cry of the bird, all enhance the
sense of the beautiful and remote,
while the touches which we have ita-
licized heighten the effect, till we feel
the glittering eye of the beast, and its
terrible undulations rise image like
to the mind, and we see how all the
benignities of Nature are at war with
the spirit of the reptile.

ORIGIN OF THE BONNET.—The first
bonnet worn in England was brought
from Italy in the reign of Queen Eliza-
beth, and its form was a compromise
between the present round Italian
hat and the French hood. The ma-
terials employed in constructing these
head ornaments were crimson satin,
elaborately embroidered, cloth of gold,
and similar rich materials. The Leg-
horn flat, with perpendicular crown,
and a wide brim standing out far
around the face, was the first legiti-
mate bonnet worn, and this appeared
long after Elizabeth's time. It was
trimmed with artificial flowers and
immense bows of ribbon. Our pres-
ent neat and exquisitely delicate and
tasteful head covering is but a modifi-
cation of this huge affair, which, un-
til not many years back was so uni-
versally worn and admired.

DAN RICE HAS A FIGHT.—During
the visit of Dan Rice's Circus to Up-
per Canada, an English Bully boast-
ed that he "could lick any two Yan-
kees ever was born." Dan doubted
this, and informed the Englishman
that in the absence of a pair of Yan-
kees, he might try his hand on him.
The Englishman off with his coat and
pitched in. Dan encountered and hit
the Englishman under his left ear.—
The Englishman went up about five
feet, leaving his boots behind. Eng-
lishman came down and fell like a
hog.

Dan got a physician, bled the Eng-
lishman and brought him to. Hav-
ing done this, he sent him home on a
shutter. The affair occurred about
twenty miles from Niagara. The
licking was so well deserved, and so
handsomely finished off, that it added
to Dan's popularity. The day after
this he performed to \$1,200, and the
day after to \$1,720.

The Surrogate Court have de-
cided that Mrs. Cunningham is not
the widow of Dr. Burdell, and direc-
ted that letters of administration be
issued to his next of kin.

PROMISCUOUS SITTINGS IN CHURCH.
—A majority of the members of the
Wesley Chapel, (Methodist,) at Indi-
anapolis, lately abolished the practice
of separate and adopted that of pro-
miscuous sittings. The minority left
and united with other denominations.

Mrs. Cochran, the only surviv-
ing daughter of Gen. Schuyler, of
Revolutionary War memory, died re-
cently at Oswego, N. Y., at the age
of 76. Her sister was the wife of
Alexander Hamilton.

Mrs. Harriet M. Stewart, of Yocum-
town, York county, Pa., has been ap-
pointed Postmistress, vice John B.
Stewart resigned. So much for our
old bachelor President.

Leaving the Sinking Ship.
R. H. Tanneyhill, Esq., a promi-
nent lawyer of Noble county, who, at
the last gubernatorial election, did
effective service for Chase and Com-
pany on the stump, now publicly de-
nounces the Republican party, and
has taken the field against treasury
robbing and negro equality.

The Mayor of Groveport, hitherto
a Republican, having heard Chase
speak, has declared his intention to
support the Democratic ticket. There
will be thousands who will follow his
example, and render the defeat of
Chase certain and overwhelming.

Political.

From the Newark Advocate.
Gross Neglect of Gov. Chase.
"The King can do no wrong."

In monarchical governments the
people are taught to speak and act on
the doctrine that "the king can do no
wrong." In this free State of Ohio—
in this State, where we have heard
so much vamping about "free speech"
—it would seem from the indignant
complaints of Black Republican edi-
tors and politicians, that a similar
theory was about to be established in
respect to Salmon P. Chase, Govern-
or of Ohio. Every attempt to ex-
amine and criticise the action of the
Governor under the treasury law of
the 8th of April, 1856, is denounced
as if it were an outrage on right and
decency. Every intimation that he
has neglected any part of his duty
under that important law, is treated
as a vile attempt at misrepresentation.
Free from any desire to falsify Gov-
ernor Chase, but determined that
neither his own haughtiness nor the
insolence of his tools shall deter us
from our chosen course, we propose in
this article again to fix the reader's
attention, on certain duties devolved
on the Governor by the 17th section
of the new treasury law, passed 8th
April, 1856, as follows:

Sec. 17. If, from any such exami-
nation, or from any other satisfactory
evidence, the Governor shall ascertain
that the State shall have suffered any
damage, or shall be in immediate dan-
ger of any injury or damage from any
illegal act done, or about to be done
by the Treasurer, or from his refusing
or neglecting to comply with any re-
quirement of law touching the re-
ceipt, keeping or paying out of any
money belonging to the State, or keep-
ing or rendering accounts thereof,
or shall have taken insufficient secu-
rity for any money deposited else-
where than in the treasury office at
Columbus, it shall in every such case
be the DUTY OF THE GOVERNOR
OR to direct the Attorney General
forthwith to institute the proper pro-
ceedings in the Court of Common
Pleas of Franklin County to restrain
the Treasurer from all such illegal
acts.

Here was a duty, both new and
grave, imposed by solemn enactment
of law on the Governor of Ohio. He
was required to stand as guardian o-
ver the Treasury. To save it from
danger and abuse, he was required to
call on the Court to enjoin the Treas-
urer from every illegal or hazardous
act. He did not do it! He neglected
the discharge of this high and salu-
tary duty. He thought only of
Kansas, leaving the Treasury to the
sole care of the very man whom the
law intended to place under his con-
stant vigilance and restraint.

But it may be claimed that Govern-
or Chase was ignorant that there
was any occasion for his interference
with the treasurer. This pretense
cannot stand—it is false. The investi-
gating committee of his own friends
made him aware that the Treasury
was mismanaged and in danger.—
Observe the following single para-
graph taken from the report made by
that committee early last January:

By the twelfth section of the act of
April 8, 1856, prescribing the duties
of the Auditor and Treasurer, it is
provided that "no money belonging
or due to the State shall be deposited,
placed or kept by the treasurer, or by
his direction, order or assent, elsewhere
than in the Treasury office at Colum-
bus, without security, as provided in
said section." The Treasurer has par-
tially, not fully in any instance,
complied with the requirements of
that section."

Here was plain, palpable proof bro't
directly to the notice of the Governor
by a committee of his own friends,
showing that Gibson had not execu-
ted the law—that he was putting the
public money in jeopardy—that the
very case for asking the restraining
power of the court had already occur-
red, and then existed. Yet, in the
face of this notice to the Governor, he
moved not an inch—he sat dumb, as
a man of wood—only talking and
thinking of "bleeding Kansas—bleed-
ing Kansas!"

Nor was the above by any means
the only information placed in black
and white before the Governor. Be-
low are one or two more paragraphs
from the same report. We will not
lengthen this article by comments on
these paragraphs. The intelligent
reader will be struck with the facts
they present. We copy as follows:

"The firm of Kimball & Co., bank-
ers of Cleveland, consisting of the
late Attorney General, (now deceased)
and his brother-in-law, Philo Cham-
berlin, was formed last spring, and
soon after its formation obtained a de-
posit from the Treasurer of about

\$30,000 of public funds, with the un-
derstanding as the committee learned
from the treasurer, that it should be
repaid, if required, to meet the July
interest. No part of this deposit had
been paid December 15, 1856; it had
then been increased."

"About the 1st of January, 1856,
Bartlett & Smith paid Mr. Breslin, the
late treasurer, \$40,000 due the Treas-
ury from the securities of his prede-
cessor, for which they took real es-
tate and other effects, as stated in the
depositions of Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Car-
rington and Mr. Smith, which have
not hitherto been available in their
business. In the statements furnished
by the treasurer, it is shown that the
firm have been indebted to the treas-
ury in about the same amount, at least
since the 14th of March, 1856. On
the 15th of December, 1856, they
were liable to the Treasury for \$171,
650 46. Their bond is \$50,000, with
Thomas Sparrow as security. They
have withdrawn \$40,000 from their
business and invested it in unproduc-
tive and unavailable assets; have pro-
vided funds to start a bank in Mary-
land, and on the 15th of December
were liable to the Treasury for \$171,
650 46."

Men of sense, men of thought! Look
at the facts presented in the extracts
which are given above, and say, if
you can, that Salmon P. Chase, in
failing to "restrain" Gibson, as the
17th section of Kelley's treasury law
required, did not most shamefully
neglect the discharge of his solemn
duty!

THE CONGO CREED:

NIGGERS DECLARED TO BE SUPERIOR TO
THE MAJORITY OF THE WHITE MEN
IN THE UNITED STATES.

Joshua R. Giddings on Negro Su-
periority!

We find in the Ashtabula Sentinel
of Thursday, Sept. 3d, a letter signed
"G." It is the production of Joshua
R. Giddings, at whose suffrage
Chase holds his nominal position as
the head of the Republican party in
this State. This communication is to
be taken as a further authoritative ex-
position of the creed of the Congo
brethren. We have already establish-
ed the fact that Gov. Chase, Martin
Welker and Milton Sutcliffe, Republi-
can candidates for the three highest
offices in the gift of the people of Ohio,
are in favor of negro equality. We
have made proof of its own language
to show that the Ohio State Journal
is in the plot, and that it advocates
negro suffrage and negro office hold-
ing. We now cite the deliberate
pronouncement of Joshua R. Gid-
dings, written down, and printed by
a leading black Republican paper two
days ago, to show that the party not
only goes for negro equality, but that
the majority of the white citizens of
the United States are, by its leaders,
proclaimed to be inferior to niggers.
Read this!

"Some niggers are far superior to
some democrats. Indeed, they are
doubtless superior to the great mass
of the democratic party; while some
democrats are superior to some nig-
gers, and perhaps, to the greater por-
tion of the African race. Yet all
democrats, however intellectually in-
ferior they may be to the niggers, are
entitled to live and enjoy their lib-
erty, and the fruits of their labor. And
while we are endeavoring to sustain
these equal and universal rights, we
ought not to be drawn into any dis-
cussion of the moral or social superi-
ority of the niggers over the democ-
rats."

Now, the great mass of the demo-
cratic party is a majority of the white
people of the United States of Amer-
ica, who are thus pronounced to be
"intellectually inferior to the niggers."
Again, the great mass of the demo-
cratic party embraces the vast major-
ity of the industrious laborers, me-
chanics and farmers of the country,
who are thus held up as "INTELLECTU-
ALLY INFERIOR TO THE NIGGERS!" And
the conclusion follows that in the esti-
mation of the Black Republicans, all
the producing classes are intellectu-
ally inferior to the niggers! and that to
find the intellectual equal of the nig-
gers, you must ascend to the lawyers
and thieving bankers of the Congo
party.—Statesman.

Black Republican Platform.

We most cheerfully comply with the
request made of us to publish the real
bone fide PLATFORM of the Black Re-
publican party of Ohio.

We suppose that all will admit that
S. P. Chase is the standard-bearer of
that party; and that his political sen-
timents and views, as expressed by
himself, are orthodox with the Black
Republicans. If, therefore, the "bell
weather," or the standard-bearer, ex-

presses himself freely and fully on po-
litical subjects, and reiterates that he
has no desire to change any of his ex-
pressed views, we ask, in all candor,
if those sentiments thus expressed,
are not the real "platform" of that
party? Believing our position to be
true, we proceed to give, (by special
request,) what we honestly believe to
be the real

BLACK REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.
At the late Black Republican Con-
vention, S. P. Chase was re-nomina-
ted as a candidate for Governor of
Ohio. In a speech, accepting that
nomination, he says:

"I come here to announce no new
PLATFORM, or other topics. I re-
ly on my PAST DECLARATIONS OF OPIN-
ION, from which I have seen no cause
to SWERVE."

Now what is Mr. Chase's "PLAT-
FORM?" and what are his "past de-
clarations of opinion?" Here they
are. Mr. Chase said:

"I embrace with pleasure, this op-
portunity of declaring my disapprobation
of that clause in the Constitution
which denies to a portion of the colored
people the right of suffrage."

Again he said:

In communities of men it (his plat-
form) recognizes no distinction found-
ed on mere arbitrary will. I regard,
therefore, the exclusion of the colored
people, as a body, from the elective
franchise, as incompatible with our
Democratic principles. I am aware
that this exclusion is effected by a
constitutional provision, and propose
no action against the Constitution.—
But, whenever a convention shall be
called to revise that instrument, I
trust that this anti-suffrage restriction
will be expunged. It is in fact, already
as ridiculous and impracticable as it is
wrong in theory."

Again he said:

"The exclusion of colored children
from the schools is, in my judgment,
a clear infringement of the Constitu-
tion and a palpable breach of trust."

Again he said:

We feel, therefore, that all legal dis-
tinctions between individuals of the
same community, founded on any such
circumstances as color, origin, and
the like, are hostile to the genius of
our institutions, and incompatible
with the true theory of American lib-
erty."

Here you have CHASE'S "PLAT-
FORM," as proclaimed by himself,
and from which he says he has "seen
no cause to swerve."—C. H. Watchman.

Who are Slave Traders?—A Picture.

It is stated in the Richmond En-
quirer, in an article supposed to be
written by Gov. Wise, that during
that gentleman's mission to Brazil al-
most every vessel bearing the flag of
the United States, and captured or
condemned for participation in the
slave trade, was found to be the prop-
erty of some northern ship owner. In
one instance such a vessel was cap-
tured which proved to be the prop-
erty of a Quaker in New Jersey, who
abstained, on principle, from the con-
sumption of sugar produced by slave
labor. Of the state of society in
Brazil, the same article remarks:

"The laws and customs of Brazil
are extremely favorable to emancipa-
tion. Any agreement made by the
master of a slave, either with the slave
himself, or with a third party, for the
purchase or emancipation of the slave,
is made irrevocably binding. The e-
manipated negro immediately as-
sumes all the rights and franchises of
a citizen of Brazil; nor does he find
any serious obstacle to social ad-
vancement. The prejudices of color
is almost unknown in Brazil; laughed
at even in the more refined circles of
the Court, as displaying an unnatural
fastidiousness. The priest at the altar,
the general officer in the army,
the merchant on exchange, the lawyer
at the bar, or even the officer of the
imperial household, may be, and fre-
quently is, an unadulterated negro,
and in all grades of society the inter-
marriage of whites and negroes is a
thing of constant practice."

This is the result of practical abo-
litionism. With what complacency
can Americans contemplate a similar
state of things in this country?

TWO YEARS AGO.—Here is what
the Cleveland Herald, a prominent
republican organ, said of Mr. Chase
in July, 1855:

"With the majority of those who
have attached themselves to the Fu-
sion or Republican party, Salmon P.
Chase has been unpopular. We shall
not attempt to defend that gentleman
in the means used to get into the Uni-
ted States Senate. We thought those
means unbecomingly an honorable
man, and we think so still."
The Herald has never disavowed
this declaration.