

The McArthur Democrat.

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

VOL. 12, NUMBER 100

M'ARTHUR, VINTON COUNTY, OHIO, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

NO 8.

The McArthur Democrat.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
E. A. & W. E. BRATTON,
OF THE
In Brantley's Building, East of Court
House, 10 Stairs.

TERMS, ANNUAL.
The Democrat will be sent one year for One
Dollar; Six Months, for Fifty Cents; Three
Months, for Twenty-five Cents.

All papers will be discontinued at the
expiration of the time paid for.

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Counties. Prompt attention will be given to
all business entrusted to their care. Office first
door east of the Store. February 20th, '63.

HOTELS.

CLINTON HOUSE,
SCOTT & POLLARD,
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A. ONDEE JR. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HAMDEN, OHIO.
Offers his professional services in the
practice of Medicine and Surgery, to the
citizens of Hamden and surrounding country.
March 26th 1863.—110.

Heric House,
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One Dollar per day.

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R. MONTGOMERY & SON, Proprietors,
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**MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI
RAILROAD.**

Trains run as follows:

GOING EAST.

LEAVE.	ACCOMMODATION.	DAY MAIL.
Cincinnati	3 30 P. M.	9 00 A. M.
Blanchester	5 33 P. M.	10 51 A. M.
Greenfield	7 35 P. M.	12 28 A. M.
Chillicothe	8 45 P. M.	1 33 P. M.
Hamden	ARRIVE.	3 14 P. M.
Zaleski	ARRIVE.	3 48 P. M.
Athens	ARRIVE.	4 48 P. M.
Marietta	ARRIVE.	7 09 P. M.
Parkersburg	ARRIVE.	7 30 P. M.

GOING WEST.

LEAVE.	ACCOMMODATION.	DAY MAIL.
Parkersburg	7 05 A. M.	
Marietta	7 20 A. M.	
Athens	9 40 A. M.	
Zaleski	10 41 A. M.	
Hamden	LEAVE.	11 18 A. M.
Chillicothe	5 00 A. M.	1 00 A. M.
Greenfield	6 12 A. M.	2 03 P. M.
Blanchester	8 13 A. M.	3 37 P. M.
Cincinnati	10 15 A. M.	5 35 P. M.

ARRIVE. ARRIVE. ARRIVE. ARRIVE.

JOHN DURAND, Sup't.
Dec 4th 1862. J. W. WEBB, Recelary

CHANGE OF TIME.
**SCOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY
RAILROAD.**

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, April 16th, 1861, trains
will run as follows:

Go on Monday—Mail Train leaves Portsmouth
at 10:00 A. M., arrives at Hamden at 10:15 P. M.
making connection with through trains to
Marietta and Cincinnati. Train leaves
East and West. Accommodation Train leaves
Portsmouth at 1:30 P. M., arrives at Hamden at 5:
20 P. M.

Go on Sunday—Accommodation Train leaves
Hamden at 6:15 A. M., arrives at Portsmouth
10:30 A. M. Mail Train leaves Hamden at 7:
P. M., arrives at Portsmouth at 9:00 P. M.

Through Tickets for Marietta, Chillicothe,
Cincinnati and Columbus, can be procured at
Ticket Offices at reduced rates.

J. W. WEBB, Recelary

An Excellent Document from a
Brave General—Letter from General
Geo. W. Morgan.

BROOKLYN, New York,
September 25, 1863.

To the Democratic State Central Convention,
Gentlemen—Your enclosed favor,
inviting me to meet with the people to
consult with them upon the present
condition of our beloved and glorious
country, has been received.

Ill-health rendered it imperative
that I should withdraw from the army,
and in May last I tendered my resigna-
tion, which was accepted on the
8th day of June. Since then, I have
been absent from my home, under
medical treatment, but have soon to
return to Ohio.

It has been, and still is, my con-
viction that the recognition by us, of
the cotton States as an independent
power, would end, forever, all hope of
re-union with them. They annually
produce four million bales of cotton,
averaging five hundred pounds per
bale, valued, before the rebellion, at
ten cents per pound. An export duty
of ten cents per pound would yield to
the Southern Government, the enormous
revenue of two hundred million
dollars per annum. In other words,
the entire Administration of their
Government—army, navy, and peace
establishments—would be supported
by a tax imposed on the world at
large; while with free trade as to
imports, they would always sell at the
highest, and buy at the lowest prices.

With such a Government, favorable
treaties would be eagerly sought by
the first class powers, and instead of
a friend, we would have upon our
border a constant rival, and in con-
sequence of the abolitionists, a dan-
gerous foe.

Entertaining these views, you may
feel assured that none but reasons of
mighty moment could induce me, at
this crisis, to solemnly declare that I
believe that the only hope for the
Union, and the security of our lib-
erty, rests in the calm, patriotic, and
if need be, courageous action of the
people at the ballot-box, whereby the
party in power may be displaced, and
a wiser policy adopted.

Wishing to see the whole people
informed, and the war conducted with a
view, singly, to the preservation of the
Union, two years ago on my return
home from Europe, I declared in favor
of the election of Gov. Tod. Why?
Mr. Lincoln had solemnly proclaimed
that he had neither the wish nor the
right to interfere with the institutions
of the South on the 22d of July,
Congress, by the almost unanimous
vote, resolved that the war was not
waged in any spirit of oppression, or
for the purpose of conquest or sub-
jugation, but simply for the preserva-
tion of the Union; and the convention
which nominated Mr. Tod reaffirmed
that resolution in its every letter. My
views, then and now, were therein
expressed, but I regret to say that in
every particular Mr. Lincoln dis-
regarded his pledged faith.

While in the army, as a minister
of military propriety, I carefully ab-
stained from political action of any kind,
and I do not know, to this day, the
party predilections of some of the
officers who composed my staff. They
were faithful and competent; I asked
no more. But once during my term
of service I did give public expres-
sion of my views as to the conduct of
the war.

In the month of July, 1863, I re-
ceived a letter from H. B. Curtis, Esq.,
and other gentlemen, requesting me
to become a candidate for Congress,
and urging certain reasons why I
should do so. Courtesy demanded a
reply, and frankness required a truth-
ful utterance of my sentiments. In
declining to become a candidate, I
said, "We must conquer and conciliate."
And in regard to the employ-
ment of negro soldiers, I emphatically
dissented from the proposed use of
"black bayonets."

Having now resumed the duties
and the rights of a citizen, I shall in
good faith perform the one, and main-
tain the other.

Our country is in double peril. Mr.
Davis aims a vital blow by the at-
tempted disruption of the Union, and
Mr. Lincoln has assumed despotic
powers, under the plea of carrying on
the war. It is the duty of every
good citizen to maintain and encour-
age our gallant armies in resisting the
disruption of the Union, and to resist
at the ballot-box the encroachments
upon their liberties by Mr. Lincoln.

Would that this statement were
overdrawn. Unfortunately, it but
feebly conveys an idea of the evil
which threatens us. For the first time

in the history of our country has a
President, substantially, proclaimed
himself Dictator, and by the declara-
tion of martial law from California to
Virginia, and from Maine to Louisi-
ana, made the military paramount to
the civil power, without regard to the
existence or non-existence of
rebellion.

Is it the purpose of Mr. Lincoln to
suppress or corrupt the elective fran-
chise, by the means of the sword?
Let us reflect a moment before we
reply.

West Connecticut a theater of war
during the last gubernatorial election
when three thousand Republican sol-
diers were sent to carry and carry
the election against Thomas H. Sey-
mour, while at the same election
Democratic soldiers desirous of voting
for the candidate of their choice were
deprived of the franchise. If Mr. Lincoln
does not seek to control elections, why
his discrimination between Republi-
cans and Democrats is clear.

Was New Hampshire a theater of
war on the 13th of last March? If
not, then was the semblance of the
President to interfere in the elections
of that State; and why did he, by a
gross abuse of power, dismiss Lieu-
tenant A. J. Elgerly, of the Fourth
New Hampshire Infantry, for voting
the ticket of his choice? That act of
supreme wrong was carried by Special
Order No. 119, issued by the com-
mand of the President, over the
signature of the Secretary of War.

I will not stop to comment upon
the armed interference in the elections
of Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and
Missouri—facts are fresh in the
memory of every citizen.

For the first time have citizens
been arrested without legal trial, and
incarcerated in military prisons with-
out redress of appeal.

For the first time—and the people
willing to still be the last—for the
first time in the history of this Govern-
ment, has a citizen been arrested
for exercising the invaluable right of
free discussion, and in violation of
the Constitution of this State, been
sent into exile, and forced to seek
protection under a foreign flag.

For the first time in our history has
an exiled, banished man, been chosen
as the candidate of a great party, for
the highest office within the gift of
the people of his State; and if the citizens
of Ohio are worthy of the freedom
bequeathed to them by their sires, for
the first time will an exile be recalled
from his banishment, to act as the
Chief Magistrate of a people sought
to be enslaved, but determined to be
free.

I am forced to believe that the
President either does not desire the
preservation of the Union, or that he
does not comprehend the means by
which that end can be attained. In
either case we need a change in the
administration of the Government.
We want statesmen who can rise to a
level with the crisis, and who will
inspire confidence from the lakes to
the gulf.

This is the supreme moment in our
history. The preservation of the
Union is of vital interest; but the
force of arms without magnanimity,
courage and skill, without justice and
generosity—never can restore our
country to the happy, prosperous and
glorious position it occupied prior to
the war. Even Austria has conceded
a Constitution and a Parliament to
Hungary, and before the permanent
union of our States can be secured, we
must in good faith recognize the con-
stitutional rights of the Southern
people, and grant them the generous
amnesty to which they are justly en-
titled by their heroic devotion, even
to a mistaken cause. During our
war with Mexico, our policy was
conciliatory. Peace Commissioners
accompanied the army, and we seized
the earliest opportunity to secure an
honorable termination of the war.
And although an empire had con-
quered at our feet, we withdrew our
armies at the conclusion of peace,
without destroying a town, or dis-
mantling a fort. Such was the wis-
dom and humanity of our course that
the Mexicans, who received us with
the bitterness of enemies, parted with
us with the regret of friends. And
at this moment the advocates of lib-
erty in Mexico turn to us appealingly
for aid, to do no had we not lost
the war of invasion one of two
principles must be pursued—to ex-
terminate or to conciliate. Can any
Christian man hesitate as to which
policy should be pursued toward our
countrymen, even misguided as they
are?

The subjugation of the South would
be the bondage of ourselves; for it
could only be effected through the per-
manent agency of large standing
armies, and their existence is incom-
patible with liberty. On the contrary,
the sword should be entwined with
the olive branch, and in letters of
peace and light the Constitution should
be inscribed upon our battle-flag.

Such a policy can and will preserve
the Union when adopted. Let the
Southern people be made to feel that
with the Union their rights will be
secured, and that this sad war, caused
by comparatively few men, North
and South, will only be remembered
in sadness and in tears.

It may be asked whether I agree
with all the individual opinions of
Mr. Vallandigham in relation to the
war. I answer, no; but I do agree
with the platform of the Convention
which nominated him; to which he
has pledged himself, and upon which,
after mature deliberation, I take my
stand. Mr. Lincoln has left me no
other choice. He has made the issue
between unlimited power and the
Constitution; between arbitrary ar-
rests and banishment and civil liberty;
between the bayonet and the ballot-
box. The overwhelming nomination of
Mr. Vallandigham was not in con-
sequence of his views as to the war,
but because he was stricken down for
the fearless exercise of the right of
free debate. And, though not a man
of nervous fears, I do avow that I am
alarmed by the unwarranted assump-
tion of powers by the President. The
general suspension of the writ of
habeas corpus, even in States removed
more than a thousand miles from the
theater of war, is sufficient to excite
the gravest inquietude in the mind of
every citizen. And if this most mis-
taken and dangerous measure be car-
ried into execution, no living man can
foretell the consequences which may
ensue. For my own part, I can only
foresee the danger of the wildest
anarchy, to be succeeded by an ap-
alling despotism. Who will be up,
or who down; who living, or who
dead, no man can tell. It is to blind
ourselves, to suppose that the future,
but suppressed feeling which exists,
confined to party leaders. In solemn
truth, they but dimly reflect the pent
up passions of the people, and already
the rumbling of the volcano can be
heard beneath the surface.

It is time, then, for us to ponder
and reflect before it is too late. The
out-spoken voice of the at the ballot-
box may yet convince the President,
that he has been wrongly advised.

If these, my humble, but sincere
and earnest views are published, I
respectfully request that the entire let-
ter may be given, so that there may be
no misapprehension.

When I reach Ohio, I will be ready
to meet my fellow-citizens at such
places as may be desired.

With earnest prayers for our coun-
try, I remain very respectfully your
fellow-citizen,

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

**JUDGE HEWITT'S
LETTER.**

McARTHUR, Oct. 8th, 1863.

TO MY DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS OF
SWAN TOWNSHIP:—I have received your
invitation to attend your meet-
ing and address you at Albin's
School House this evening. Nothing
would afford me more pleasure than
to meet with and address my fellow-
citizens, and particularly my Demo-
cratic friends, to whom I am under
lasting obligations, were circumstan-
ces such that I could with propriety
do so. Fearing, however, that my
position politically may not be under-
stood, and may even be misrepresen-
ted, I deem it my duty—particularly
in this our day of national peril, and
when our liberties are in eminent
danger—to define my position, and at
once put an end to all speculation and
queries in relation to my political
views.

And first, I shall say that I have
not yet seen any reason why I should
desert the Democratic party, or cease
to advocate the doctrine and princi-
ples of that party with whom I have
acted and voted for more than twenty
years. Neither have I been able to
discover any good and sufficient reason
why the Democratic party should
not preserve their organization, and
contend with earnestness and zeal
for the adoption of their measures of
policy. On the contrary, the devel-
opments and experience of every day,
only tend to confirm my pre-conceived
opinion that the rights and liberties

of our people, and the Government
itself, are secure only in the hands of
the Democratic party. The political
enemies of the old time-honored
Democratic party have at all times
and under all circumstances, since the
formation of the government, failed
to administer the government in a
manner calculated to promote the
happiness of the people; and particu-
larly has this been demonstrated since
the ascendancy to power of the aboli-
tion and sectional party, who now
claim absolute control and dominion
over this once happy and prosperous,
now distracted country.

The freedom of speech, and of the
press, the right of trial by jury, and
the benefits of the writ of habeas
corpus, hitherto regarded as the guar-
antees of our Constitution, and which
have been the pride and boast of our
citizens, are no longer sacred, no
longer regarded by our political op-
ponents as guarantees of the Consti-
tution, or of any binding force upon
them wherein our people have dared
to criticize their conduct, or have at-
tempted to oppose their grand scheme
of Emancipation. I am aware that
we are in the midst of a rebellion
more formidable, perhaps, than the
world ever saw. And while I am
fully satisfied that the leaders of the
Abolition party, many of whom are
now in power, have by their middle-
some interference with the institution
of slavery, by their disregard of the
constitutional rights of the slave-
holding States, by their advocacy of
the higher law and irrepressible con-
flict doctrine, alienated the affections
of the southern people and contribu-
ted to inaugurate the rebellion. I
have no sympathy with the rebels in
arms against our government. I do
not agree that they had sufficient
cause to rebel, nor the right peaceably
to secede. And I hold it to be the
duty of every citizen, no matter what
may have been, or what may now be,
his political preferences or opinions,
to aid the legally constituted authori-
ties in suppressing the rebellion and
restoring the Union upon the princi-
ples of the Constitution. I have
appealed to the patriotism of my
fellow-citizens and to their sense of
duty in this crisis, and urged them to
aid in putting down the rebellion, and
perhaps been influential in causing
many of them to peril their lives in
defense of their country. In doing so,
I acted honestly and in good faith. I
appealed to them to protect, preserve
and defend the Constitution with all
its guarantees as framed by our
Fathers; to aid in the enforcement of
the laws, and in the preservation of
the Union of States cemented by the
blood of our revolutionary sires. I
did not urge them to lay down their
lives that the negro might thereby
become free, that the Constitution of
the United States, or of any Southern
State, might be so changed or amen-
ded as to conform to the Chicago
platform, or to suit the whims of
fanatical abolitionists; nor in order
that the freedom of speech and
of the press might be abridged, nor
the writ of habeas corpus suspended;
but for the more noble and glorious
purpose of securing and perpetuating
the liberties of white men. Whether
the war has, upon our part, been
prosecuted for the purpose of main-
taining the Constitution as it is, and
restoring the Union as it was;
whether in accordance with the oft
repeated and solemn declarations of
the President in the commencement
of our national difficulties, or in ac-
cordance with the resolutions of Con-
gress, known as the Crittenden Reso-
lutions, I shall not now attempt to
show. The records of the Country
will, sooner or later, unfold that mat-
ter; the proclamations, orders, and
edicts of the President, together with
the several acts of Congress, speak
too plainly upon that point to be mis-
understood; and, when taken together
and in connection with the speeches
of such men as Benjamin F. Wade,
John Brough, and all others of the
Abolition leaders, must convince
every candid man of the purpose for
which the war is now prosecuted, and
that a system of fraud and deception,
unparalleled in the annals of war, has
been practiced upon our brave and
unsuspecting soldiers, or at least that
portion of them who are opposed to
the Emancipation policy. And
notwithstanding all this, I from the
commencement have been and still
am in favor of a rigorous prosecution
of the war; I am and ever have been
in favor of conquering the rebels and
compelling them to lay down their
arms and submit to the Constitution

and laws of the United States. I
stand opposed to our government
proposing to them any terms of com-
promise while they are in arms and
open rebellion. I say, however, let
the olive branch at all times accom-
pany the sword.

In these views in relation to the
prosecution of the war, terms of com-
promise, &c., I differ with Mr. Val-
landigham and some of my Demo-
cratic friends, and therefore, cannot
cordially support Mr. Vallandigham
for Governor. And while I occupy
this position in relation to the war,
and the duty of every citizen, I do not
intend to endorse the administration
of Mr. Lincoln, nor directly or indi-
rectly to give any aid or comfort to
the Abolition party, or to be under-
stood that I can support Mr. Brough
in preference to Mr. Vallandigham.
I simply feel that it is my duty, as a
loyal citizen, to support the govern-
ment and to submit to the powers that
be, notwithstanding I may and do
condemn the measures of policy adopt-
ed by the authorities to accomplish
the proposed object. And while I am
opposed to the prosecution of this war
for the purpose of abolishing slavery,
or for the purpose of changing the
domestic institutions of any one of
the Southern States, or in the spirit
of revenge, I deem it unsafe for the
Democratic party to occupy a position
opposed to putting down this rebellion
by the force of arms. I want to see
a united North, and the war vigor-
ously prosecuted until the rebels shall
be compelled to lay down their arms,
acknowledge their sins, and offer to
return to their allegiance. Then if
Mr. Lincoln and his abolitionist ad-
visers impose upon the southern people
unreasonable terms—make the aboli-
tion of slavery a condition upon which
they will be allowed to return—or
attempt to confiscate their property
beyond that of their leaders in rebel-
lion, I shall be found ready and will-
ing to oppose all such unconstitu-
tional and inhumane measures. Until
then I shall attempt to aid, rather
than retard the government, in prose-
cuting the war. I shall, at the same
time, continue to exercise all my in-
fluence peaceably and through the
quiet medium of the ballot-box, to
displace from power every man who
is or may be in favor of prosecuting
this war for the purpose of liberating
the slaves—or who in the commence-
ment of our national difficulties op-
posed an honorable compromise, or
who is or may be the least tainted
with abolitionism—and place in their
stead honest and capable Democrats
who have shown themselves loyal to
the government, who love the old
Union, and who will respect and obey
the Constitution of the United States.
And I say to my Democratic friends,
do not be deceived by the mere cry
of Union, into the support of your political
enemies, many of whom are and
ever have been disunionists at heart,
and not longer than three years ago,
derided you and I, because we were
earnest in our appeals to the people
to vote against the sectional party
then claiming their suffrage and
thereby save the Union.

I am with sentiments of regard and
esteem your humble servant,
B. P. HEWITT.

"If you are so fierce for war,
why don't you take your gun, and go
to war?"

"O, I pay my money!"

"You pay your taxes?"

"Yes!"

"So do I, and have been to the
war besides. But is your money to
be considered as a just equivalent for
a man's life, or for the loss of one or
both of his legs, or an arm? If you
prefer war to peace, go in—shoulder
your gun, and take a position in the
front ranks. Your services are want-
ed. Example is better than precept
on this subject. Practice what you
preach. By holding back in the
manner you do, you discourage others
from going."

Mr. Lincoln says Mr. Vallandig-
ham was banished, not because he
had done anything to merit such pun-
ishment, but for fear he would do
something.

The Abolition speakers say he is a
"convicted traitor." Who are the
liars?

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