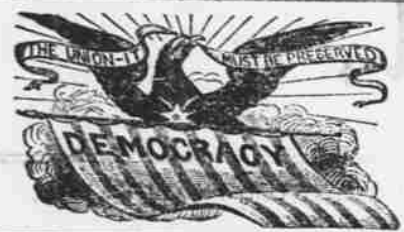


Preble County Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Editor.



EATON, O., JULY 16, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY B. PAYNE, of Cleveland.

Campaign Democrat.

An important political campaign will soon commence, and being desirous of circulating our paper in every corner in the county, and placing it within the reach of all who wish to understand the true issues involved in the coming gubernatorial contest, we offer it at the following rates...

Single copy, 50 cts. Ten copies, 3 50. Fifteen copies, 5 00.

And an extra copy to the getter up of the club of fifteen. All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

Post Masters and others will please act as our agents for getting up clubs.

We do not often make apologies for lack of editorial, because we think we usually have as much as any of our country contemporaries. But outside matters have engaged our attention too closely, to write much for this week's paper, besides such weather as we have had for the past several days, even if time was plenty and themes abundant, would wilt the energies, mental and physical, of any living man!

Destructive Fire.

We are compelled this week to record a very destructive fire which occurred in Twin Township, this county, on last Monday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, entirely destroying the Steam Distillery and Flouring Mill, belonging to Mr. JOHN GLANDER, and the Twin Creek Bridge, on the Dayton and Western Turnpike. The loss of Mr. Glander is supposed to reach \$12,000, not a dollar of which was insured. That of the Turnpike Company will be between \$3,000 and \$4,000, as they had just finished repairing the Bridge at an expense of several hundred dollars. The fire originated from the carelessness of one of the hands employed in the Distillery, who went into the establishment with a lighted candle to draw some liquor, and while in the act of doing so knocked the lighted candle into the cooling-tub, filled with the fluid, which ignited and coming in contact with other combustible matter, in almost a moment enveloped in flames the entire apartment, burning the man so severely that it was supposed he would not survive until morning. Efforts to save the building or any of its contents, were entirely useless, and the Proprietor was obliged to calmly look on the sweeping away in an hour, of all he possessed, and that which had caused him years of hard toil and pecuniary embarrassment to gather together and build up.

The attention of our merchants is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. LAMBERT & Co., of New York. Their establishment is perhaps the largest of the kind in the United States, and their facilities for obtaining their goods such as enables them to sell at lower figures than any other house in the East; and we are certain our merchants who visit the eastern market, would do well to give them a call. Our young friend Mr. J. E. Hutz, is connected with the house, and all who trade with him will be certain to call the second time.

Our friends Messrs LAMBERT & BLOOMFIELD have recently made a change in their Grocery, and are now "fixed up" quite handsomely, and prepared to furnish all who may give them a call, with choice and fresh Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Bread, Cakes, and indeed everything which could be found in a first class Grocery. Call and see them, and while there, try a glass of the pure, cold soda water that gushes from their fountain.

We notice that Messrs BROOKINGS & SON, are daily receiving additions to their stock of Drugs, medicines, Paints, Oils, &c., and they can now accommodate all who wish any thing in their line, without "half trying." Those who are disposed to doubt this, would do well to call there and see for themselves.

All the late and popular publications of the day, with standard and Miscellaneous Books, and an endless variety of the articles generally kept in a Drug store, may be found at the establishment of Messrs. WHITMAN & QUINN, where our readers should go to purchase.

An Independent Treasury.

We notice that many of our exchanges are urging upon the attention of the people of Ohio the establishing of an Independent Treasury. Upon this question the Dayton Empire speaks our sentiments, which says: "This is a matter of great importance, one that must interest every citizen. Years ago it was urged upon the attention of the people by some of the Democratic orators, as well as the press, but the people satisfied with the manner in which the public finances were managed, paid no attention to the appeal, and the monies of the State continued, as previously, to be loaned out to banks, and other irresponsible corporations, or used for speculative purposes by private individuals.

At length, however, after the loss of some \$200,000 and upwards, from the Treasury, resulting from the depositing by Mr. Breslin of that amount in unsafe banking institutions; and after the subsequent defalcation of his successor to the tune of some \$500,000, the people are beginning to open their eyes to the fact that some new method is necessary for the safe-keeping and disbursing of the public monies.

The Independent Treasury system is the only one that can succeed, and the people will call loudly for the passage of an act to create such an institution at the next sitting of the Legislature. So long as the money belonging to the State remains in deposit in the various banks, or is in the hands of other speculative institutions, however safe they may be considered in the commercial world, we cannot be said to have money in the Treasury. A sudden disarrangement of its business may cause a bank to suspend payment, and should the State be at that time depending upon that institution for monies held by it, embarrassment and inconvenience would of necessity follow. A certificate of deposit, or a large balance on the credit side of a bank ledger, are neither of them money, but simply the evidence of indebtedness on the part of the borrower.

Establish a Treasury of our own, for the depositing and safe-keeping of the public monies, and all the delay and vexations which often follow the efforts of the creditor to collect his own will be avoided. An instance of what may, at any moment, result from the system of depositing with banks is shown in the history of the United States Treasury Department. Every one remembers, or has heard of, the financial crisis of '37. At that time the general Government had on deposit, in the various banking institutions of the Union, more than 30,000,000. The crisis came—the bank suspended payment—and the Government was obliged to borrow money to defray her current expenses. To such a humiliating pass are we liable to any moment.

Under the administration of Van Buren the Independent Sub-Treasury was perfected, and since that time no delay or loss, even to the amount of one dollar, has occurred. But we need not go abroad for examples of the consequences of the system; we have them here at home, and if reform is not soon established, we may have a repetition of them.

So long as the monies of the State can be used for purposes of speculation, it will be to the interest of those having them in hand to delay the reduction of the principal of the State debt, and keep up the ratio of taxes in order that a large surplus may be had with which to speculate. But change the system and it becomes the interest of every citizen to reduce the indebtedness of the State as speedily as possible. Then the surplus in the Treasury might be appropriated to the buying of the outstanding bonds of the State, upon which we are paying a heavy interest, and in a short time we would be able to reduce our taxation—instead of keeping them up for the purpose of creating a revenue for the benefit of speculative institutions which reap all the benefit.

It is due to the creditors of the State of Ohio, as well as to her citizens, that a safe and reliable system for the care of her Treasury should be adopted with as little delay as possible. Her creditors should not be dependent upon the turning of fortune's wheel for the money due them—nor should her citizens be subjected to the danger of losing that which has been contributed by them for the defraying of the expenses of the Government. The arguments in favor of the creation of an Independent Treasury are manifold. Under such a system, the public funds will be under the control of sworn officers of the Government, and not in the hands of irresponsible men. The money will at all times be on hand and subject to draft, and no vexatious delays can occur. It will be attended with no little expense to the Government, except perhaps the employment of one or two extra clerks by the State Treasurer, at a salary of \$1,000 or 1,500 each. In points of safety and economy the State will be largely the gainer. Under the present aspect of affairs, and with the late defalcation (still unsettled), fresh in the memories of the people, we

are sure they cannot close their eyes to the importance of at once taking the matter in hand and instructing their representatives to provide for the establishment of an Independent Treasury system, as the only safe and reliable means of caring for the public funds. We shall refer to this matter again.

Has any State been Benefitted by the Ascendency of Modern Republicanism?

Modern republicanism has secured, through various instrumentalities, the ascendancy in eleven States. The Washington Union very truly says, that it has nowhere triumphed without the aid of know-nothingism, to which it has usually added some other of the modern isms, originally intended, it may be, for some useful or well-intended purpose. In Maine, after combining with know-nothingism, it is used the "Maine law" until it destroyed its intended usefulness and occasioned its ultimate repeal. In six other States, where similar laws have been passed, they have failed of useful results, because moulded and converted to political uses. Republicanism has not improved the morals or respect for the laws or religion in any one State, but the tendency resulting from its sway has been the reverse. In New Hampshire it has engendered bitter strife and hatred, and destroyed much of the happiness her citizens formerly enjoyed. Massachusetts has become disorganized, her treasury exhausted, and debt accumulated, and the people distracted. Rhode Island is a small field of unhappily strife and dejected animosities growing out of the republican creed. Even in Connecticut republicanism has laid the nest-egg of debt, to add to the other afflictions of its mysterious access to power. Vermont, too, has suffered from the malign influence exerted by the agitators, who allow no one to remain quiet, peaceable, and happy. In her once quiet limits those who refuse to join in the disunion schemes of abolition are pursued with a fury and vengeance that would do credit to Cannanuchs. Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan have suffered from republican disregard of constitutions and laws, and from those persecutions which characterize creeds which are found upon false instead of true principles. The state of the Ohio treasury and the open resistance to the execution of the laws, and their sad train of consequences, show what republicanism has done for the Buckeye State. New York is a plink of a republican State. Her constitution has been violated by the legislature filing her session laws with tyrannical enactments. Her courts are continually called upon to declare their statutes void for want of constitutional power to enact them. The nine-million loan bill, passed to give fat contractions to hungry republicans, and her tyrannical Maine law, are illustrations. Her highest court is now considering the new York city police law, claimed to be equally invalid. Her public debt is continually increased, and her taxes are becoming intolerable. Her State authorities are arrayed against those of her commercial city, and the people within its limits are in a state little better than actual war. Such is her condition, that many peaceable citizens feel to visit her great city for fear of dangerous consequences. Wherever republicanism has secured a foothold the good order and happiness of the people seem to have become blighted. Envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness, are staple commodities in its practice. None so high or so low as to escape the assaults of the slavery agitators. Not one of the eleven States named has, in any one thing, been improved by the ascendancy of republicanism. On the contrary, each has suffered in some, and others of them in many ways by its misuse. It has created no prosperity, nor added to the protection or increased the privileges of the people. It has neither added to their knowledge nor improved their temper or manners, nor contributed to their quiet or contentment. Not one man can truly say that his happiness has been promoted by it, unless he has been rewarded by office, through which he enjoys either honor or profit, which, in truth, is the sole object of the organization of the republican party.

THE OHIO DEFALCATION.—Investigation shows that the defalcation in the Ohio Treasury is quite as large as has been stated. That it is chargeable, at least prima facie, against Gibson, the late Treasurer, is not questioned. This is shown in three ways: Firstly, his receipts proved the money came into his hands; secondly, an examination by the State Auditor, Mr. Wright, without previous notice to the Treasurer, when he says, "I examined the books and counted the money in the Treasury and found them to be correct;" thirdly, an investigation by persons appointed by the Legislature. Here is proof of the most ample kind to establish, first, that Gibson received the money, &c.; second, that on two distinct subsequent occasions he has the same in the Treasury. Now, it falls short about three quarters of a million.

No tribunal would hold that there was not the most reliable evidence that the defalcation rested upon Gibson. In order to shift the odium which naturally results from such a state of facts from a Republican to a Democrat, Gibson and his friends allege that the default occurred under Breslin, the former Treasurer. To defeat the strong evidence above stated, Gibson says he gave Breslin receipts for what he did not receive, and that, to deceive and mislead the Auditor and the Legislative Examiners, he borrowed money for the time being from banks sufficient to cover the deficiency. This improbable story rests wholly upon Gibson's own statement, whose position is such as to cast a damning suspicion over it. If he had received as largely as pretended to conceal Breslin's default, it would have been natural for him not only to have taken counter evidence in writing from him, but to have demanded security to indemnify himself. Having before him the most conclusive evidence of Breslin's utter dishonesty, he would not, upon his mere word, have trusted him, so as not only to hazard his own fortune and honor, but to have put his bail in jeopardy. As he proceeded to have managed the affair, involving secrecy and confidence, it would have been utterly impossible for him to have shielded himself or to have protected his bail. This, of itself, strongly militates against his assumptions. If it is true that he procured temporarily, loans from banks to meet the investigations, why is not evidence of the fact forthcoming? But if, as alleged, it would not tend to prove that he was not the real defaulter, but simply that he was covering up a defalcation, and under circumstances, tending to show that the bank officers were cognizant of the fraud, and accessories to it, why is there no evidence to directly convict them for breach of trust toward their stockholders of the highest magnitudes?

If the money had not been returned by Gibson, but retained in the treasury, it would have ruined the banks, and probably have subjected those who trusted it to Gibson to the criminal laws of the State. In assuming this ground, Gibson takes upon himself a load of obloquy which would crush any other living man. He was, when elected, presumed to be worthy of his trust, and was so held out to the people of the State. By his own admission, his first act on entering office was to give his predecessor a false and fraudulent receipt, to cover up a defalcation, and thereby to deceive the people who had entrusted him with office; thus proving that his personal friendship for an unworthy predecessor was stronger than his obligations and sense of duty to the laws and the public.

He convicts himself of the offense of screening the guilty. He next, if his story is true, deliberately deceived the Auditor by placing in the vault of the Treasury money which did not belong there, and pointing it out as funds belonging to the State. He does the same thing when the legislative committee appear. Both they and the Auditor are grossly deceived by him. He further intended to deceive the people who intended to elect him, by covering up a monstrous fraud committed upon the people. If he screened the guilty as he pretends, he committed an offense little short of that of the actual abstraction of the funds. No jury will give credit to the statement of a man who proves upon himself so many discrediting acts. By his own admission he labored to screen a personal friend until he was caught in the act. He now turns around and attempts to damn that friend with the hope of saving himself from the consequences of detection, and to protect the political friends who created him to office from the obloquy which the defalcation naturally entails. It is clear, from the facts which we have alluded to, that his testimony can neither convict his predecessor nor save his political friends from the consequences of having elected to office a gross defaulter, who deceived the Auditor and legislative committee, as well as the public at large. Even if Breslin had abstracted funds for which there is evidence, Gibson has confessedly done what must cover him with infamy and his party with shame. But his own unsupported oath will never overthrow the evidence derived from his acts. He and his party must bear the consequences of what he has done.

THE COURT APPEALS OF THE STATE OF New York have given their decision in relation to the City Police Bill. The decision declares the bill to be constitutional—six of the Judges agreeing to the decision and two dissenting. Mayor Wood has accordingly discharged his police force.

A cotemporary says that Chase & Co. have succeeded in borrowing from the Life and Trust Company Bank, of Cincinnati, the amount required to pay the July interest on the State debt. The interest they agreed to pay is six per cent. Of course these gentlemen now depend upon the next Legislature (which is sure to be largely Democratic), to make the necessary appropriations to pay this indebtedness.

The public works of Pennsylvania were sold to the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, last week for \$7,500,000.

The Treasury Defalcation at Columbus—How it is Regarded.

To these Black Republicans who imagine it to be a party duty to screen their defaulting Treasurer Gibson, we commend the following sensible article from the Washington Union, which, being published outside of the State, we may suppose looks at the matter unbiased by personal or party feeling. It says:

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Where is the Report? Why has it been suppressed by the Governor?

The impression was general for a while, that the examination of the Treasury which Kelley's law of April 8, 1856, requires to be made between the first of September and the first of November annually, had been neglected, and that the Governor had omitted to require it to be done. Indeed, this omission was publicly admitted and justified by Mr. Denison (the Governor's special examiner) in his speech before the Defalcation meeting held in Columbus on the evening of the 18th of June. The same admission was made by the State Journal of the 20th; but in its issue of the 22d, it checked about, and has since asserted on the alleged authority of the Auditor, that the examination was not neglected, but had actually been made. Here is the Journal's language:

"At the time specified in the act for making the examination, the Governor advised the Auditor of his readiness to appoint a suitable person to aid him in making an examination of the money and books of the department, as required by law. "Now, where is the Auditor's report showing the condition of the Treasury as he found it, on personal examination? Here is the sixteenth section of the law of April 8, 1856, requiring the Treasury examination to be made: "The Auditor shall, at the time specified in the act for making the examination, the Governor advised the Auditor of his readiness to appoint a suitable person to aid him in making an examination of the money and books of the department, as required by law. "Now, where is the Auditor's report showing the condition of the Treasury as he found it, on personal examination? 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