

Preble County Democrat

L. G. GOULD, Editor.



EATON, O., SEPT. 2, 1858

Democratic Nominations.

STATISTICAL.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, THOMAS W. BARTLEY, Richland. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, J. DURBIN WAIRD, Warren. FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY, SAMUEL W. GILSON, Mahoning. FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, R. H. HENDRICKSON, Butler.

For Congress, Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

To Those Indebted. Gentlemen, we need money, and don't know but what we will be forced to have some before long. You that are indebted to us on subscription, advertising and Job Work, would confer upon us a lasting blessing by calling and "forking over" the said amount. It is not very pleasant for us to do, but actual necessity, (we had almost said desperation,) has driven us to perpetrate the act. Let us see how many will respond to our call.

Judicial Convention. The Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for this subdivision, will be held at this place on the 16th day of September A. D. 1858. It will be seen, by reference to the notice of the Central Committee contained in another column of this paper, that the Democracy of the several Townships throughout the county, are requested to meet in their respective townships on Saturday, September 11, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and select their delegates. We hope the democrats of the several Townships, will take the matter in hand, and see that the delegates are appointed in due time, so that all the Townships may be fully represented. Let every democrat consider himself a committee of one, and see that the preliminary arrangements are all perfect before the day. Attend to it gentlemen, without fail.

The Last Gun Spiked. Mr. Vallandigham addressed the Montgomery County Democratic Convention at Dayton, on Saturday last in a short speech, in the course of which he took occasion to spike the only Kansas gun left, after the following fashion. We shall publish the remarks in full in our next issue.

And now, sir, as to Kansas and her future admission into the Union:—Whichever that Territory shall present to Congress a Republican form of constitution framed by a convention assembled and acting under any valid law of her Territorial Legislature and submitted to and ratified by a fair and honest vote of the people, and shall ask admission under it she shall have my vote for immediate admission under such a constitution whether she shall have a few thousands more or less than just thirty-three thousand. (Lunatic and long continued applause.)—No sane politician, no wise statesman will ever upon a point like this, and especially just prior to a Presidential election, permit even the ghost of the "Kansas Imbroglia" to be evoked to the fore by one more shriek, from the grave, where its miserable carcass is now festering in corruption and gangrene.—Whoever Kansas shall fulfill these conditions and present herself naturally and in robes of peace and comeliness befitting a younger member of this great sisterhood of States, depend on it she will be admitted without delay or question. Practically, the question was of no importance and especially in as much as the people of Kansas having learned wisdom in the severe school of experience, would doubtless be in no haste to undertake the business of a State Government.

Another Dirty Trick. The "smut machine" announces Mr. Sloan as an "Independent Democratic Candidate." He is no such a thing.—The Register took the liberty of adding this line to Mr. Sloan's announcement. An honest man would consider this a small species of forgery, but the moral, high-minded and virtuous trio of the "smut machine," look upon it as smart! Bah, when men stoop to such meaness, they must be getting low, indeed.

Our exchanges from all parts of the Union team with articles, in relation to the Atlantic Telegraph. The success of the great achievement has given rise to unwonted enthusiasm. Every other topic seems to be forgotten for the time. Demonstrations have taken place in all our leading cities, and even the smallest villages have manifested their feelings in some appropriate way. Similar outpourings, as we doubt not, have occurred on the other side of the Atlantic. The two nations have thus at the same moment been giving utterance to kindred sentiments in different sections of the world.

The New Paris Convention. The Convention which met at New Paris last week to nominate the "Butler Pony," was not such a gathering as we expected to see, either in number or enthusiasm. There was none of that warm-hearted, cordial feeling among the outsiders, which would indicate to the close observer, that they had the least shadow of hope for success.—The speech of Campbell, as we remarked before, was the poorest attempt we ever heard him make, and was a complete failure. It fell upon the Convention like a wet blanket, while his nomination was deplored and ridiculed by such men as Capt. Walker, Brown and others of Dayton, and a few from our own County. His whole effort seemed to be to show to his constituents that he was the "Great I Am," while in Congress—that the whole federal government was centered against him, Lewis D. Campbell! But the most ridiculous part of his whole speech, was his story of a certain Southern member attempting to buy him into the Democratic party. We could hardly think that he was so infernal vain, as to suppose that even his own friends would receive such stuff with any degree of plausibility, but before he closed his three hours effort, we were fully satisfied that he expected them to gulph all his egotism and vanity down as facts and to leave the Convention under the impression that there is no other man under the broad canopy of heaven, within the ranks of the Republican party, that has stood up so manfully for their interests and rights! What a shallow pretender? What a demagogue? Two years ago, here on the Court House steps in Eaton, he declared he would "never vote for any more slave territory, or Slave States!" He made the same declaration in New Paris. Did he not vote for the Montgomery-Crittenden amendment, which admitted Kansas as a slave State, if her people said so? Why did he not explain this to his ardent Republican friends, in that Convention? Many of them expected it, and he must not think he can slip through this contest without this matter being satisfactorily explained. There are some in this county who are Republicans and not Americans, and are determined if Mr. Campbell is the Republican candidate, that he must take Republican grounds—that he must advocate their doctrine without any evasion. They will not be put off by a few meaningless resolutions, gotten up by an American, in which the word "Republican" is entirely ignored. Nor will they be satisfied with a speech that can be claimed by the American or the Republican, as the occasion may suit. This is the modus operandi he adopted two years ago, when he was beaten in the District, and if he attempts it again, he will find the true Republicans of Preble County, deserting him by the scores. No matter if the Convention did succeed in sifting him upon the District without a "platform," and have dubbed him as the "Peoples Candidate,"—all that won't do. The humbug is too transparent not to be seen. The "thinkable rigging" operation may be practiced successfully in a packed Convention, but when it comes out among the people, in the broad glare of day, the thing won't win. The resolutions have been denounced already by Republicans in this county, as unworthy of their party, and as a fraud and a cheat, gotten up by those who have no sympathy or feeling for their success. Whether all those who have been bold enough to openly express their dissatisfaction at the manner things were done up in New Paris, can be whipped in, and made to swallow the "Pony" in any shape, remains to be seen. We opine they can not.

Several weeks have passed by since an inquiry was made through the columns of the Democrat, in relation to the School funds, yet those who have had the handling of them are as silent as the grave upon the subject. If they have accounted for them, why has it not been done so publicly? There are a good many who are anxious to see the "footings up." If the report be true that one thousand has been used to keep up the "smut machine," the sooner the people are made cognizant of the fact, the better. Individually we know nothing about the funds, but it does seem a little strange, that the public demand of a matter about which so many are deeply interested, should be so tacitly treated. Let us hear from you gentlemen, and if it is "all right," we will give you the proper credit.

Next Saturday the primary election for the selection of a Black Republican county ticket comes off. Monday, between the hours of 10, and 4 o'clock, P. M. has been appointed as the day on which the funeral obsequies of the slaughtered "patriots" will take place. A general invitation is extended to mourners throughout the county. All you who have tears to shed, prepare to shed them then.

General Cass, Secretary of State, is immensely rich—worth from four to five millions of dollars. The management of vast estates is in the hands of his son-in-law, Mr. Lybrand of Detroit.

The "Fool" of the "Smut Machine"—Again. Toward the poor simpleton of the "smut machine" on Baron street, we entertain no unkind feelings, and it is with reluctance that we speak of him at all, for in doing so we are but casting pearls before swine. It wrenches a man too, to kick at nothing; and, as our lungs are rather weak at best, we would prefer not to be engaged in the business. But as he is just now attempting to put on the airs of a free man, and is striving hard to make people believe he is somebody, it becomes us to tear from his shoulders the lion's skin, and expose the uncouth ears and body of the ass that is hid beneath it.

It is well known he is a hireling, and is bound to obey his ignorant, selfish and unprincipled masters. For him to attempt to palm himself off as a writer, is preposterous; he can't do it—his mental deficiencies are too well known in this community to practice a fraud like this. His convulsive efforts, therefore, to ape the airs of a free man, and to hide his character as a slave, can deceive no one, for his awkward attempts only produce a rattle of the chains and a clanking of the fetters that bind him to the dirty work to which he has been assigned. Of course he can't help it, but it is well known he was born with a very limited quantity of brains, and his present situation is indeed a humiliating one, and should arrest the attention of some Benevolent Society, or those whose duty it is to take charge of persons whom God, in his wisdom, has afflicted with half idiocy. He is a wretched specimen of humanity—a vile scab upon society—and combines in his composition hatred, revenge, selfishness, treachery, and all that is unmanly, sordid and cowardly. His character is daguerrotypied in his face so indelibly, that no one who has given the least attention to the study of physiognomy can be mistaken in the creature. For a wise purpose the Creator provided the most venomous of the snake species with a rattle, that men might be warned of its approach and avoid its poisonous fangs; with the same humane object in view the Supreme Being stamped this things character in his face, as a warning to his fellow-men to beware of him.—But, notwithstanding the degradation of this creature, and low as he has sunk himself, it is astonishing to see with what elation he jumps at the crack of his masters whip, and permits himself to be made their cats paw. He really appears to enjoy his slavery and to hug his fetters—kisses the feet that tread him to the earth, and gloats over his efforts to blacken the characters of those who defy his malice and laugh to scorn his attempts at defamation. He is a fit scum through which his virtuous and honorable masters can vomit forth their filth against the impregnable characters of others.

We are now done with this creature, and beg the pardon of our readers for occupying the space we have in noticing him. There is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue; beyond this he has gone, in his cowardly assault upon our brother, who is not here to defend himself. Had it not been for this, we should have passed him by without this notice. We will now let him wallow in that slough of infamy to which an intelligent public opinion, always honorable and just, is certain to consign the cowardly slanderer—the pitiable wretch who knows not how to observe the common civilities and decencies of life.

We should like to know whether our Probate Judge, and a few others, have found out what kind of a speech Campbell made at New Paris, on the day of the Convention. They wanted to know if it was an "American," "Democratic" or "Republican?" Nobody there could tell, and we would like to know if they have found anybody since, who could. Report, gentlemen!

Put it to their backs.—The Washington Union says that the recent forged letter, purporting to be from the President to Mr. English, which has been copied and endorsed by the Republican press, who well knew it to be a miserable fraud, should be pinned to their backs, "that it may advertise their designs and their utter demoralization as a party. They make the most of it and of every other fraud they are trying to impose upon the country. It is evidently in their way; and we warn the Democracy by this reference to it that they have to fight an enemy, not only without the least moral restraint."

The Kansas correspondent of the N. York Herald states that the only business which is at all brisk in Kansas at this time is horse stealing. It appears that the Free State men in the neighborhood of Lawrence are becoming as much enamored of free horses as free niggers. A reverend political person, a resident of Douglas county, who commands a company of horse thieves, preaches on Sundays and steals horses on week days, has been arrested for stealing a number of horses from a pro-slavery man.

Read the correspondence from New Paris.

Facts for the People. KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That the negro slavery question in the Territories is now finally settled on the Democratic principles of popular sovereignty, the only ground upon which the Union of the States can be preserved from danger.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That Kansas is now certain to become a free State on the principle of popular sovereignty, and the doctrine of intervention by Congress, on the negro question, which has distracted the country for many years with a useless wrangle among politicians, is now overruled and it is hoped put at rest forever.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That the last plank in the platform of Black Republicanism has been swept away, and the only issue on which Whigs and Abolitionists fused, is now dead and buried.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That the plunder of the State Treasury, and the depressed interests of the people of the State, demand that the public attention should be directed to our own internal affairs—to the welfare of the white man, leaving the condition of the negro in distant countries, for, at least, a matter of secondary consideration.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That one of the living issues before the people of Ohio at this time, is whether the negro shall be admitted to the right of suffrage, and in other respects placed on an equality with the whites.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That the question is to be decided at the State election this Fall, whether the provisions of the New Constitution requiring the banks to bear an equal burden of taxation, is to be sustained and carried out or not.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That the election this Fall will determine whether justice is to be administered equally and alike between corporations and private individuals; and whether the individual rights of private property may be trampled upon, in order to uphold and make perpetual the right of corporations, and place them beyond the correcting and controlling arm of the government.—Statesman.

The Way it Works. As a great deal has been said against the sub-treasury law of last winter, in advance of its active operations, it is but fair that its opponents should know something about its workings, now that it is in force. That it will be the means of guarding the public money against all ordinary chances of defalcation, no one who is acquainted with its strict provisions can deny. It gives no opportunity for a continued speculation upon the Treasury, and puts an end at once to defalcation.

We see by the Van Wert Constitution that recently an examiner was appointed to investigate the condition of the Treasury of that county. He ransacked the books and vouchers and ascertained that about \$1800, was due from the Treasurer, and that amount should be in the safe. He then asked to count the moneys and ascertain if "all was right," but the Treasurer refused the keys, the safe was broken open, when lo! and behold eighteen cents was the sum total found, and the Treasurer was then declared defaulter to the amount of eighteen hundred dollars! So much for the working of this much abused Democratic law.—Dayton Empire

Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1858. Much has been said by the opposition, says the Darke County Democrat, about the reckless expenditures of the Government. This charge, however ingeniously gotten up, since an opportunity has been given to present the facts to the people, it has, with thousands of other falsehoods emanating from the same source and impelled by a like unwarrantable design, been consigned to the shades of infamy.

What the Republican party expected to gain by bringing such a charge at this early day in the campaign, is beyond the comprehension of any sensible man. In the first place, the charge is a wholesale falsehood; but if true, is not the Republican party responsible, they having voted for every appropriation that was made. They voted first, last and all the time for the appropriations, and now they are the first to cry out "extravagance!" This shows the extremity to which they are driven, and although a strenuous effort has been made to prejudice the people against the Administration, the facts and figures are on hand too soon to allow the speculation anticipated in this investment—not enough will be made to pay the expenses.

The regular official statement of the appropriations of the last session, of every name and description, has been made out and communicated to the Treasury Department. It is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description of expenditure and Amount. Includes items like Manufacture of arms, Pensions for the year 1858, Investigation committees, Treaty with Denmark, etc.

RECAPITULATION. To be paid from the Treasury \$67,067,762 78. Amount contained in act for collecting revenue from customs, so much being contained in the joint resolution of 14th of February, 1856, for said purpose, \$2,450,000 00.

Total amount of appropriations \$68,000,000 00. It shows that the actual ascertained appropriations of the session were \$61,617,762 78; and that the indefinite appropriations of the session are estimated to amount to about the sum of \$2,382,237 22. So that the grand total of expenditures authorized for the year 1858, payable out of the treasury, is \$68,000,000.

A bold attempt was made a few days ago, to rob the Mint at Philadelphia. Three respectable looking men, visited the Mint, and were shown through the building. Taking advantage of the momentary absence of their guide, they opened the cabinet of rare coins, with false keys, and stole several \$20 gold coins, and two \$50 gold coins, and a bar of gold valued at \$40. Two of them have been arrested, who gave their names, as Charles Mervine and Charles Morris.

The latest Mexican news shows that the civil war there raging has become much more sanguinary than any that has heretofore occurred in that country. Their battles are more closely contested, and prisoners are dealt with more harshly than heretofore.—This would seem to indicate desperation on the part of the church party, whose defeat and annihilation is again predicted. But there is not the least prospect that a stable government will succeed.

The Republican Peoples Convention. NEW PARIS, O., August 28th, '58. The great Republican Nominating Convention of the Third Congressional District of Ohio, has been held, and I suppose, being in a free country, I have a right as an idle spectator of the scenes of that Convention, to review a little its proceedings. How harmonious was the constant exclamation of the insiders, but I took the liberty to move all about, and after Mr. Chadwick of your town, made a motion that a committee on credentials be appointed, and it was voted down on the ground that none but honest men were present, a delicate mutual admiration compliment, I thought myself just as good as any one, and forthwith appointed myself a general delegate at large, and long hand reporter of the press generally. It was very harmonious, but I think the harmony had been "cut and dried" for the occasion.

First, because in our own country, a man from your town told me that there were but five who selected the delegates, but another one disputed him and said six, but the first man said he was not going to count in Captain Somebody, who came late and got the polls opened for him. That looked suspicious, though there had been "cutting under" pretty near home. One man from Dayton said the wards were "fugled" over there. I don't know what he meant but he said Campbell. The Convention was organized and Mr. Parrott from Dayton moved to appoint a committee on resolutions which should embody the great principles of the Republican party, Chadwick objected stoutly; thought their principles were known to the world—but the Convention again rapped him over the knuckles by sustaining Mr. Parrott, and I think rightly, for I don't think the world knew they had any principles.—The committee were appointed and I expected them to embody the great Republican principles of the age. I will tell you by and by how the "mountain laborer and brought forth a mouse."

The committee went out to draw on the resolutions we suppose, and we suspect drew them out of Mr. Campbell's pocket, for they were enough like his speech on their face to have been recked in the same cradle, to say the least. Then came a Resler, a person that the delegations report how they stand. All report for Campbell. He is nominated by acclamation. But in the meantime we were supposing they would adjourn for dinner and after the Committee had produced the platform of principles then the Hon. L. D. Campbell, would have been invited to have taken his stand upon it and accepted the nomination. But in this we were disappointed. A committee of six were appointed to go and lead in the "Pony," and off they went. They soon came back and the nominee took the stand, walked back and forth once or twice, stroked down his long forelock, and began. Oh what a time he had accepting that nomination, I thought he never would get it accepted. He asked nervously in the onset if there was any platform, and on being told there was none, he seemed to feel more at home. He gave us a very interesting biography of himself, of the battles, sieges, and fortunes, he had passed. We liked that part as he seldom speaks of himself, being a man of very modest pretensions, and think it must have been very interesting, especially to his Butler County friends. He thanked them for the honor conferred and said he took the standard and became the bearer of the parties who had called him.

He then spoke of that great ideal party the "peoples party" which has so long been just on the point of showing itself to the world. It was the voice of that party which had called him to take the standard and be obeyed although, he had long desired to retire to private life, for he was worn with public toils. It is a wonder he did not say something about having been Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, but he did not. But how he did pitch into the administration. He did not think Mr. Buchanan knew anything. And that "corrupt and partisan Congress," which turned him from his home, he kept on saying about that sent as though the proof of his charge was in that affair. Then he made a "financial flurry" while about government expenditures, and I actually thought he would produce a "panic." "Where has the money gone," he cried, and a certain disaffected member whispered in my ear that perhaps "Misses of N. Y." could tell something about where some of the money went. Then he told that story about the distinguished member from the South trying to buy him. He said it was last winter the fellow tried it, but I am sure I heard about that two years ago, when the whole Federal Government was trying to break him down, and when Vice President Breckinridge in accordance with that celebrated Wheatland mandate, came to interfere in regard to his election. Perhaps it was another distinguished man trying to buy him, for from his talk he keeps company with a host of distinguished men. If it is the same old customer he hangs on well, considering, as Major Downing would say. Well after his awful rebuke to that man he struck the old cold trail of that ghostly "peoples party" and affirmed again that he stood on no platform; but that was evident. He probed the old wounds of Kansas, tried to make a live issue out of her coming in, just as though anybody could suppose that she, after giving a majority of nearly 10,000 against Lecompton, was on the eve of applying to come in as a slave state.—"There he was bold. He would never vote for her to come in as a slave state, but did not state why he had once done so. He reminded me of the bold Irish soldier, who after battle when the brave warriors were recounting what they had done said, "Faith and I stepped to one of the innys and cut off his foot." "Why did you not take his head," said the general. "And sure it was off when I got to him, and so it was," said Pat. So he valiently rushes up to cut off the foot of a dead issue. He ought to be kept on the "Committee of Ways and

Means," especially the "means." I could see but two issues pointed out by his speech, one was the Kansas issue, the other that old one to be issue with every administration. Being at issue in his pleadings he was lawyer enough to stop, no charge of argumentativeness will ever be brought against him. On an "omnium gatherum" he can't be beat. The trouble seemed to be that his own men many of them could not tell whether he was trying to make a Republican, Whig, Know Nothing or Anti-Lecompton democratic speech. He was very sparing of the word Republican, and if you will come up here I will tell you of some of your boys who thought he turned a very "cold shoulder" to the Republicans. So thought some of the Dayton Republicans, who are not yet ready for that great "Peoples Party," and who wanted a Republican, not a kind of indefinite peoples candidate. This word "peoples" seems to much like dying out. Every breaking institution is sure to get "peoples" on its sign, and as the agency grows it becomes "dear peoples." Well, after this "peoples man" finished his "peoples speech" came the platform.

This was another "peoples" concern, and it slid under Mr. Campbell and under his speech as though it had been so thought some of the Dayton Republicans, who are not yet ready for that great "Peoples Party," and who wanted a Republican, not a kind of indefinite peoples candidate. This word "peoples" seems to much like dying out. Every breaking institution is sure to get "peoples" on its sign, and as the agency grows it becomes "dear peoples." Well, after this "peoples man" finished his "peoples speech" came the platform.

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A Nut Kansas Strickers. On the 16th of this month (August) Senator Douglas spoke at Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois, to an immense assembly, after which the "Ohio Platform," which he is known to approve, was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the following resolutions recently adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, furnish a common ground upon which all "peoples" can meet, and as such we recommend them to the favor of Illinois. The following significant resolutions were also adopted: Resolved, That we accept the result of the recent election in Kansas under the proposition submitted by Congress, as a satisfactory solution of the Kansas difficulty, and rejoice in the assurance which it furnishes that while the true principles of popular sovereignty have been vindicated, all causes of dissension and division in the Democratic party have been forever removed.

Bank Taxation. Whether the Banks shall pay their share of taxes according to their property, or not, is the paramount question in Ohio this fall. If Judge Bartley be re-elected the Banks will have to pay taxes like the rest of us, but if Judge Peck be elected, the law of taxing Banks will not be sustained, and the burden of their taxation will be thrown upon others. This question is understood, and is not disputed by our opponents. The Ohio Patriot says: "Although there is no Legislature to be elected this year, the question of taxing the property of Banks the same as that of individuals is practically involved in the results of the campaign.—William V. Peck, the Republican candidate for Judge, holds that a bank charter is a contract, and that banks can not be taxed otherwise than to a greater or extent than specified in the chart. Judge Peck was the banker's candidate for nomination, and through their influence he was successful before the Convention. Bankers and their friends will vote for him to a man, for the purpose of procuring a judicial decision to annul a wholesome and just law of the State. Judge Bartley, the Democrat's candidate, was declared in favor of the validity of the law, and would so decide, in all cases arising before the court, involving that issue. It may turn out that the power to annul or sustain this important act of the State Legislature to lighten the taxes of the people, and throw a greater burden on moneyed corporations will hang on the opinion of one of these two candidates. The people have a fair chance at this question. Let them decide it."

The N. Y. Evening Post, a leading Republican paper, comes out in favor of free-trade, and says the government should be supported by direct taxation. "This is more than the Democracy ever asked for. If the Republicans should ever undertake to revive the old protective tariff issue, they will find that 'Jordan is a hard road to travel'."