Auditor's Office

The Perrysburg Weekly Journal.

VOL. XV. PERRYSBURG, O., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867. NO. 20

Perrysburg Journal.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
OBLINGER & TIMMONS.

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Six months	$1 00
One year	2 00

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OBLINGER & TIMMONS,
Publishers and Proprietors.

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J. F. & S. B. PRICE,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Perrysburg, Wood County, O.

WE have large quantities of Real Estate for sale; attend to Tax-paying; also, procure Bounties and Pensions for Soldiers.
All business promptly attended to. 16

INSURE! INSURE!
INSURE WITH THE
FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

THIS Company has fairly earned the right to solicit the patronage of the citizens of this county, having paid $5,700 in Losses in the county within the last year. Rates as low as any reliable Company. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
J. A. SHANNON, Perrysburg, O.,
44 General Agent for Northwestern Ohio.

F. W. UNDERHILL & CO.
Dealers in
American & Italian Marble and Granite Stone,
No. 200, corner of Summit and Cherry, Toledo, O.
☞ Monuments furnished to order. Address by mail or otherwise. 49zz

SLEVIN & BROWN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and General Land Agents.
Land bought and sold; taxes paid; titles examined, &c. Extra bounty, local bounty, back pay, pension, etc., promptly collected and paid over.
☞ Office in the Court house, Perrysburg, Ohio. 49zz

PERRYSBURG MEAT STORE.
JOHN G. HOFFMAN
HAS removed his Meat Store to the building recently occupied by the Hardware Store, on Louisiana Avenue. An excellent quality of Meat is always kept on hand, to which he invites the attention of all lovers of a juicy Roast, or a tender Steak.
Perrysburg, November 6, 1865. 3zz

B. C. EBERLY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
PERRYSBURG, OHIO.
☞ Charges moderate, and all work warranted.
☞ Office over G. Beach's Store, on Louisiana Avenue. 46zz

J. H. REID,
Attorney-at-Law,
HAS resumed the practice of his profession, at Perrysburg, Ohio, where he will give prompt attention to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in the Bank building. 7zz

WILLIAM H. JONES. JOHN A. SHANNON
JONES & SHANNON,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
OFFICE OVER KREPS' STORE,
46zz Perrysburg, Ohio.

A. McMAHAN,
(Late Brevet-Colonel U. S. Volunteers,)
War Claim Agent
Postoffice Address—East Toledo, Ohio.

ALL Honest Claims against the Government can be collected. Many of the late officers and soldiers of the army, and also widows and heirs of deceased officers and soldiers, do not keep well informed of the laws relating to them. All claimants for whom I transact business are promptly informed, by mail, of any laws affecting them. ☞ No charge made unless claims are successfully prosecuted. 43zz

S. DAVIS,
Civil Engineer & Deputy County Surveyor,
Weston, Wood County, Ohio.
Land and Timber are getting valuable; survey while original points can be identified. 51z

GEORGE STRAIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, PERRYSBURG, O.,
WILL attend to all business confided to his care in the several Courts of Ohio. Military Claims will receive particular attention.
Also—Insurance taken at reasonable rates.
Office—New Hardware Building, up stairs, corner of Louisiana Avenue and Front street. 12z

F. & D. K. HOLLENBECK,
Perrysburg, Wood Co., O.
Attorneys-at-Law; Notaries Public; Conveyancers; Collecting Agents; Real Estate Agents;
Having large quantities of Wild Lands and many Improved Farms, for sale;
Agents to Pay Taxes, and redeem lands sold for taxes; also, to purchase lands and investigate titles.
War Claim Agents;
To procure the back pay and bounty due to relatives of deceased soldiers;
To procure pensions for those entitled to them;
To procure for soldiers liberated from prison commutation of rations while they were confined, etc., etc. 3zz

ROSS & COOK,
AGENTS FOR THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.
Of New York City.
Rates as low as any good, first-class Company. Business solicited. Office, corner of Front-street and Louisiana-avenue, Perrysburg. 29

REAL ESTATE AGENCIES.

JAS. W. ROSS, ASHER COOK, ELBERT D. ROSS
ROSS & COOK.
ABSTRACTS of TITLE.
OFFICE:
Corner Louisiana Avenue and Front Street, Perrysburg, Ohio.

WE have the only set of **Abstract Books** now in Wood County, containing a complete INDEX to all Lots and Lands therein.
☞ Certificates of Title given upon reasonable terms.
☞ Also, Agents for purchasing and selling Real Estate, getting up Tax Titles, paying Taxes, &c., &c.
Business solicited. 37zz

GEORGE WEDDELL. W. S. EBERLY
WEDDELL & EBERLY,
GENERAL LAND AGENTS,
Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio.
Will buy and sell Lands, examine titles, pay taxes, redeem Lands sold for taxes, &c., &c.
☞ Office in the Court-house. 37zz

FOR SALE,
Two Farms in Weston Tp.

THE east ½ of the northeast ¼ of section 32, and the west ½ of the northwest ¼ of section 33—160 acres; 100 acres under cultivation; good orchard, containing 160 bearing trees; good well; 50 acres good timber; 3 miles northwest of Weston.
—ALSO—
The north ½ of the southeast ¼ of section 19, containing 80 acres; 40 acres are improved; good frame house, etc.; 2½ miles south of Gilead.
Both the above Farms can be had at a bargain. For particulars, inquire of
WEDDELL & EBERLY,
Real Estate Agents, Perrysburg, O.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having established a Real Estate Agency in Perrysburg, offer for sale the following Real Estate, situated in Wood County Ohio:
6 In-lots in Perrysburg, with good House, Barn Orchard, Well, &c.—very desirable. Can be had at a bargain, and on liberal terms.
A Farm of 120 acres, in section 10, of Plain Township, under good cultivation, with 300 fruit trees, good buildings, and well drained. Two miles from Tontogany.
An Improved Farm of 160 Acres, in section 34, Plain Township; 90 acres under cultivation, and nearly all under fence; a large orchard, and good well, together with a good frame house and barn.
A Farm containing 68 Acres, in same section, all under fence mostly improved; orchard, good barn and large house, with good frame house in course of construction.
The NE. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of section 28, town 4, north of range 10 east. Good House and Orchard. All under fence.
UNIMPROVED LANDS.
E ½ se qr section 35, tp 5, range 11—80 acres.
N ½ sw qr sec 35, tp 5, range 11—80 acres.
80 Acres, in section 4, Center Township, well timbered with black walnut, white wood, &c.
80 Acres, in section 16, Liberty Township, prairie.
40 Acres, in section 16, Milton Township Lot No. 8.
80 Acres, in section 12, Henry Township timbered.
200 Acres in section 11, Portage Township; heavily timbered.
Twelve or fifteen choice TOWN LOTS, in Perrysburg.
☞ The above Real Estate will be offered a low rates, on terms to suit the purchaser.
SLEVIN & BROWN,
4 Real Estate Agents, Perrysburg, O.

Desirable Farm for Sale.

We have for sale, the excellent farm of Gen. D. W. Day, near Bowling Green, consisting of 240 acres, nearly all under fence, over 100 acres under cultivation, good buildings, good orchard, thoroughly ditched; and is in every view a first-class farm, in the best of condition. Price low and terms easy.
ROSS & COOK.

FOR SALE.
FOUR desirable residences in Perrysburg. Price ranging from $1,200 to $1,800; for sale by ROSS & COOK.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

For Sale, cheap, in prompt pay or in payments, a new dwelling-house and lot, 110 feet front and 133 feet rear, of in-lots Nos. 393 and 400, Perrysburg, Ohio.
40 acres of land, n ½ of e ½ of nw qr, sec 28, in Perrysburg, good log dwelling house, and other improvements. $650, prompt pay, or $700 in payments.
160 acres of land for sale cheap, in Warren county, Illinois.
In-lots Nos. 35 and 36 for sale in Philipps' addition to Toledo, Ohio; at a bargain, in payments if desired.
Also, a business lot in Des Moines, Iowa—low.
80 acres, n ½ se qr sec 21, Middleton, good land, at $10 per acre in payments.
80 acres, n ½ ne qr sec 36, Webster, ditching paid for, at $10 per acre in payments.
160 acres, nw qr sec 29, in Portage, good land, at $6 per acre in payments.
80 acres, w ½ sw qr sec 27, in Lake, at a low figure.
80 acres, w ½ sw qr sec 5, town 3, range 10, in Henry, at $3 per acre.
A number of fine in-lots for sale cheap in Perrysburg.
Desirable lands in Laporte and Steuben Co's, Ind., for sale at a bargain.
300 acres of tax title lands, in Wood County, for sale cheap.
I will show my lands with pleasure, and in selling, will make payments to suit.
J. RICKETTS.
Perrysburg, February 8, 1867. 41zz

BENTON'S
PINE TREE
TAR TROCHES,

For the Immediate Relief and Speedy Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Tickling in the Throat, Catarrh, etc., etc., etc.

RELIEF OBTAINED IN FIVE MINUTES.

PUBLIC Speakers and Singers will find these Troches invaluable for strengthening and clearing the voice, and allaying all irritation of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes incident to vocal exertion. As they contain no Opium or anything in the least injurious to the most delicate constitution, they can be taken as freely as necessary. Slight Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, which readily yield to the Pine Tree Tar Troches, should be checked immediately, and before the inflammation reaches the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, which would produce Bronchitis and Consumption. The valuable medicinal properties of the Tar of the White Pine Tree are almost universally known, and is regarded as one of the best remedies for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. It soothes and allays all irritation, reduces inflammation, and has a peculiar and marked beneficial effect on the Organs of Respiration. The White Pine Tar, when refined, possesses these valuable properties in the highest degree, and has been combined with other valuable ingredients to form the elegant and convenient preparation, known as "BENTON'S PINE TREE TAR TROCHES."
Observe the fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature on the wrapper of each box, without which it cannot be genuine.
Benton's Pine Tree Tar Troches are prepared only by
C. O. BENTON, Chemist and Druggist, 139 and 141 Detroit-street, Cleveland, O.

For Sale by all Druggists.
Price—25 Cents. 4zz

The Castalian Fount.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

"ALL MEN ARE CREATED FREE AND EQUAL."

Courage, Oh, my rising brother,
Wearied patience worketh faith;
Not a day but brings another
"Bow of promise," to your race,
Courage, see, the "car of progress"
Wheels you proudly to your place.

Lo! the Almighty God is bending,
Stooping downward with the prize;
Lo! the Heavens above are rending,
Lift, I say, your weary eyes,
See the arm of God extended
With the help which man denies.

Yours has been no equal warfare—
Might ne'er grappled fair with *Right;*
Right you are, God knows it;—therefore
Rise, and greet the morning light.
Back into primeval darkness
Flies, with broken wing, your night.

Hark! the tramp of God is sounding,
"'Tis enough, come ye up higher!"
From your broken fetters bounding,
Rise and strike your blood-won lyre.
Tune it to a glorious anthem,
Unto Moses' song aspire.

From the dead land of your sorrows,
From the red sea of your tears,
From oppressions darkest horrors,
From its graves, its crimes, its fears,
You are coming, coming, coming,
Rising with the rising years.

Murmur not, although but slowly
Grinds Jehovah's mill; Progression
Leave the "flesh-pots," quickly, wholly,
Learn of Israel that lesson,
Forward! ransomed army, forward!
Forward! Freedom's long procession.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

I SAID I WOULD DO IT.

I said I would do it, and did;
Said I would "chew" nevermore,
And the wad in my mouth, or quid,
Went spinning along the floor;

I thought the fumes of tobacco,
That poison the wholesome air,
From the thousand human chimneys,
Now puffing it everywhere,

Was a nuisance; and I said so—
I pledge you my word I did—
And I took my last Havana,
And hurled it after the quid.

Now, how do you think I manage
To keep from breaking my vow?
Just drop your cigar, and listen
While I'm telling you how:

Whenever I feel like smoking—
Whenever I want a "chew"—
I put my hand in my pocket,
And that's about all I do.

For bread I find plenty of money,
And money I find for meat;
Money I find for every thing
My family wants to eat.

And money, too, for the *printer*,
(He wants a little, you know,)
Then stop your puffing and chewing,
And pay him the bill you owe.

The Campaign.

HAYES ON THURMAN.

General HAYES made a speech at Hamilton, in which he referred to Judge THURMAN's Waverly speech, and exposed the inconsistent record of the Democratic candidate for Governor. General HAYES said:

This is the first canvass since the war in which any candidate for an important office in this State has placed his claims to preferment upon such grounds as those now taken by Judge Thurman. In 1865, the party with which the Judge is acting with that "discretion" which is "the better part of valor," nominated for Governor General Morgan, who could (it is well known) show claims to the title of War Democrat. In 1866, the same party placed at the head of its ticket General Ben. LeFevre, a popular gentleman who had belonged to the Union army during almost the whole of the war. But on the 8th of January last the State Convention of this party, for some reason which is not necessary now to discuss, adopted a change of policy. The permanent Chairman of the Convention was Mr. Pendleton, the destined candidate of the Peace Democracy for President, the most conspicuous and most consistent adversary in the North, of the war for the Union, was the leading and the most active manager of the Convention, and was the architect of its platform. The nomination of Judge Thurman, and the proceedings and the organization of the Convention were evidently intended to place again in the ascendency, that wing of the Democratic party which has been under a cloud ever since Lee surrendered to Grant. That Convention gave notice that hereafter in Ohio, the Democratic wagon was to be driven by peace Democrats, and that war Democrats were to take back seats.

Now, how does Judge Thurman defend his anti-war record? He deliberately, and in strong language, makes charges of the gravest character against the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and against the loyal people who sustained it. He says:

"Indeed, it is but truth to assert that there is scarcely a provision of the Constitution that has not, within the last six years, been shamelessly and needlessly trampled under foot, and that is not at this day, yet more shamelessly and more needlessly violated. * * * From the moment, I say, that these enemies of our Government obtained the ascendency, and imposed their will upon our rulers, this country has seen little else than woe.

"It was owing to the machinations of this faction that disunion and civil war were not peaceably averted; it was to their machinations that we owe the prolongation of the war two years longer than it would otherwise have lasted; it is owing to them that the Union was not completely restored as soon as peace was achieved; and they are the men who, with diabolical ingenuity, add, every day, some new element of discord to aggravate our unsettled and dangerous condition, and to menace us with a future of anarchy or despotism.

"They overwhelm with abuse and ridicule every man who, before the war, sought to preserve the Union by peaceful means; they hunted down, as far as they were able, every General of the war, however meritorious, who refused to become their servile partisan; they deprived McClellan of his command because, after South Mountain and Antietam, it was plain that peace could be speedily obtained on the basis of the Constitution and Union of our fathers, and because he was in favor of thus obtaining it; they converted the war from what the President and Congress at the outset declared it to be—a war to preserve the Union and the Constitution—into a war for the enfranchisement of negroes and the perpetuation of the power of a party."

After repeating a long catalogue of crimes against the Constitution, against the rights of citizens, committed by the party which supported the war—statements identical in substance, and very nearly identical in language, with those which he was in the habit of making while the war was still raging—he proceeds to quote long extracts from newspaper correspondents and others tending to show that the abolition of slavery in Hayti, in Jamaica, and in other countries, has proved injurious to the emancipated slaves and ruinous to the country in which they were set free. Some of these extracts are very familiar to the public. They have been for many years on duty in the mouths of men who were engaged in the task of defending slavery and the aggressions of the slaveholders.

I do not propose this evening to notice in detail the charges made by Judge Thurman. I take the broad ground that if they were all as true as Judge Thurman professes to believe them to be, they would furnish no justification to the men who, during the great struggle for the nation's life, opposed the war.

The war of the rebellion was no common war. It was not a war to settle a disputed boundary, or to vindicate the invaded rights of individual American citizens. Wars for such purposes are, unfortunately, sometimes necessary, and impose important duties upon every man who owes allegiance to the Government. But the great civil war in which we were lately engaged was a war of much higher significance. It involved the existence of our Government, of our nationality, and the interest of free institutions all over the world. In the language of Douglas, "it was a question of country or no country; of Government or no Government; and hence it became the imperative duty of every Union man, every friend of Constitutional liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its Government and flag." In the words of Abraham Lincoln it was "a war testing the question whether any Government of the people by the people and for the people, could long endure."

I will not consume the time of a patriotic audience inquiring as to the duties of citizens and of public men in such a war. I will merely ask your attention to the consideration of an authority, sufficiently commanding for my present purpose, as to the duty of public men when the nation is engaged in an ordinary war. In the year 1846, the United States became involved in a war with Mexico, mainly owing to a dispute on a question of boundary. Several members of the Thirty-ninth Congress, in debates as to the origin and grounds of the war, threw the blame of the war on President Polk. The friends of the Administration replied to them. A distinguished member of the House of Representatives, from Ohio, took part in the debate of the 14th and 15th days of May, 1846, and what is said is reported in the Congressional Globe containing the official report of the proceedings of Congress in those days. Among other things he said:

"Different opinions may be entertained as to what has produced this war. In the judgment of some, our own Government may be to blame. But this is not the time to be finding fault with it. It is not in a crisis like this that such a judgment should be pronounced. It is not in the very beginning of a contest with an enemy that we should lessen our own moral force. It is no time now to tell the world that we are the aggressors. Success in war does not depend on arms alone in this age of the world. We have other enemies, and powerful enemies, too, besides the Mexicans—enemies who will gladly seize on everything that seems to put us in the wrong. We must not furnish them with arguments against us, arguments that would derive their chief weight from being first uttered by us. Above all, we must not dishearten our own people, and exalt the spirits of our foes. We must increase, not diminish the ardor of our people.

"Will there be found any among us seeking to make a paltry party capital by throwing the blame of the war upon the President? Will the scenes of 1812, '13 and '14 be revived, and an attempt again be made to try, judge and condemn an Administration in the midst of war, on the charge that on it, and not on the enemy, rests the responsibility of producing the war? We hope not; we believe not. We trust that these lessons of experience have not been taught in vain."

Alluding to the speech of one of his colleagues, in opposition to the conduct of President Polk, the gentleman from whom I am quoting also said:

"Could the voice of their Representative have reached their homes, instead of hearing him vindicate his country from the charge of being the aggressor in the conflict, they would have heard him loudly accuse its President of having wantonly and wickedly produced the war; instead of hearing him speak of it as a contest in defense of our rights, they would have him denounce it as a war of aggrandizement and plunder on our part; instead of hearing him treat it as a struggle forced upon us against our will, they would have heard him declare it a war unconstitutionally made by our Chief Magistrate; instead of hearing him maintain that justice is upon the side of his own nation, they would have heard him affirm and repeat that she is prosecuting an unrighteous, unholy and damnable war; instead of hearing him utter words of encouragement to the volunteer, they would have heard him describe the scene of action as a vast charnel-house of death; instead of hearing him anticipate triumphant results, they would have heard him dwell on the cost of war, the destruction of commerce, and yet more deplorable destruction of life. True, they would have heard him loudly declare that he would support this country, right or wrong; but coming as the declaration did in the midst of assaults upon his own Government—argument against his country's claims, they would have stood amazed at such support.

"Mr. Chairman, I did sincerely hope when I saw the declaration of the existence of war adopted by a vote of 137 to 14 in this House, and 40 to 2 in the Senate, that we should be spared a recurrence of the disgraceful scenes of the late war. I did hope that the 'peace party' men of that day would have no imitators now."

The distinguished member of Congress who made the speech from which these quotations are taken, is the present candidate for Governor of Ohio, Judge Thurman. Now although the war of the rebellion involved such vital interest—interest in comparison with which the issues in the war with Mexico sink into significance, I am yet so charitable as to be willing that the people of Ohio should apply to the conduct of Judge Thurman during the war for the Union the same rule which he lay down as to the duty of public men twenty-one years ago, during the war with Mexico. Many of us were just beginning our political education when Judge Thurman taught these doctrines. And when we went forth to do battle for our country in the war of the rebellion, in the language of Judge Thurman, we "did sincerely hope that we should be spared a recurrence of the disgraceful scenes of the late war." We "did hope that the 'peace party' men of that day, would have no imitators now." But unhappily for our country, we are deceived; there were those who sought "to make a little paltry capital by throwing the blame of the war on the President." Judge Thurman must therefore not complain if we ask the people of Ohio to judge him out of his own mouth, and administer to him a good strong dose of his own medicine.

Judge Thurman says that "the old Whig party became disorganized by *the poison of Abolitionism*, and it became changed from a great national and Union-preserving party, into a great sectional and Union-destroying organization." Judge Thurman fixed no point of time at which "the old Whig party became a Union-destroying organization," but as he more than once designates "the past six years" as the period during which "the enemies of our Government," as he chooses to call his political adversaries, have been in power, I suppose it is fair to assume that he means to charge that Mr. Lincoln and his supporters had been "changed into a great sectional and Union-destroying organization by 'poison of Abolitionism' as long as the Presidential election of 1860."

Now I submit that there was nothing in the Abolitionism of Mr. Lincoln, or of his supporters, which warrants Judge Thurman in calling them "a Union-destroying organization," and "the enemies of our Government." I submit further, that there was nothing in Mr. Lincoln's Abolitionism that justifies Judge Thurman and the peace Democracy in their hostility to the war. What was Mr. Lincoln's Abolitionism? What issue was there between him and the slaveholders? Mr. Lincoln was opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories. The slaveholders insisted that they had the same right to carry into the Territories slave property, that a citizen of a free State had to take his property into the Territories. That to deny the slaveholder this right was to deny the slave States equality of rights with the free States. On this, as the main issue, the election of 1860 turned. The Democracy, North and South, call Mr. Lincoln's doctrine Abolitionism, and his supporters Abolitionists. Even if it is Abolitionism, there is good authority for the doctrine. Turning over the Congressional Globe the other day, I read on page 191, the second session of the Twenty-ninth Congress, these sentences:

"Why, then, does the North insist on opposing the extension of slavery? I answer:

"Because, first, as the municipal Legislature of Territories, it is the duty of Congress to promote their interest. The people of the free States think, whether erroneously or not, that it is for the interest of any country that slavery be prohibited; and thinking so, we, as the legislative power over the Territories, deem it our duty, where it can be done without too great a sacrifice, to exclude slavery from them.

"Another reason: That Congress is the National Legislature, and, therefore, must look to the national interest; and as the strength and prosperity of the nation is composed of the strength and prosperity of its parts, it is a duty of Congress—no insuperable obstacle standing in the way—to pursue such a course of policy as shall strengthen, in the greatest degree, the United States; and believing that free territory would be more populous, wealthy, abundant in resources and everything that makes great a nation, it is for the national interest to have as much free territory as possible, compatible with the existence of the Union.

"Third reason is that, in the opinion of the North, it is inconsistent with the genius of our institutions and injurious to the character of the United States to extend slavery. Where it exists let it exist, says the North; but do not extend it by the action of the General Government, and convert what are now free States into slave territory, and especially when the only probable means of our acquiring foreign territory is by arms.

"There is another reason yet, viz: Because of the States erected out of territory acquired subsequently to the formation of the Constitution, six are slave States, to-wit: Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri; and but one (Iowa) is free. And yet gentlemen talk about the South having lost by the Missouri Compromise, and the North being the gainer. We do not think so at the North.

"The last reason that I shall mention why this opposition to the extension of slavery exists in the North is, that no limit can be seen to the extension of slave territory if such an interdict is not interposed. We cannot acquire free territory."

This extract contains a fair statement of the grounds on which Mr. Lincoln was elected President. I suspect, however, that a great many of Judge Thurman's political friends were in the habit of calling it Abolitionism. Whether it is sound doctrine or not, it is part of a speech made by Judge Thurman in Congress, on the 15th of January, 1847. The Judge had been voting for the Wilmot proviso, I know not how many times, when a Southern Democrat, Mr. Leak, of Virginia, taunted him and other Democrats of his school with 'belonging to a set of scurvy politicians, who were courting the votes of the Abolitionists," and Judge Thurman, in reply, made the good Free-soil, or, if you prefer it, the good Abolition speech from which I have quoted.

Perhaps some friend of Judge Thurman will suggest that this Free-soil doctrine is not the very poison of Abolitionism, to which such dire consequences are attributable in his Waverly speech. Well, what other doctrine or sentiment did Mr. Lincoln entertain on this subject? I know he said, "I was always anti-slavery;" "slavery is wrong, or nothing is wrong;" "no man has a right to eat his bread in the sweat of another man's brow." But is there anything very dangerous in these ideas? If you will look up an old file of some Democratic newspaper, you will find, in the proceedings of the Ohio Democratic State Convention of January 8, 1848, this resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the people of Ohio now, as they always have done, look upon the institution of slavery, in any part of the Union, as an evil, and unfavorable to the full developement of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that entertaining these sentiments they will feel it to be their duty to use all power consistent with the national compact to prevent its increase, to mitigate and finally to eradicate the evil."

Certainly, this is indeed "the poison of Abolitionism." At the South it was known as the Abolition plank of the Free-soil Democracy of Ohio. According to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of January 10, 1848, it was first introduced into a Democratic Convention by "Mr. Thurman, of Ross!"

Now, when a gentleman in whose record are found such tracks as these, talks violently of the "poison of Abolitionism," and speaks of Abolitionists as persons who are necessarily "enemies of our government;" one naturally seeks for some explanation of such singular conduct. I know of nothing which explains it better than a saying of General Benjamin F. Butler, at the Charleston Convention. According to Mr. Halstead, of the *Commercial*, General Butler said "that Free soilism among Northern Democrats was a sort of political measles from which many never entirely recovered." The effects we all know of measles among children, are often much worse than the disease itself. The sight and hearing of children are often impaired, so that they never afterward see clearly or hear distinctly, but they always have a horror to the disease.

Now, if in the Waverly speech, we find that my friend Judge Thurman is horribly afraid of Abolitionism, and makes statements to the awful things it has done, which nobody else has seen or heard of, we must have the charity to remember the fact that, during three or four years the Judge suffered from a violent and protracted attack of political Free-soil measles, from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered.

The truth of this whole matter I suppose to be this. In 1847 and 1848 the great body of the people of Ohio concurred in the views of Judge Thurman on the subject of slavery, as set forth in his free-soil speech and his anti-slavery resolution. They also agreed with him in his speech in 1846 on the duty of the citizen in time of war, in case the war was of a character which imperiled the national safety. Since then Judge Thurman has changed. From being a war Democrat of the Jackson school, he has become a peace Democrat of the Calhoun school. But the people of Ohio still hold to the old opinions. Judge Thurman saw or thought he saw "new lights, and turned a sharp corner," but the people not seeing the new lights also, have kept straight on in the old paths. Under these circumstances, I submit that, whatever others may say, it is not for Judge Thurman to charge Mr. Lincoln and his supporters with having been changed into "enemies of our government" by "the poison of Abolitionism." If that sort of poison has been poured into the public mind, Judge Thurman's record tells us that one of the most prominent gentlemen who engaged in that work is now the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

OHIO.

The Ohio campaign has commenced in earnest. Both parties are working as if both had hopes of success. The hope of the Copperheads is in Republican discords. The hope of the Republicans is in the justice of their cause, and in hard work. The live men of both parties are in the front rank, and the trimmers and twaddlers are pushed to the rear with the baggage. Therefore the victory, whoever may win it, will mean something. It is just one of those fights that the huckster politicians dread, and that honest men of all parties welcome. Instead of a mere wrangle for the spoils, it is a battle of ideas.

The live men of the opposition party—whether called Democratic, Conservative, or by any other name, matters little—are the Copperheads. They are the real life and soul of the party. They have ideas, and they stick to them, while other Conservatives palter and truckle and cheat to get office. Copperheadism is the life and soul of Democracy or Conservatism at the North, just as rebelism is the life of the opposition at the South. Men like Thurman, Vallandigham and Pendleton are leaders in the Democratic host because they are more bold than others, more logical and consistent in avowing purposes and advocating ideas privately held by the great majority of Democratic or Conservative voters. They opposed the war, sympathized with the rebels, did what they could to defeat the government, refuse to accept the results of the war, resist all reconstruction not based upon rebel supremacy at the South, and are fighting for such a reaction as will put out of power those who opposed the rebellion, and bring back to power those who rebelled or sympathized with rebellion. However much we may detest the cause in which those men are engaged; however intensely we may hate that treachery to the country which had neither "loyalty to a State" as its excuse, nor the merit of bravery in the field as its palliation; however keenly we may remember that the stabs in the back dealt by these men did more than open rebellion to prolong the war, and cost us the lives of many thousands of our bravest and best; it must yet be admitted that the Copperhead has the merit of frankness and consistency, and, "finding in the lowest depths a deeper still," he can point with just scorn to the truckling cowards who became Union men or war Democrats merely for offices or contracts, and who having pretended to support the war while it lasted are now as noisy as he in trying to cheat the country of its legitimate results. For these men, the peace Democrat has a perfect right to feel unmeasured contempt, and, now that the war is over and the mass of the Democratic voters feel more free to express the sentiments, which they have all the time cherished, they honor as their true representatives and leaders, not the hucksters but the open and thorough-paced Copperheads. Accordingly, hoping to carry the State, the Ohio Democrats nominated Allen G. Thurman for Governor, and call Vallandigham and Pendleton to the front as his chief supporters, while the dodgers who have been passing themselves for war Democrats or Johnson Conservatives have been sent back with the baggage and the sutler's wagons where they belong. The Ohio Copperheads have no idea of fighting for a barren victory in the election of men who believe in nothing and care for nothing but the spoils. They fight to reverse the verdict of the war. Their victory, if they win one, will be a victory of those who have worn the gray uniform ever since 1861.

With the Republican party the contest has been made still more clearly one of ideas. For a long time the party in Ohio has been smothered under the counsels of those politicians who worship success, and care more for offices than for principles. Ohio is so prolific in great men, and her great men are so prolific in ambition, that the party has suffered and still suffers greatly from their struggles to control it. Questions of principle have been avoided by the managing politicians, and it was therefore with some surprise that we learned that Ohio had at length cut loose from these counsels of questionable policy, and planted herself upon the doctrine of equal rights. The last State Legislature adopted an amendment granting impartial suffrage, which has now to be submitted to the people, and the Republicans at their State Convention not only adopted it in principle, but selected candidates who are now making the contest squarely upon that issue. No doubt this manly avowal of ideas which Ohio Republicans have privately accepted in a timid and cat-footed fashion for some years may cost them some votes. It always does cost votes when a party follows public opinion instead of leading it. Ohio has a host of people who were born, or whose ancestors were born, in the belief that their manhood would be compromised by admitting the manhood of a "nigger." To emphasize the distinction between themselves and the brute creation, this class of people always feel the need of something that they can trample upon as an inferior race. The timidity of Ohio politicians has prevented these people from being enlightened by argument, or shamed out of their contemptible prejudices by ridicule; the discussion of the dangerous subject has been greatly deprecated, and the consequence is that the Ohio Republicans have now a work to accomplish within two months, in educating and informing public opinion, which ought to have been thoroughly accomplished years ago. Undoubtedly, the negro suffrage issue will lose the party the votes of many whose Republicanism has not been based upon reasoning or convictions of duty. It "risks something," as the politicians say—as if anything worth having or doing was ever gained or accomplished without risk. But Ohio is a glorious State in her school system, and her people are in the front ranks in point of general intelligence; they have not been ignorant of the march of events within the past two years, and we have faith that the logic of events has not failed to produce its impression upon their minds. They have seen Tennessee saved, Louisiana revolutionized, and the whole South well nigh regenerated by negro suffrage. Without equal suffrage, rebelism defied the nation. They cannot but feel that the measure which has proved necessary for the establishment of loyal governments at the South ought no longer to be resisted by the loyal people of the North. They cannot but see that they are determining by their votes not their own future, for the practical effect of negro suffrage in Ohio will be inconsiderable, but the future and the fate of the Southern loyalists, whose only hope is the support of the loyal North to the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Every vote cast against equal suffrage in Ohio is a vote to throw back the South into the dismal past, and put her loyal men at the mercy of rebels; it is a vote for the New Orleans of Monroe and the massacre, instead of the New Orleans of Sheridan and Flanders. The people of Ohio are intelligent and loyal. The result cannot be doubtful. Whenever hitherto the welfare of the country has depended upon their votes they have done grandly. We trust their proud record will not now be stained by a rebel victory.

For, in plain truth, it is a square fight between those who want this nation regenerated and those who do not; between those who justify the war and rejoice in its results and those who denounce the war and curse its results; between those who believed in emancipation and those who resisted it; between those who want the national debt repudiated and those who want it paid; between those who fought in blue and those who fought in gray. If Thurman triumphs in Ohio, John Morgan has carried the State. If Thurman triumphs, Ohio surrenders to Kentucky. If Thurman triumphs, the tens of thousands of brave men who have gone to patriot graves from that State have fought and died in vain. It is not a question of men, nor yet altogether of measures. The idea of the rebellion, logical in its purposes and sympathies and reasonings, stands face to face with the idea of loyalty, with its natural and inevitable results. And the victory of Hayes will be not only a victory of truth over error, of equal suffrage over caste, but of loyal regeneration over rebel reaction, of the cause that Stanton and Sheridan represent over the forces led by Johnson and Vallandigham. John Morgan could not conquer Ohio in 1863. We doubt if his friends can conquer it in 1867.

Selected Miscellany.

Dangerous Paper.

There is a great difference in the combustibility of common paper. Enameled card paper, on account of its compact body and the presence of mineral matter, white lead or baryter, is quite disinclined to burn; in fact, some kinds are practically fireproof. White writing and printing paper can seldom be lighted by a spark; and when ignited by a flame it requires dexterity to keep it burning. On the other hand, there is a common reddish-yellow paper, which in some circumstances is as dangerous as gunpowder. It takes fire by the smallest spark, and burns like tinder; when once lighted, if left alone, it is sure to be consumed completely. All the yellow and buff paper which I have tested, out of which envelopes are made, partakes more or less of the same character. I have no doubt that such paper has been the occasion of some of the fires which have been otherwise unexplained, such as the fires in paper warehouses and offices of professional men. A spark of fire, or the stump of a lighted cigar, falling in a waste basket containing yellow envelopes with other kind of paper, would have a good chance of setting the whole on fire.
—*Professor Seeley.*

The Great Tunnel.

The cutting of the tunnel through the crest of the Sierra Nevada mountain chain, has generally been looked upon as a three years' job, but the enterprising Californians made the attack at both ends, and then sunk a shaft in the middle down to the level of the grade, and worked both ways. The total length is sixteen hundred feet; cut through solid rock. Operations were begun in September, and since last June the rate of progress has been nearly forty feet per week. The 15th instant is the date fixed for the passage of the first locomotive. The rails are now being laid on the easterly slope, where twenty miles of the road is graded. It is confidently expected that the road will be completed to the Nevada line by September next, and there are no serious obstacles to overcome for many miles beyond. The Californians feel sure of reaching Salt Lake before the eastern division of the great work gets there.

Confessed More than He Intended.

Mark Twain tells the following funny incident:

"Why, Captain, you appear to have a very bad cold."

"Yes, madam," said the Captain, who is fond of working in his garden early in the morning, in his shirt sleeves; "I suppose I deserve it. I caught it while breaking the Seventh Commandment, last Sunday."

The party, male and female, started, and looked blank; and then the lady who brought out the remark said, as well as a choking fit of laughter would let her:

"Well, upon my word, Captain, considering the unusual circumstances of the case, and your present surroundings, it was hardly necessary for you to enter so much into particulars."

When the innocent Captain got home, he found, to his amazement, that the Seventh Commandment does not say, "Thou shalt remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy."

A JOKE FOR ROOSTERS.—A good story is related of Miss C——, a laughter-loving, good-natured country lass, who was spending the afternoon with a neighbor; and during supper, the conversation turned on hens, eggs, etc., during which, Miss C—— observed "that their hens did not lay hardly any eggs, and she could not give any reason for it." "Why," observed Mr. P——, "my hens lay very well; I go out among them almost every day, and get eggs." "My gracious!" was the instant rejoinder; "I wish you could come and run with our hens a spell. I'm sure father would pay you well for your trouble."

WHEN is it useless to try to borrow a book? When it is lent.