

Dayton Daily Empire

DAVID CLARK, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Friday Evening, July 28, 1859.

Democratic State Ticket

FOR GOVERNOR,

RUFUS P. BANNERY, of Cuyahoga County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,

HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield Co.

ADVISOR OF STATE,

G. VOLNEY DUNSKY, of Miami County.

TRUSTEE OF STATE,

WILLIAM BUSHELLIN, of Richland Co.

REGISTRAR OF STATE,

JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington Co.

COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,

CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison Co.

EX-Reading Master on Every Page, &c.

For Locals, Telegraph, and other

makers of interest and information, see

First and Fourth Pages.

The Armistice.

It is highly probable that those who aver

that the Allies have made a "very great

mistake" in signing "the armistice," are not

in possession of all the facts and circum-

stances attending that unexpected and ex-

traordinary affair. Succeeding developments

may tend to throw some light upon the

performance, whether it will display the

wisdom or folly of Napoleon and the

Allies, remains to be seen. Until such time,

we decline swelling the lists of those who

are "wise above what is written."

Gholson and Giddings.

The position of Gholson seems destined to

remain a mystery, both to his friends and

his political enemies. There are more con-

flicting statements about his political faith,

than any other candidate upon either ticket.

The Ashtabula Sentinel—Giddings' organ

soon after the Republican Convention, said

that no other objection was offered to Judge

Swan than his decision in the Fugitive Slave

case. It also stated, that the friends of

Judge Gholson asked his nomination be-

cause he was devoted to the very principles

Judge Swan discarded. As a proof that

Gholson's sentiments on the slavery question

were orthodox, the Samuel made a state-

ment, that it was because he believed his

slaves had been endowed by their Creator

with the right to liberty, that he emancipated

them and came to Ohio with them.

Now the simple truth about the matter is,

that he did not emancipate his slaves at all,

but upon his departure from the South to

the North, he put them on the block

at public auction. Instead

of this, by his acts, that he was con-

sciously opposed to the debaseable insti-

tution, as was claimed by the Oberlin school,

he has shown himself to be a slave-holder

and slave tender, of the most reprehensible

character.

The Memphis Avalanche, with other

Southern papers, and his own son, (who is

presumed to have a knowledge of his fa-

ther's opinions,) hold him up in this light. The

charter has never been denied by himself

or friends, either formally or informally. The

Western Reserve Abolitionists, by their un-

easiness, show that they have reason to be

lieve it to be true. The Republican party,

which is always charging inconsistencies

upon us, thus finds itself in a very undesira-

ble position. With all their denunciations

of slavery and boasted desire for negro-

emancipation, they are running upon the

chet- a pro-slavery Southerner. After hav-

ing discarded Judge Swan, because he would

not condescend to further their views, they

now nominate in his place a man ten times more

in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law than he

ever was. He does not merely take the ju-

st and conservative view of the subject held

by the Democratic party, but he is an actu-

al trader in human flesh. He is one of those

demons in human form, which Giddings re-

gards with holy horror, and shuns as though

they were infected with a pestilence.

Oberlin is already growing restless. In-

tilizations are being thrown out that without

Gholson comes out openly and sells himself

to them body and soul, they will repudiate

him. This is the only course left for them

to pursue. It would be a charming piece of

coercion, for them to help to efface, a man

whose views are in direct antagonism to the

opinions which are the life of their wing of

the Republican party. They declare that it

is for principles and not men that they are

struggling, and positively refuse to support

Gholson, if he does not distinctly affirm

his hatred of the Fugitive Slave Law. On

the other hand, the more conservative portion

of the party in the southern part of the

State, are quite willing to accept him as he

is, and would never consent to his sacrifice

for the purpose of pleasing the ultra Abo-

litionists.

When Stephen A. Douglas passed

through this city a few weeks ago, he was

surrounded at the depot by a crowd of eager

spectators, when a tall, lank, lean individual,

apparently from the rural districts, edged

his way up to where he was standing, and

saluted him with a tremendous slap upon

the shoulder, said:

"You are Douglas, ain't you?"

"Yes, sir," answered Douglas, smiling.

"The Little Giant?"

"Oh, yes; they call me all kinds of names."

Here the interrogator stood awhile gazing

at him with the intensest curiosity, and at

last remarked:

"You had a pretty hard race of it in Illi-

nois, hadn't you?"

"was a pretty snug fight," replied the

Giant, evidently amused; "there was

a powerful combination against us."

"They couldn't beat you, though."

"My friend," said Dougles with an energy

and an emphasis which forced conviction

upon the minds of all around him, and ef-

fectually silenced his inquisitor, "I can't be

boast for anything."

Every one who heard the remark was

deeply impressed with the determination and

self-assurance of this wonderful man.

A MAX MURKIN—James Pieron was

passing the house of Jacob Welsh, who lives

on the National Road, east of the toll gate,

at the corner of Main and Ludlow streets,

when he saw a large crowd of people

gathered around the house.

"What's the trouble?" he asked.

"There's a man here who wants to speak to

you," said Pieron.

"Who is it?"

"It's Mr. Welsh."

"What's the trouble?"

"He wants to speak to you."

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