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J. D. MOUDY, Proprietor.

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## Selected Poetry.

**Pledge Me Not With Wine.**  
BY JOHN F. MOUDY.  
Oh, pledge me not with wine, dear love,  
I shrink from its ruddy glow;  
And white and cold, a deadly fear  
Drops into my heart like snow.  
Oh, pledge me not with wine, dear love!  
I count the beats of a broken heart—  
I see a desolate home.  
Oh, pledge me not with wine, dear love,  
I shiver with icy dread;  
Each drop to me is a tear of blood  
That sorrowful eyes have shed.  
I have a picture laid away  
Under the dust of years;  
Come look on it, and your heart will break,  
Like a summer cloud, in tears.  
Night, and a storm of autumn sleek—  
A heart without fire or light—  
A woman—an angry man—a door  
That opens into the night.  
Hot lips that cling to the crazy latch,  
Lips rigid and white with pain—  
A curse—a blow—and a wailing babe  
Born, out in the wind and rain.  
A woman dead with her long, loose hair,  
Skewed wet in the weeping storm,  
And her pallid arms half fallen back  
From a baby's wren form.  
A woman dead in the pitiless storm;  
And, sparkling on the sand,  
Dear God! a golden marriage ring,  
Dropped loose from her wasted hand.  
A white moon striving through broken clouds,  
A horrified man at prayer—  
The cry of a passionate heart's remorse,  
And a passionate heart's despair.  
This is the picture laid away  
Under the dust of years;  
For this does the red wine look to me  
The flowing of bloody tears.  
Oh, pledge me not, though the wine is bright  
As the rarest light that flows  
Through the sunset's cloudy gates of fire,  
Or the morning's vein of rose.  
Put down the cup! It is brimmed with blood  
Crushed, throbbing, from hearts like mine!  
For hope, for peace, and Love's dear sake,  
Oh, pledge me not with wine!  
**Cure for In-Growing Nails.**  
It is stated by a correspondent  
that cauterized by hot tallow is  
an immediate cure for in-growing  
nails. He says:  
"The patient on whom I first  
tried this was a young lady who  
had been unable to put on a shoe  
for several months, and decidedly  
the worst case I have ever seen.—  
The disease had been of long stand-  
ing. The edge of the nail was  
deeply undermined; the granula-  
tions formed a high ridge, partly  
covered with skin, and pus con-  
stantly oozed from the root of the  
nail; the whole toe was swollen,  
and extremely tender and painful.  
My mode of proceeding was thus:  
I put a very small piece of tallow  
in a spoon and heat it over a lamp  
until it becomes very hot, and  
dropped two or three drops be-  
tween the nail end gradations.—  
The effect was almost magical.—  
Pain and tenderness were at once  
relieved, and in a few days the  
granulations were all gone, the dis-  
eased parts all dried and destitute  
of feeling, and the edge of the nail  
exposed so as to admit of being  
pared away without any inconvenience.  
The cure was complete, and the  
trouble never returned. I have  
tried this plan repeatedly since  
with the most satisfactory results.  
The operation causes but little  
if any pain if the tallow is properly  
heated. A repetition might in  
some cases be necessary, although I  
never have met with a case that  
did not yield to the first application.  
Admitting the theory of Dr. Lorin-  
ger to be correct, the *modus operandi*  
is very plain to be seen. The  
liquid cauterizes insinuates itself  
in every interstice under the nail,  
accomplished in one minute, without  
pain, all that can be affected by the  
painful application of nitrate silver  
for several weeks.  
[Medical and Surgical Journal.]  
The other day a young lady  
asked a green(?) young clerk of a  
dry good store if he had somehose.  
"Yes," said he, some very pretty  
garden hoses."  
"Oh, pahaw!" said the maiden,  
"I mean stockings for ladies."  
"Ah," said the counter hopper,  
"yes ma'am, here they are—very  
fine."  
"What's the price?"  
"Seventy-five cents."  
"Rather high."  
"Yes, said the clerk, "they reach  
above the knees."  
The maiden vomited.

**The Ohio "Irrepressible Conflict."**  
It is a part of the political histo-  
ry of Ohio, which should be re-  
membered at this time, that Judge  
Swan, one of the members of the  
Supreme Court of Ohio, for decid-  
ing the Fugitive Slave Law consti-  
tutional, was beaten in a Republi-  
can State Convention last year for  
nomination for re-election. That  
Judge Brinkerhoff, another mem-  
ber of the Supreme Court, gave an  
adverse opinion, deciding that said  
Fugitive Slave Law was unconsti-  
tutional. And after thus deciding,  
the Republican State Convention  
has put him in nomination for re-  
election, as a reward for his serv-  
ices in the cause of the ultra Abolition  
party. These two acts of the  
Republican Conventions have plain-  
ly and irrevocably committed the  
whole Republican party of Ohio  
against the Fugitive Slave Law.—  
They have thus decided that that  
law is unconstitutional, should not  
be enforced in the State of Ohio.—  
This is the avowed position of the  
Republican party—it is committed  
to the disloyal policy of resisting  
one of the laws of the land, and in  
thus resisting that law, are willing  
to bring upon the State a conflict  
between the National and State au-  
thorities. Supposing then that a  
fugitive slave should be found in  
Ohio, escaping from Kentucky or  
Virginia, on his way to Canada;  
the U. S. Marshal takes possession  
of said fugitive, and puts him in  
jail to await trial before the proper  
tribunal. Then comes the State  
authorities, demanding his release,  
under the decision of the Abolition  
Court of Ohio; he is taken from the  
hands of the Federal officers and  
placed in the hands of a Sheriff, and  
a State Court releases him. The  
U. S. Marshal is on hands to re-ar-  
rest him the moment he is released,  
and does so. What follows?  
Why, the Governor of Ohio will in-  
sist upon his release—the Marshal  
will be authorized to retain him,  
and to do so will call to his assist-  
ance a police force sufficient to en-  
able him to do it. The Governor of  
Ohio will next call out the militia  
of the State to enforce the decision  
of the State Court. To meet this  
force, the President of the United  
States will send a detachment of  
the U. S. troops to enforce the law  
of the Federal Government. Then  
comes the "irrepressible conflict."  
Which party will give up?—which  
will surrender? Have we any as-  
surance that an Abolition Gov-  
ernor will yield his point, and  
cease his opposition to the Federal  
authorities before a contest at arms  
is had? Not a bit of it? He will  
measure arms with the Federal  
Government, and a war between  
Federal and State authorities will  
surely take place. Which ever has  
the superior force will conquer—  
blood will be shed upon the field  
of contest, and the State and the  
Union itself will thus be shaken  
from the centre to circumference.  
The President is in duty bound to  
see that all laws of the Federal  
Government are enforced—the  
Governor of Ohio will insist on  
carrying out the dictum of the Su-  
preme Court of the State. A re-  
sort to bloody weapons and phys-  
ical strength will ensue, and the  
strong power will, for the time be-  
ing, triumph. These dreadful  
scenes will surely come to pass, so  
soon as the Republicans secure a  
majority of such men as Brinker-  
hoff and Sutcliffe upon the Supreme  
bench of the State. They have  
now two Judges upon the bench,  
who have already decided the Fu-  
gitive Slave Law unconstitutional.  
The arrangement is, to keep them  
there till Pock's time is out, when  
he will be displaced by a man who  
is of the ultra Abolition stripe—  
and thus a majority being opposed  
to that law, will decide it uncon-

stitutional, and then comes the tug  
of war.  
It is for the people of Ohio to  
say, whether they desire such a  
contest as we have described, which  
will surely come if Abolitionists  
get the power of the Supreme Court,  
or whether they desire the laws of  
the land properly enforced, and  
thus save our noble State from the  
foul blot of disloyalty and disunion.  
In voting for Brinkerhoff, they  
vote to hasten a war, a contest, a  
conflict between the Federal and  
State authorities—they vote for the  
"irrepressible conflict" to take place  
within the bounds of the hereto-  
fore peaceful State of Ohio. But  
by voting against that arch Abolition-  
ist, they vote to maintain the  
laws of the Federal Government,  
and for preserving the fair escutcheon  
of the State, and for the prop-  
er and peaceful enforcement of the  
laws, and for preserving our people  
from blood shed and internal war.  
Let our Union men, all who are in  
favor of preserving the integrity of  
the Constitution, vote against  
Brinkerhoff, and for his opponent  
T. J. S. Smith, a Union man, one  
who will decide all questions that  
may arise according to the Consti-  
tution and the laws. This is a  
question of no small moment to the  
people. They have it in their power  
to choose men who will sustain  
the Constitution, or those who will  
be sure to violate it, and bring dis-  
grace and anarchy upon the peo-  
ple.  
**What have the Republicans Done.**  
In Massachusetts they have en-  
franchised negroes and disfranchised  
all foreign born white men.  
In New York they have given  
negroes the right of suffrage.  
In Ohio, in 1856, Mr. Monroe a  
Republican member of the Legisla-  
ture, introduced, a resolution to  
strike the word "white" from the  
Constitution of the State.  
The Republican Supreme Court  
of Ohio says that mulatto suffrage  
is constitutional, and the Republi-  
can Legislature say that while they  
are in power it shall be constitu-  
tional.  
The Republican Supreme Court  
have decided that mulattoes are  
"white citizens of the United States,"  
and have a right to vote, hold office,  
and set on juries.  
When the Democracy in the last  
Ohio Legislature proposed an  
amendment of the constitution  
which would effectually prevent  
negro suffrage, the Republican ma-  
jority defeated the amendment.  
In Cleveland the Republican  
Board of Education compel the  
white children to sit side by side  
with negroes—one of the members  
of the Board saying that "he would  
sooner his children would sit beside  
a negro than a frizzle headed Irish,  
or a bare headed Dutch one."  
The Republicans in one of the  
townships in Logan county, Ohio,  
have elected a negro to a township  
office.  
The Cleveland Herald, a sound  
Republican paper says: "We un-  
hesitatingly aver that seven tenths  
of the foreigners that land on our  
shores, have less intelligence than  
full-blooded Africans."  
**What Republicans Mean by "Liberty  
and the Union."**  
Should the Republicans succeed  
at the November election, it will  
be the first instance in our political  
history of the election of a sectional  
candidate to the Presidency. Hith-  
erto, all our Presidents have been  
national men, voted for by both  
Northern and Southern States.—  
But now, it is boasted that the  
election of a sectional candidate to  
a sectional party is a foregone con-  
clusion. Though the facts brought  
forward in support of this assertion  
are every day becoming fewer and  
weaker, it is insisted on with an  
impudent pertinacity, and will be  
till the ideas of November shall put  
upon it the seal of popular condem-  
nation.  
It is an insult to the American  
people to suppose that a majority  
of them can be so demoralized as to  
place in power an Administration  
that will array one section of the  
Union in direct antagonism to the  
other. Yet this is the ground, and  
the only ground, on which the Re-  
publican leaders in central Ohio are  
claiming support for their candi-  
date. They import speakers and

instruct them to make this the bur-  
den of their tirades against Doug-  
las and National Democracy.—  
Their whole force is concentrated  
in an effort to make the people be-  
lieve that the slave power, as they  
term it, is seeking to establish a  
permanent control over our Fed-  
eral Government, and set it into  
an absolute despotism. This is a  
libel upon the character of the peo-  
ple at the South, whether slave-  
holders or non-slaveholders, and a  
political firebrand, which, while it  
inflames prejudice at the North,  
cannot but invite to a reactionary  
sectional movement in the South-  
ern States.  
At the same time that Republi-  
cans are stirring up this sectional  
warfare, they have the impudence  
to come before the people and  
claim that they are the friends of  
"Liberty and the Union." This,  
taken in the connection in which it  
is used, means that the Republicans  
are for the Union, if their party  
can obtain the control of the Fed-  
eral Government, and bring the  
slave power, as they designate the  
Southern people, in humble suppli-  
ance at their feet. As it is a card-  
inal principle with them and their  
candidate that the Union of States  
half slave and half free, cannot  
possibly subsist, they are for the  
Union of States all free, by forcing  
the slave States to abolish slavery,  
or secede; and this is the true sig-  
nificance of the Republican motto—  
"Liberty and the Union."  
Republican leaders stoutly deny  
that they are Disunionists. So do  
the Secessionists at the South.—  
Both are for the Union if they can  
obtain absolute control over the  
Federal Government, and make it  
wholly subservient to their sectional  
interests and purposes, but not  
otherwise. The Republicans and  
old Abolitionists, from whom they  
are lineally descended, are respon-  
sible for the Disunion sentiments  
which are rife both in the North  
and the South, but are more uni-  
versally prevalent in the former  
section. By keeping up the war  
upon the South and Southern in-  
stitutions, they have produced a  
state of things which old Abolition-  
ism longed to produce, but had  
not the power. All that is needed  
to consummate the work of Dis-  
union, is the election of the Republi-  
can candidate to the Presidency.  
Should such an event take place,  
of which there does not seem to  
be the least possible danger, the  
South will resist the first measure  
of the new Administration tending  
to abridge their constitutional  
rights, and, if they deem it neces-  
sary for self protection, attempt a  
secession from the Union. We do  
not say that they will be doing  
right in taking this last step; but  
we do say that they would do pre-  
cisely what the Republicans, if they  
had a sufficient majority in the  
Northern States, would do under  
similar circumstances. Suppose  
the slave power, as the Republicans  
reproachfully style the Southern  
States, could obtain the permanent  
control of the General Government,  
and were to establish slavery in all  
the Territories; and, acting upon  
the Republican dogma, that the  
Union cannot exist with States half  
slave and half free, were to legalize  
slavery in all the States, thus mak-  
ing them all slaveholding; and  
suppose, further, that there was no  
hope or prospect of a change of  
policy on the part of the Govern-  
ment at Washington, what would  
our Republican and Abolition lead-  
ers advise the people of the North  
to do in such a case? We know  
to a certainty what they would do.  
They would preach Secession and  
Disunion with as much fervor and  
earnestness as Yancey, Rhett & Co.  
are preaching it in the South.—  
Their ends and purposes are the  
same, and their political ascenden-  
cy will have exactly the same re-  
sult. To the National Democracy  
and the Union men is committed  
the patriotic task of rescuing the  
Union as it now stands from the  
ruthless hands that would destroy  
it; and they will, they are confi-  
dent, be faithful to the sacred  
trust.—Ohio Statesman.  
A correspondent of the Ma-  
con Telegraph (Breckinridge) in view  
of the fact that Breckinridge can  
get no votes outside of the South,  
advises the withdrawal of the tick-  
et in all the northern States. The  
Savannah Republican (Bell) sug-  
gests that he also be withdrawn in  
the South, as he will get very few  
votes there.  
Clark Irving, Esq., a lawyer  
at Mt. Vernon, O., has left the Re-  
publican party, and come out for  
Douglas.

**Apologies of the Republicans.**  
Republicans find it necessary to  
apologize for the existence of  
their party. They are driven to  
this by the increasing pressure of  
the national sentiment against their  
sectionalism. They see that the  
existence of such an organization is  
hostile to the genius of true Republi-  
canism, which, as the word itself  
indicates, looks to the preservation  
of the Republic or Union as it came  
from the hands of the fathers.—  
The "irrepressible conflict" doc-  
trine, which is the life and soul of  
modern political and sectional Re-  
publicanism, is seen to be in direct  
antagonism to the Union and to  
tend directly to revolution and dis-  
union.  
One of the apologies that Republi-  
cans make for their party is that  
it is a necessity of the age. Accord-  
ing to its Republican nurses, it  
could not help being born, and fos-  
tered into life and activity. But  
those who gave birth to, and cher-  
ished the battling, were, we pre-  
sume, voluntary actors in the mat-  
ter. This plea of necessity will not  
do. It is an old and stale apology  
for every species of fanaticism and  
crime. The assassin claims that he  
was hurried to the commission of  
the deed by an irrepressible fate;  
and the wildest band of fanatical  
ultraists who plot against the peace  
and good order of the community,  
claim that their movement is a  
grand, though sad necessity of the  
age. Republicans, in setting up  
this plea of necessity, confess the  
inherent weakness of their cause,  
and place their claim to popular  
support upon an unsatisfactory and  
untenable ground.  
Another apology that Republi-  
cans make is, that theirs is the only  
party of freedom in this coun-  
try. The same claim was set up by  
their immediate progenitors, the  
old Abolitionists, who surmamed  
themselves "The Liberty Party." Republicans are doubtless the right-  
ful heirs to the principles and name  
of the old Liberty party. The only  
difference is that they dare not  
be so bold and explicit in the avowal  
of their doctrines as their ances-  
tors were. But what right have  
they, as they now present them-  
selves in the field of American pol-  
itics, to be considered *par excellence*  
the party of freedom? They say  
they do not propose to interfere  
with slavery in the States. Conse-  
quently, they do not intend to  
enter upon a crusade for the emanci-  
pation of the enslaved in the South.  
What then? They intend, if they  
can get the power, to put a stop to  
further extension of slavery. But  
how is this to be done? By inter-  
vention acts of Congress prohib-  
iting slavery in the Territories.—  
That is, in plain English, they  
would take from the white men in  
an organized Territory the liberty  
of determining their own domestic  
institutions for themselves, and  
bind them hand and foot by an ar-  
bitrary act of Congress. This  
would be limiting slavery with a  
vengeance by making slaves of the  
whites in the Territories. It would  
be a mode of extending free insti-  
tutions worthy this bogus Republi-  
can party of freedom, by forcing  
communities into arbitrary subjec-  
tion to a legislative body in which  
they have no representative vote.  
This apology for their sectional ac-  
tion, on the part of Republican  
leaders, that they are laboring in  
the holy cause of freedom, is mere  
pretense and hypocrisy.—Ohio  
Statesman.  
The editor of the Dubuque  
Herald has received a letter from  
a physician in Louisiana, a gentle-  
man of much information and well  
posted in the affairs of the State,  
but not a professional politician, in  
which he states that, as a general  
thing, there is but little political  
excitement in Louisiana at present,  
but so far as there is any, the ad-  
vocates of Mr. Douglas are the most  
numerous, as well as the most san-  
guine. Next in number, rank the  
Bell men, and last, as well as least,  
the Breckinridgeites.  
One of the most important  
assessments to Douglas and Johnson  
is that of the Saullac (Mich.) Lead-  
er, which has heretofore supported  
Lincoln and Hamlin. The Leader  
in announcing its change says:  
"As will be seen, this paper has  
hailed down the Black Republican  
flag, hoisted the banner of the Na-  
tional Democracy, adopting as its  
motto the sentiment upon which  
alone national men and patriots can  
stand, while it has turned its bat-  
teries upon the flying forces of the  
sectional squad of its now enemies.  
Read and reflect."

**The Republican Candidate for Vice  
President—A Serious Charge.**  
It has been established as a fact,  
by Colonel Smart, the Democratic  
candidate for Governor of Maine,  
that Hannibal Hamlin, the Republi-  
can nominee for Vice-President,  
when a member of Congress, received  
a fee of seven thousand dollars for  
lobbying a claim through Congress.  
Read the following letter:  
PORTLAND, August 6, 1860.  
"DEAR SIR: I very well remem-  
ber the interest which Mr. Hamlin  
took in procuring the passage of  
the resolve extending the time for  
filling evidence before the commis-  
sioners for the distribution of Bra-  
zilian indemnity. The Senate Com-  
mittee reported the resolve provid-  
ed for nine months' additional time  
therefor. Mr. Mason moved to  
amend by reducing it to four months,  
saying: he had consulted with Mr.  
Hamlin, the Senator from Maine,  
who had seen the Commissioner.  
"The resolve was taken up in the  
House on Friday, the day assigned  
to Private Calendar, and was forced  
through before taking up private  
bills. I saw him converse  
with yourself and others. He  
spoke to me to aid the passage of  
the resolve as a public measure, and  
at the time I did not dream that he  
had a private interest in the claim,  
or was using his Senatorial position  
for his private benefit. The first  
knowledge I had of Hamlin's attor-  
neyship was on meeting him on his  
way to Massachusetts to take evi-  
dence in support of his claim after  
the adjournment.  
"During the next session of Con-  
gress, Mr. Hamlin read to me a  
written argument which he had pre-  
pared and afterward filed before  
the Commissioners in support of  
the claim which he was employed  
to sustain. Why he was engaged  
by Massachusetts clients, may well  
challenge inquiry. Mr. Hamlin  
has never been distinguished for emi-  
nence as a lawyer, while he has a  
reputation as a political and Con-  
gressional manager.  
"Mr. Hamlin was successful, and,  
I understood, received some \$28,000,  
of which his share was one-fourth,  
or 7,000. He said to me that some  
Washington Banker had advised  
him to invest this money in some  
Western railroad, and he had  
acted in accordance with this ad-  
vice.  
"The manner of Mr. Hamlin's  
employment and his peculiar ag-  
ency in the matter must convince ev-  
ery one that his political position,  
and not his professional talent, was  
the business transaction aimed at  
by his Massachusetts clients.  
Yours truly,  
M. MACDONALD.  
Hon. E. K. SMART, Camden.  
**The Momentous Question.—Is Doug-  
las a Catholic?**  
With pallid cheek and quailing  
eye, and trembling lip, the Ameri-  
can "sovereign" points to the pew  
door, on which is engraved in let-  
ters which burn into his soul like  
fire, the name, "S. A. DOUGLAS."  
"Friends and fellow citizens," says  
he, "do you see where that pew is  
situated? Heaven preserve us, fel-  
low citizens, it is a catholic ques-  
tion!—a ROMAN Catholic church!  
Now, I ask you, fellow-citizens, is  
Douglas a Catholic?"  
At this terrible question the gal-  
lant band who have gathered  
around the standard of the Little  
Giant, turn pale and tremble; the  
American flag no longer waves  
proudly in the breeze, but shudders  
down close to the flag-staff, and  
trails upon the ground; the liberty  
cap collapses, and a general con-  
vulsion is felt throughout the  
length and breadth of the land.  
Again the awful judge, the "sov-  
ereign," lifts his dread right arm,  
and points. "Look, says he,  
"Americans, look this time beyond  
the ocean—look to Rome. Whom  
do we see there? Americans, it is  
Stephen A. Douglas! Stephen A.  
Douglas is in Rome! Americans,  
what does he do there? He visits  
THE POPE!!!"  
Again the shudder goes through  
the gallant band as once more the  
dreadful question is propounded—  
"Is Stephen A. Douglas a Catho-  
lic?" No voice answers—silence  
falls on the land. The Little Giant  
has his hands on his ears and evi-  
dently hasn't heard the question.—  
The solemn judge solemnly goes on  
to say: "Putting these, and many  
other things together, we have it  
plainly proved that Stephen A.  
Douglas confirms to the usages of  
the Catholic church and exposes its  
rottenness." Gracious goodness, "en-  
dorses its policy!" Only think of  
it!  
But if we laugh at this thing, it

is a sad, broad laugh after all, and  
it is drowned in a slight over the  
hypocrisy of our "free" country.—  
When the United States paints her  
picture for the world to look upon,  
she puts the brightest and most  
glowing colors upon "freedom of  
conscience," she makes it a centre  
piece and ranges her other liberties  
around it. She talks loudest and  
loudest of men's "freedom to wor-  
ship God according to the dictates  
of their own consciences;" and yet,  
we have here a man's religion  
brought in judgment against him,  
to condemn him—and the evidences  
of his professing that religion, are  
summed up as though they were  
the proofs of a heinous crime.  
We do not know whether the  
Little Giant is a Catholic or not;  
but we are inclined to think in  
spite of the "evidence," that he is  
not. Had he been a Catholic he  
would long ere this have avowed  
his faith before the American Peo-  
ple. No Catholic denies his faith,  
either by silence or otherwise.  
**A Handsome Compliment to Mr. Doug-  
las.**  
In a late speech at Louisville the  
Hon. John J. Crittenden, the pa-  
triotic and eminent Opposition Sen-  
ator from Kentucky, paid the fol-  
lowing high compliment to Mr.  
Douglas:  
"I know Mr. Douglas very well,  
ladies and gentlemen. From Mr.  
Douglas, personally, I should ap-  
prehend no danger. I have never  
been a Democrat, as you all know.  
[Applause.] A frank, fair and  
honest opponent of the Democratic  
party, I have ever been found act-  
ing upon Whig principles, from  
the first to the last. [Increased ap-  
plause.] But I have known Mr.  
Douglas in the public councils, and  
have acted with him. Although  
generally opposed, and especially  
upon party questions, we have at  
times acted together, and particu-  
larly upon the momentous occasion  
when we acted together in opposi-  
tion to that infamous Lecompton  
Constitution. [Defensive applause.]  
Mr. Douglas was there, making a  
great sacrifice to his sense of duty.  
[Applause.] He was sacrificing his  
connection on that occasion, with  
many old political friends; he was  
breaking up the relations of a long  
political life; he was sacrificing as  
flattering prospects for the highest  
office of the Government as any  
man in the country had. I fully  
believe he did what he conceived to  
be his duty; and, in defiance of all  
opposition, the rack of the Presi-  
dent, offended friends, and open  
foes, he acted like a man. [Trem-  
endous cheering.] He might  
be mistaken in what he did, but  
that little diminished the value of  
the act. He thought he was right,  
and he knew he was making a sac-  
rifice, and he was capable of mak-  
ing it when he believed the inter-  
ests of his country demanded it.—  
[Cheers.] I have no quarrel with  
him; he is a Union man. [Cheers.]  
And a Union man I can always  
trust, when I believe him to be  
sincere and in earnest, as I believe  
Douglas to be. [Continued ap-  
plause.]  
**Hannibal Hamlin a few Years Ago.**  
It is astonishing what a perfect  
saint a person becomes as soon as  
he becomes a Black Republican,  
however bad he may have been be-  
fore. Up to 1856, when Hannibal  
Hamlin deserted the Democratic  
party, the same Republican papers  
that now extol him to the skies,  
were the loudest in abuse of him.—  
He was a corrupt, unprincipled  
hypocrite, and beneath contempt.  
The denunciation of him went so  
far that in the Whig State Con-  
vention of Maine, in 1850 the fol-  
lowing resolutions were passed:  
Resolved, That the election of  
Hannibal Hamlin to the Senate of  
the United States, by the united  
votes of the Abolitionists and a  
portion of the Democratic party,  
a man identified with the annexa-  
tion of Texas, the destruction of  
the tariff of 1842, who assisted in  
his effort in this State, and in Con-  
gress in fixing upon the tariff of  
'46, ruinous in its effects to the in-  
terests of this State, is a result, deep-  
ly to be deplored by the friends of  
the Union, and should meet the  
reprobation of every true Whig.  
Resolved, That Whig members  
of the legislature by their firm and  
united opposition to the election of  
Hannibal Hamlin, have nobly dis-  
charged their whole duty to the  
Whig party; and we feel a just  
pride in putting the seal of our ap-  
probation on their wise and patri-  
otic course.  
Never say what you cannot  
apprehend.