

The Democratic Press.

J. D. MOUDY, Proprietor.

"Where Liberty Dwells, there is my Country."

\$1.50 Per Annum.—In Advance.

VOL. I.

EATON, PREBLE COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860.

NO. 4.

Selected Poetry.

Life and Death.
"What is Life, Father?"
"A battle, my child,
Where the strongest lance may fail,
Where the warriest eyes may be beguiled,
And the stoutest heart may quail.
Where the foes are gathered on every hand,
And rest not day nor night,
And the noblest hearts must stand
In the thickest of the fight."
"What is Death, Father?"
"The rest, my child,
When the strife and the toll are o'er,
And the Angel of God, who, calm and mild,
Says we need fight no more;
Who driveth away the demon band,
Bids the din of the battle cease;
Takes the banner and spear from our failing
hand,
And proclaims an eternal Peace."
"Let me die, Father! I tremble! I fear
To yield in that Terrible strife!"
"The crown must be won for Heaven, dear,
In the Battle Field of Life;
My child, though thy foes are strong and
tried,
He loved the weak and small;
The Angels of Heaven are on thy side,
And God is over all!"

"Out of Their Own Mouths are They Condemned."

Much has been said by the friends of the Republican candidate for Congress, and something even by Mr. Craighead himself in his speech at Hamilton, because we charged him, upon the authority of one of his party papers, with being the "representative of the radical anti-slavery element of the Republican party" in this District.—The editor of the *Ashtabula Sentinel*, (a paper which supports the Republican ticket, State and National) declared of his own "personal knowledge," that such was Mr. C.'s position, and because we, taking the statement of one of his own friends, published the fact, we have been denounced by his organ in this city, and by certain of his friends. We believe when we first published the article alluded to, and we believe now, that Howells uttered but the simple truth when he said "that Mr. Craighead represents the radical anti-slavery element of the (Republican party) in this District,"—we believed at the time of his nomination, and we believe now, that it was a triumph of the radical over the conservative wing of the Republican party in this District.

And now, to convince the people of this District, if any doubt exists, that we did not do Mr. Craighead injustice, in the publication of the *Sentinel's* article—to show them that not only now, but that for years he has been a radical—we will call to the stand a witness whom neither he nor his friends will dare impugne. We will bring forward his own words, furnished as they are by one of his party friends, and published last Friday in one of the Republican papers in this city, (the *Dayton Gazette*) without dissent, and italicized to make them get more emphatic. In a letter, to be found in the paper alluded to, written from "Fairfield, Iowa," by a gentleman who was formerly a resident of this city, after alluding to a certain great service which he claims to have done for Campbell during a former canvass, and is "sorry to see (that) Campbell has gone a—'after strange Gods,' and praising Mr. Craighead as 'too good a fellow to let him get beat,' he says:

"I will never forget a remark I heard him (Craighead) make in my office early in 1854. 'If to oppose the odious and unjust principles embodied in the Fugitive Slave act, and to denounce the Kansas and Nebraska swindle, makes me an Abolitionist, so let it be.' 'I stand,' said he, 'where the fathers and founders of our Government stood and from their doctrines and teachings I never will be seduced.' He was right then, and I have no doubt he is just as right now. Let him therefore be elected."

This, let it be remembered, was written by one of Mr. Craighead's own friends, and first published in one of his own organs here at home. Said he "IF TO OPPOSE THE ODISIOUS AND UNJUST PRINCIPLES EMBODIED IN THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT, AND TO DENOUNCE THE KANSAS AND NEBRASKA SWINDLE, MAKES ME AN ABOLITIONIST, SO LET IT BE." Here then we have additional proof that the Republican nominee for Congress in this District, belongs to the radical "anti-slavery" wing of the Republican party. He denounces as "odious and unjust" the

"principles embodied in the Fugitive Slave Act,"—an act which received validity by the signature of Millard Fillmore, a Whig President, concurred in by a Whig Cabinet, and the Constitutionality of which is unquestioned. He has not only denounced its "principles," but is perfectly willing to be "an Abolitionist" if to "oppose" the law makes him one. Is the resolution adopted at the Abolition State Convention, by which Brinkerhoff was nominated for Supreme Judge in 1851, relative to the Fugitive Slave Law, any more "extreme" than the language used by Mr. Craighead? Is the resolution adopted at the last Republican State Convention, adopted, too, upon the demand of Giddings and his Reserve colleagues—any more "extreme" than the sentiments entertained by Mr. C.? They are identical in spirit, and almost the same in language. Wherein then is Mr. Craighead less "extreme"—less radical—in his opinions regarding the law in question than the Reserve Republicans? Tom. Corwin argues the Constitutionality of the law, and argues its enforcement, and Giddings tells him that he (Corwin) does not represent the views of the Republican party on the question. Craighead denounces the law, and proclaims himself an "Abolitionist" if to oppose it makes him one, and the *Ashtabula Sentinel*, (published at Giddings' home,) declares that he "represents the anti-slavery element of the (Republican) party in this District." Is farther proof necessary as to Mr. Craighead's true position? If so, look at the platform upon which he accepted the nomination, the second resolution of which "endorses the action of the Republican State Convention," "both as to platform and nominations." Is more proof necessary? If so, look at the record of the man whom he is supporting for Supreme Judge—Jacob Brinkerhoff—a man who has become notorious on account of his ultra Abolitionism, and his dissenting opinion nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law. Is more proof necessary?—If so, find it in Mr. Craighead's support of Joseph M. Root, a Republican candidate for elector at large, and a man who aided in drafting a resolution at the Abolition Convention in 1851, declaring that he would "not regard it (the Fugitive Slave Law) as of any binding force or efficacy whatever."

Is not this evidence sufficient to convince all unprejudiced men that what we charged upon the Republican nominee for Congress, is but the simple truth? And if such is the case, does it not behoove all conservative men—all men who desire the faithful enforcement of the laws—to vote against Mr. Craighead?

As to the views expressed by Mr. Craighead, in the above extract, relative to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, we know he has not changed. He then pronounced the principle of non-intervention, contained in that bill, a "swindle." He does the same thing now. In his opinion an act giving to the people of the Territories the right to manage their local affairs in their own way, "subject only to the Constitution of the United States" was a "swindle"; he thinks so now. He believes that it is a "swindle" to allow the people of a Territory the same rights and privileges they enjoyed whilst citizens of a State.—He believes, at least so it would seem from his declarations, that a man in leaving his home in the States and removing to the West, becomes incompetent to faithfully perform the duties of a citizen.—Are the people of this District willing to endorse such a doctrine? If they are, they should vote for Samuel Craighead, if not, they should vote for Clement L. Vallandigham.—*Dayton Empire*.

Swearing Republicans.
The Columbus correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* says: "The Wide Awakes established the precedent of having their torchlight parade after the speaking instead of before—a precedent which we recommend all similar organizations to follow, as they will thereby prevent an incalculable amount of swearing."

What a "moral" party! By the admission of their own paper, they are the whiskey drinking, (e. g. Chicago Convention), swearing faction—which, together with its unparalleled corruption and treacherable sentiments, should make it a stench to the nostrils of all decent, respectable citizens.

Watchman tell us of the Night."

"And what its signs of promise are."
Until now, horrible to view has been the signs through our political horoscope. But day is breaking in the East, the dawn is marching upon the West, and sun light is creeping over valley and hilltop from the lakes to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A great change, imperceptible to many, has been going on, uniting for one purpose the great body of the Democratic party with the old Line Whig or American party, thus substituting conservative Union men for corrupt, and time serving disunionists who are a curse to our party and a disgrace to the country. The Union in the heart of these two great conservative parties is already effected and the two organizations have been harmoniously consolidated in many of the States. The work is still going bravely on, and before November, we shall see in the North and in the South, a united Union party marching shoulder to shoulder, steadily, but surely, on to victory. To overcome the sectionalism of the Yancey's South and the Lincoln's North, and to free the country of the rotten remnants of this Administration, is the patriotic work of this new coalition. By the Union movements in New York and Kentucky alone, all these objects are attained. The defeat of Lincoln in the Empire State which is rendered certain by the consolidation of the Douglas-Bell Electoral tickets, lays out Northern Sectionalism. Without New York all concede that Lincoln cannot be elected, and if defeated now under the present combination of favorable circumstances, Black Republicanism will never rear its head again as a political Presidential organization.

But will Lincoln be defeated in New York?

"On that hangs all the Law and the Prophets." As sure as there is selfishness in man he will be. First it is for the interest of the Douglas men, to carry New York against Lincoln, else he may be elected by the people, and then they are all laid out. 2d, it is for the interests of all the cotton growing, tobacco planting, rice raising and sugar making States, and all those business and sections of country having business relations with said States, to carry New York against Lincoln.—Why? Because the inevitable effect of electing a President pledged by his own declarations and the position of his party to an "irrepressible conflict" with slavery everywhere, will produce such disruption and civil commotion as will depreciate the value of slaves and slave labor one half, if it does not lead to open revolution and dissolution. The South as a section can well afford to expend fifty millions if need be to carry New York, rather than run the risk of losing fifteen hundred millions, and perhaps their lives, in taking their chances in a sectional and civil war. New York City, which deals more largely in the products of slave labor than any, or all other cities in the world, and has an interest which directly affects almost every voter's pocket in her corporate limits, will give a majority of fifty thousand against Lincoln. So we see the Almighty dollar North and the Almighty nigger South combine their might to carry a State, which settles at one stroke this whole question of secession, revolution, and disunion. The monied interests alone do this, a secret, all pervading and powerful interest, the same that overthrew Gen. Scott, simply because he was supported by sectionalists, and gave "poor Pierce" every State in the Union but four, two North and two South. If such a National man as Gen. Scott, who had in so many battle fields demonstrated his undying devotion to his country, and to his whole country, was so unmercifully beaten for being found in suspicious company; what will be the fate of that man who stands, publicly pledged to sectionalism in its most odious and dangerous form, and is backed by a party that boasts of its power and determination to make this country "All free." Add to this monied influence, the political and patriotic considerations which enter more or less into every Presidential election, and where is Abraham Lincoln in New York. Bennett of the *New York Herald*, whose own sordidness and position makes him an intelligent judge of these matters puts down the majority of the Empire State for the Union Electoral ticket at 100,000! Allowing him

to be half right, it is enough for all practical purposes (?)

The informal union of the Douglas and Bell men against the Breckinridge disunion candidate in the late election in Kentucky, shows most triumphantly that the Yancey Fire Eating party has driven in to a harmless and most contemptible faction South. Never was a blown up bladder collapsed more suddenly, never did a Yancey—stock fall flatter in Wall street, never did a tuneless prima donna fail more lamentably than has the Breckinridge furore at the South. Were it not for the blatant braggardism and the arrant quackery of the getters up of the political humbug, we could pity the failure which has dashed the hope of the partisans of Yancey and foiled the intrigue of the old political grimalkins at Washington.

These factions dead, the contest if any there be, will be one of personal preference between Douglas and Bell. On the great question of Popular Sovereignty these political chieftains perfectly agree, and so long as the fundamental principle of self government is in issue before the American people, all other questions will be reckoned of no account until this is settled.—Whether Douglas or Bell be elected the next president, and one or the other is bound to be so elected, either by the people or the House of Representatives, and we think by the former, the supporters of both will be recognized as Union men and Democrats, deserving alike the confidence of the people and the honors of the Republic.

"United then the South and North,
Go on in peace together;
So let them be from this time forth,
Forever, and Forever."
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

The Republican party in old Preble Split—One Faction won't be Abolitionists—Can't go the Nigger.

The Republican party of this county, is in a most unenviable condition, just now. "Thorough Read" against "Old Hunker" pitch in boys, and make the wool fly! The "Thorough Reads" lead off by our correspondent, "Subscriber" come right up to the scratch bravely, and assert that John Brown was a true patriot, and that all he done is right and justifiable. That it is all wrong to obey the Fugitive Slave law in any manner whatever.—That there are no laws, either in State, Territory or any other place, upon the subject of Slavery, that have the least binding force, but that the same are utterly null and void, and that all the negro in the Slave States has to do, is, to assert his freedom, and walk away from his master. In these views "Subscriber" and his friends claim to represent the majority of the Republicans of the county, whilst on the other hand the "Old Hunkers" who are largely in the minority, and compose what might be properly called the "rump" of the party, are pitching in most lustily; asserting that no man who holds the tenets above named, can in any way be called a republican, that they are a mere fungus, grown up, on the true organization. We had a conversation with one of the latter class a few days ago, and who is an office holder in the county. He denounced "Subscriber," the Probate Judge, his stumping colleague, and all their friends, in most round terms, saying, "that they were no republicans, but were mere abolitionists, that the true republicans had been using all their efforts to put a stop to their stumping operations, but having failed they (the Hunkers) did not consider themselves responsible for the abolition views put forth by them. So our correspondent will see that he and his friends are not republicans, that they cannot vote for Mr. Craighead, because the "Hunkers" in this county having gotten the possession of Mr. C. have forced him upon their platform, which in justice to the "Thorough Reads" we must say, is ill defined, and less understood. Well, well, here is harmony for you, with a vengeance. No Democracy have for a long time

been accusing the republicans with being abolitionists, which they have most sternly denied. But gentlemen these denials will not answer any longer. "Subscriber" one of your bosom friends, has put the question to you in such form as to leave no chance for dodging, you must now either admit the charge or go out of the organization. "Subscriber" and his friends, cannot as consistent men, and will not as gentlemen, vote for Mr. C. while he stands on the "rump" platform. Look out Samuel "there is death in the pot" in old Preble.

Wonder to which faction our neighbor of the *Register* belongs, come out gentlemen and show your hands. The majority of the Republicans in the county through "Subscriber" have most unequivocally defined their views upon the slavery question. Now let us hear from you. Do not squat under it as you did under Judge Gilmore's article, but come right up. These are the living, the real issues of the day, and the people will have a definite expression of opinion upon them. So jot down your position neighbor, and let us see which side of the creek "Old Brindle" is on.

New Paris, Sep. 3d 1860.

Mr. Editor—The Republicans of this place have been very busy for the past week, drumming up the faithful, and making great preparations for a grand display on Saturday evening, when their would be Congressman Craighead to make a speech. They labored hard all day Saturday to get things ready to give him a grand reception. One that would totally eclipse the one given Gen. Vallandigham a few weeks since by the Democracy.—The big gun (a piece of iron about eight inches long with an inch hole drilled in it) was run out and placed in position. About six o'clock the train arrived, and soon the grand procession made its appearance as follows: First Grand marshal, sword in hand, dressed in full, grand encampment regalia. Next the band consisting of two old drums and one fife, in a two horse wagon. Then the Speakers in a buggy, then came a spring wagon and one marshal, filled with little girls, followed by another wagon, with two marshals, nine men and thirty little boys, and last came a large wagon, with two marshals, and thirty-five to forty men and boys, with a long pole bearing a black flag, what it was intended to represent, I know not, whether it was the black flag of disunion or the genuine Abolition standard.

This monster procession marched through the principle streets and dispersed. In the evening a stand was erected in the public square, the crowd assembled, (including a large number of Democrats) it numbered from one third to one half the Democratic meeting, assembled in the same place, when Gen. Vallandigham spoke. At this time the pop-gun was let off several times, when Mr. Craighead was introduced to the crowd, he entertained his audience with the beauties of Abolitionism and stale anecdotes, calling Mr. Vallandigham a *Southern Sucker* and other slang phrases for the space of two hours. He then gave way to a Mr. Corwin, who started out in regular Spread Eagle style, first blackguarding the Democracy and then the South. Why, says he my friends "you cannot send a document into the South containing the clause of the declaration of Independence" "all men are created free and equal" or one containing a quotation from holy writ where it says: "all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights, without having them seized and burned as

contraband articles. Having gotten the Bible and the Declaration of Independence mixed in such manner as to be wholly inseparable, he subsided and the thing ended. One other incident and I am done, they were to have a grand torchlight procession, six hundred Wide Awakes from Dayton and two hundred from Richmond, were to be on hands, to help scare the Democracy out of their boots.

Many of our Republican ladies, made great preparations to feed the hungry *Wide-Awakes*, as our Hotels could not accommodate the vast crowd.

But the train arrived and night came, but nary *Wide-Awake*. So the good womens labor was lost, and so were the many chickens and much beef. Every one that seen the grand exhibition of Saturday must conclude that Republicanism is about played out in this once, one of their strong holds, two young men have come out within the last ten days and declared for the "Little Giant."

Yours Truly,
JEFFERSON.

The Toughest of Turkeys—The Effect of Blood Pills.

Cuff was a gentleman's gentleman down in old Virginia, and a dorkie of most undoubted honesty and truth; but he would sometimes tell tough stories. He met 'Kurnel Johnsing's nigg', as he called him, the other day, and after casing and discussing masters, fell into the following conversation:
Sam—Well Cuff, how you was?
Cuff—O, I isn't no wuas.
Sam—How is all de folks down at de house?
Cuff—O, dey is able to be round 'cept de ole man's darter; she had the doctor the other day. He came in, looked at her, kept lookin' at her; said she was bilyous, and guv her a box of Dr. Roback's Scandinavian blood pills. When de doctor go, she up an' threw de pills out de window. She wouldn't take no pills, no sah! Wal, de ole turkey cock cum, an'—greedy kuss—he gobbled down de pills, box an' all, wid de whole directions.

Next day we had company, an' had to kill dat turkey cock, yer see. Brought him on de table, biled wid ister sass; massa flourish his knife, and try to cut him up; couldn't get de knife into him.
'Cuff, says he, 'how long did yer bile dis turkey?'
'Bile him an hour sah.'
'Take him away and bile another hour.'
Sam—did de company wait?
Cuff—O, yes de company waited. Wal, I brought de turkey in an' massa flourish his big knife agin an' try to cut him; but he couldn't do it, no sah!

'Take him away and bile him another hour.'
So I take him down into the kitchen agin.
Sam—Did de company wait?
Cuff—Of course dey waited. I brought in de turkey agin, an' massa try to cut. But it was no go; massa git mad.
'Take him away an' bile him a week.'
So I took him away an' biled him a week.
Sam—Did de company wait?
Cuff—O, yes, de company waited—bound to see de fun out yer know. Wal, in a week I brought in dat turkey. Massa thought he got him dis time sure; but he couldn't cut a hole in him; de ole cock wouldn't be cut. Massa send for de doctor, to hab de turkey examined. De doctor came, look at de turkey—look all over him. Says he, 'it's no use; you can't bile dis turkey, for he has taken a box of dese Scandinavian blood pills, an' dere isn't any bile in him.'

'Rev. Andrew Clark, of Ann Arbor, Mich., heretofore an ardent Republican, has declared his intention to vote for Douglas and Johnson. It is said that a missionary tour to the runaway colored brethren, now in Canada, most effectually cured him of Abolitionism.'

It is ascertained that upward of 1,200 democratic papers in the United States support Douglas and Johnson. Some 40 democratic papers in the free States support Breckinridge and Lane, and about 100 in slave States, making 140 in all.

Lincoln's Opinion of Jefferson.

Since Abraham Lincoln has been talked of for President, we believe he has written a letter to some Yankee Abolitionist extolling Thomas Jefferson, and claiming him as the father and founder of the modern Republican party. It seems, however, that Mr. Lincoln entertained a very different opinion of Jefferson a few years ago. The *McComb (Illinois) Eagle* has had the unkindness to take up from old files a speech made by Mr. Lincoln in 1845, in which he thus spoke of the author of the declaration of Independence:

Mr. Jefferson is a statesman whose praises are never out of the mouths of the Democratic party.—Let us attend to this uncompromising friend of freedom whose name is continually invoked against the Whig party. The character of Jefferson was repulsive. Continually spouting about liberty, equality, and the degrading curse of slavery, he brought his own children to the hammer, and made money out of his debaucheries. Even at his death he did not manumit his numerous offspring, but left them, soul and body, to degradation and the cart whip. A Daughter of this vaunted champion of Democracy, was sold some years ago at public auction in New Orleans, and purchased by a society of gentlemen, who wished to testify by her liberation, their admiration of the statesman, who

"Dreamt of freedom in a slave's embrace." The single line I have quoted gives more insight to the character of the man, than whole volumes of panegyric. It will outlive his epitaph, write it who may.

And the man who uttered these sentiments sixteen years ago would now have the people believe that Jefferson was as much of an Abolitionist as he himself is.

"Oh, oh what a nominee Was Old Abe Lincoln of Illinois!"

Republicans not Abolitionists.

Two distinguished Democratic candidates at different times during the present canvass, essayed to make old fashioned, conservative, Democratic speeches in the Republican county of McLean. They had all their lives learned that all honest men hated Abolitionism. Upon this healthy presumption, in the course of their speeches, they commenced to prove that many, very many, at present Republican great lights and oracles were neither more nor less than the old chiefs in the Abolition camp. Judge, if you can, reader, the amazement—the perfect dumfounder that greeted those Democratic orators when the Republican audience broke forth in shouts of joy and warm approval, as the record of Abolitionism was brought to light on the Republican party. They in shouts admitted the charge of Abolitionism, and gloried in it.—*Decatur (Ill) Magnet*.

What do you think of that, Republicans of Preble! you do not like to be called Abolitionists, but your friends in a neighboring State glory in the name. Guess you had better cave in, and keep your wrath cool. Besides, your vote for Jesse Stubbs, the founder of Abolitionism in this county, nails the charge on you too strongly to be denied, you can't get rid of the charge, by telling about the streets that you voted for Stubbs merely to get rid of a very troublesome and annoying office seeker. "Things is workin'."

An Ohio Abolition Republican member of Congress is credited with the following speech on hearing of Lincoln's nomination: "Yes! the Chicago Convention, instead of nominating an able and experienced statesman, have gone West and found a fellow lying on a rail, like a coon with a belly full of grapes and they have taken him up and nominated him for the Presidency."

Dr. P. Beeman, of Shelby county who was a candidate for Congress in 1858, has forsaken the Republican party and professed faith in Democracy and Douglas.—The Doctor will stamp the county for Douglas and Johnson and the whole Democratic ticket, and do all he can to procure the election of the same.

To give a horse a fine, glossy coat, feed him a few raw carrots daily. Will inventions never cease?