

THE PRESS.

J. D. MOUDY, : : : : Editor.



Eaton, Ohio.

Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,



Hon. S. A. Douglas,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

- SERAPHIM MEYER, of Stark County;
- WILLIAM B. WOODS, of Licking;
- WILLIAM J. FLAGG, of Hamilton;
- JOHN SCHIFF, of Hamilton;
- JACOB H. FOOS, of Preble;
- SILAS B. WALKER, of Shelby;
- EDWARD SHEFFIELD, of Henry;
- NEWTON A. DEVORE, of Brown;
- HENRY C. COFFMAN, of Fayette;
- GEORGE F. STAYMAN, of Delaware;
- CHESTER R. MOTT, of Wyandott;
- JOHN D. JAMES, of Jackson;
- JAMES M. MILLER, of Meigs;
- SAMUEL G. FOSTER, of Franklin;
- WILLIAM DURBIN, of Erie;
- BURR KELLOGG, of Ashland;
- NICHOLAS F. JOSS, of Holmes;
- AMOS LAYMAN, of Washington;
- WILSON S. KENNON, of Belmont;
- ISRAEL K. CARTER, of Summit;
- CHARLES D. ADAMS, of Lake;
- GEORGE A. HOWARD, of Ashabula;
- GEORGE WEBSTER, of Jefferson;

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

THOMAS J. SMITH, of Montgomery.

FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

ABNER L. BACKUS, of Lucas.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

DAVID W. STAMBAUGH, of Tuscarawas.

FOR CONGRESS,

Mrs. C. L. Vallandigham.

The Register on Negro Equality.

We have never been credulous enough to look for, or expect any exhibition of fairness or candor upon the part of the conductors of the Republican political press. As a class we have long known them to be unscrupulous and disingenuous in the extreme. But in most cases, with all their improbity and insidiousness, we find them possessed of some degree of discretion—low cunning or wariness, the possession of which induces them to deal rather in vague generalities and high sounding rhetoric, than in directly denying or charging any thing specifically.

Our neighbors of the Register, however, have forgotten or entirely lost all the discretion they ever had, and the result is that they, in their last issue, have enabled us to expose them, and show to our readers that our convictions in regard to their unscrupulousness is correct, and they have enabled us to do this with but little trouble from the fact, that having lost what discretion they have heretofore had, they have left their tracks exposed in such a manner as to enable us to follow their trail without difficulty.

The article we refer to is headed "Negro Equality" and for insolent, unblushing and shameless falsehood, perversion and misrepresentation it is far, far in advance of, and will no more bear comparison with the ordinary, every day roor-backs that are retailed throughout the entire country, than a burning match will bear comparison with the conflagration at Rome.

We have neither time, room nor inclination to notice all the misrepresentations contained in that article, but we do propose to notice one or two of the most glaring ones; misrepresentations that every intelligent citizen must know are utterly false.

The writer after charging that the Democratic party are the original and only "Negro Equality" party, says: "and now for the proof. In Massachusetts, negroes are citizens, invested with the right of suffrage, and this enfranchisement they owe to the 'Democracy' when

once by chance, they happened to get control of the Government." The writer of that quotation will place us under great obligation if he will say when that *once* was. It is not within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It never was! The Democrats have never had control of the Government of Massachusetts. They have on one or two occasions elected their Governor "by chance" but both branches of the Legislature have always been overwhelmingly against the Democratic party. Again, "In our own State the 'Democracy' have very lately made a new Constitution, which confers upon persons of less than one half negro blood the right to vote."

The charge made against the Democratic party in relation to the State of Massachusetts might perhaps be excused on the grounds of a want of knowledge on the subject, but in reference to the State of Ohio, we cannot conceive how an ordinarily intelligent man could be so grossly ignorant of the constitution and laws of his own State, as to make that charge without knowing it to be utterly false. It is certainly without foundation in truth. It is true that under the old Constitution it had been held by the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio that a man more than half white was entitled to a vote. The language of the old Constitution under which this decision was made, was this: "In all elections all white male inhabitants above the age of twenty one years having resided in the State one year next preceding the election shall enjoy the right of an elector. When the Constitutional convention met at Columbus in 1851, (a majority of which convention, were democrats) for the purpose of forming a new Constitution for the State of Ohio, this question of the qualification of electors was presented, there was not a democrat in the Convention, who was not in favor of excluding all negroes from voting.

The Supreme Court of the United States, the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, had held that no man with negro blood in his veins was, or could be a citizen of the United States. If this decision were regarded as it should be, the word "citizen" used in the Constitution would prevent a negro from voting, but when the Convention came to determine upon who should and who should not vote, they put it in even stronger language than was necessary under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Art. 5 of the Constitution provides that "Every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty one years &c. shall have the qualifications of an elector."

The Supreme Court of the United States have held and still hold that a man with negro blood in his veins is not a citizen of the United States. Notwithstanding these facts, when the question was brought before the Republican Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, it was decided in favor of the negro of less than half blood voting. How or by what means that Supreme Court, having sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, the Supreme Court of the United States being the true constructionists and expounders of that Constitution, and having decided that a man with any negro blood in his veins is not a citizen of the United States, we say that how or by what means the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio ever argued themselves into the belief that a man with less than half negro blood in his veins is a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to a vote under the Constitution of the State of Ohio, is a proposition that we do not feel called upon to argue, and we cheerfully pass it over to our neighbor for elucidation.

This is the manner in which the "Democracy" of Ohio have lately made a new Constitution which confers upon persons of less than one half negro blood the right to vote. If further proof is necessary in order to show the fallacy of the Register's position, we would refer to the fact that (we believe) in 1856 a bill was presented to the Senate of the State of Ohio which is known

as the "Visible Admixture" bill. This "Visible Admixture" bill provided that no person having a visible admixture of African blood in his veins should have the right to vote. When the vote was taken upon its passage every democrat voted in favor of its passage and every republican voted against it.

This vote thoroughly commits the Republican party to the doctrine of negro equality in the State of Ohio. But again; Jacob Brinkerhoff, one of the (Mis) Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, who concurred in the decision above referred to, has been renominated by the Republican party and is now their candidate for Supreme Judge. If they are not in favor of "negro equality" why do the Register men support Jacob Brinkerhoff, whom they know is in favor of negro suffrage and whom they know has held that negroes can vote under our constitution, the plain unmistakable reading of which precludes the idea of negro suffrage.

It is useless for us to waste further time in noticing these groundless assertions. There are others of a like kind in the same article, all of which are equally absurd and ridiculous, and which could be as easily and successfully refuted as those we have noticed. Our space is full.

OUR MASS MEETING.

10,000 PERSONS PRESENT.

We publish in another column the Secretary's report of the Democratic mass meeting held at this place last week. It would be impossible to give an idea of the immensity of the crowd that was present on that occasion. It was variously estimated at from 8000 to 15,000 persons. We know we are on the side of truth when we say 10,000. It was admitted by candid men of all parties, that the crowd was larger than that of the Republicans some weeks since, and the most unscrupulous Republicans acknowledged themselves beat in point of show.

The delegations from the North, South, East and West, were the largest we ever saw in Ohio or Indiana. They all deserve praises for the enthusiasm exhibited in the manner in which they were rigged out. The horseback companies from the North, and North East portions of the county took the rag off the bush in that line. The Gratis township thirty horse team was superior in its line. For tall poles Buzzard roost took the premium. The Twin township delegation had the most powder and fired the oftenest. Boston and Camden beat anything we ever saw for fine wagons. We can't decide between the two, which beat. They were both as fine as need be. The Boston Chariot is the largest.

The Germans of this town deserve particular notice. They had a wagon thirty feet long and eight feet wide, on each side was the motto. "The Register's Dumheits." On the wagon they were working at every kind of trade. The shoemaker, the carpenter, the mason, the stone dresser, the blacksmith and every other kind of mechanic was busy at work at his trade. They even put shoes on a horse. The blacksmiths keeping time on their anvils to the music of the band, reminded us of the celebrated "Anvil Chorus" as performed by Christy's Minstrels. On the ground everything passed off finely. As in all other gatherings of the people there were some evil disposed persons, selling and drinking liquor. The conduct of some of the "Wide Awakes" of this town was outrageous. On the whole, the meeting was a decided success and the Republican meeting was beaten all hollow. For reports of the speeches made, see the Secretary's report. We have mentioned no names, simply because we don't know of any one person deserving of more praise than another. They all did their duty and that is all that any one of them could have done.

We are satisfied, and we believe every one else is satisfied except the Republicans, and we did not expect to satisfy them. The communication of Dr. Joseph Beck will appear next week, it is unavoidably crowded out this week.

Secession Commenced in the Republican Party.

We understand that the Republicans of Somers township have, to use an expression of one of their number, had "quite a squabble." At their Club meeting in Camden on last Friday evening the subject of holding a mass meeting at that place came up for action, and there was a great diversity of feeling about the matter among them, some desired to hold it on the fourth of next month, the day set for it some time since, and which, as subsequently ascertained, will conflict with the one in Dayton on the same day. Others wanted to change it to the second, and almost half of those present were opposed to having one at all.

The discussion of the subject elicited much angry feeling and betrayed a spirit that ill accorded with the usual brotherly feeling of our Republican friends. A vote was taken, however, and a very small majority were found to favor a meeting at some time, but forth with the opponents of the measure called for a division of the house, moved to reconsider the vote and commenced a general quibbling process, which so disgusted the majority that they most unceremoniously retired from the hall. The Captain of the artillery company, who led the way was the Yancy of the movement. He was followed by the very "orderly Sergeant" of the Wide Awakes who, it is said, became quite disorderly and actually succeeded with a perfect stampee. One of the M. D.'s who made a brilliant secession was afterward heard to say that he would not attend the Winchester meeting if he knew that he could make one hundred votes for Craighead by so doing; another did not know that he would support either Lincoln or Craighead, and would delight to have an opportunity to vote against some of the members of the Club and especially against the Republican who had taken an active part in creating the disturbance, but who was not a member and had not paid one dime into the treasury. Many declare they will not attend the Club any more, while others are demanding that their names be stricken from the books. The President, unlike Cushing is trying hard to reconcile difficulties and the opponents of the mass meeting, seeing that they put their foot in it are proclaiming vociferously for the meeting. They are patting the seceders on the back and telling them that they are ready to give their influence and money to the project, but the answer is, "you can have nary red" from us now, if you want the meeting you can have it at your own expense. Hold your own meeting, pay your own bill, and secure an attendance without our aid. The leaders say, "hush! hush! don't talk so loud; the Democrats will hear of our trouble and it will be made public. The less said about the matter the better, come let us all go to work together." The reply is, "we don't care if it is made public, you have acted unfair about it and nobody will suffer by its publicity, except those who seem determined to be the bell sheep of the flock even at sacrifice and ruin of our party."

Such is the condition of our Republican friends of old Somers at the date of our latest advices.—What the Rump will do we will probably be able to give in our next issue.

Meeting at the Court House.

Ratification Extraordinary.

On Friday last, we noticed our Probate Judge busily circulating and pasting up great posters, announcing that a ratification meeting would be held at the Court House Friday night; seventy-five or eighty of the most distinguished speakers in the United States were announced to be there. Night came and a good crowd gathered in the Court room. So soon as order could be had, Judge Haines was loudly called for and took the stand. The Judge takes stronger grounds on the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine than ever Seward or Lincoln have taken. He also takes strong "intervention" grounds, claiming that he has an interest in the settlement of the slavery question in Kansas. As the Judge had

the opportunity of explaining how he came by that interest, and failed to do so, the presumption is that he obtained it dishonestly. He abused the Governor's office in Kansas. What a pity he failed to procure the appointment of that office, when he wanted it so badly. Poor Judge! The last nail has been driven in his political coffin lid, and clinched. After Haines closed, George D. Hendricks was called for and took the stand, George is the head and front of the Republican party here, and is their favorite orator. His speech was full to repletion of such polite phrases as "you (Democrats) are all going to hell if there is one, and if there ain't there ought to be."—"Sons of Bitches," "Stinken Niggers" "Old Abe will give 'em hell under the shirt" and other gentlemanly like expressions. He was loudly applauded by the "Wide Awakes" throughout.

Irvin E. Freeman was next called out. He made a loud speech of considerable length, but we really can't remember that he said anything. Gans' name was then called, and the crowd instantly dispersed.—But little was said about the elections of Maine and Vermont, (which the meeting was called to ratify) principally for the reason we apprehend, that their transparencies showed that they had lost 20,000 in those two States since 1856.

Saturday Sep. 15, 1860.

Eaton Mass Meeting.

Editor Press.—Pursuant to notice, the democracy of Preble County assembled in mass, at Bruce's grove, three fourths of a mile south of Eaton, at 2 o'clock P. M.

On motion, Hon. Henry Shideler was appointed President, John Banfill and A. D. Borden Esq's, Vice Presidents, and J. H. Foos Secretary of the meeting. After a brief speech from President Shideler, in which he returned his thanks to the audience for the honor conferred upon him, the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was introduced to the immense audience, and at once proceeded to address them upon the important and vital political issues of the day, in that able, logical and masterly manner, that few men in our great Nation ever attain, and perhaps none excel. Free from all party or personal abuse, it was a clear and vivid expose of the great cardinal doctrines of Non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty, and the consequent advantages, prosperity and happiness that must ensue to every separate political organization in our country, who are allowed to govern themselves independent of their natural and inherent right so to do. In the close of his remarks, he dealt some blows on the degrading and disgusting doctrines of negro equality, that will long be remembered by both parties in our county. The man may be as he has heretofore often been, abused, vilified and maligned, by all the arts that personal hatred and calumny can invent, but the arguments will still remain unanswered an ever-enduring monument of genius and truth. After Mr. Vallandigham closed his remarks Major D. M. Stambaugh of Tuscarawas County the Democratic Candidate for Attorney General of the State of Ohio was introduced to the audience and for the space of one hour continued to interest his hearers with one of the most soul stirring and enthusiastic speeches, to which it has been the good fortune of a Preble County audience to listen in many a day. While, ever and anon he was greeted by the vast multitude with round after round of applause.—He disposed of the tariff question the expenditures of the general government, and the Homestead Bill, in a manner not very satisfactory to our republican friends. The negro suffrage and the negro equality questions, received at his hands, such a clear and candid examination as to leave no doubt on the mind of every reflecting man of their utter impracticability and gross immorality tendency. Mr. Stambaugh is a fine scholar, a good orator and well posted on the political questions of the day, and in addition to all this, he possesses in a very rare degree the faculty of telling a good anecdote at the right time and place. He brought down the audience at every round. His speech on the whole was a complete

success, and has done the cause of Democracy in this County much good. With the remarks of Mr. S. closed the exercises of the day.—In the short space allowed to Secretaries in reports of this character it is utterly impossible to give an adequate description of the size and general features of the meeting. Without particularizing, suffice it to say, that from nearly every township in the county were delegations conveyed in vehicles drawn by every number of horses, from one to thirty, every manner of flags, and banners (excepting black ones) with countless mottoes and devices. The tallest kind of hickory poles, uniformed companies of men on horse back, and elegantly dressed companies of young ladies and young gentlemen on horse back.—Together with a large procession from the vicinity of Boston Indiana, headed by the indomitable Levi Druly with his huge Hickory Chariot, Brass Band, Cannon &c.

In short consider all creation broken up and marching to a common centre and you have some idea of the size of the meeting. I have the authority of many of the oldest inhabitants of our town for saying, and think I speak truly when I say, that it was the largest assembly of persons, ever convened at one time in the town of Eaton. It was beyond the possibility of a doubt, the most brilliant political display ever made by any party in old Preble.

The people assembled in their majesty, and in their strength, and most unequivocally expressed their devotion, and their loyalty to the time honored Democratic principle. That man is capable of self government. J. H. FOOS, Sec.

[Communicated]

Mr. Editor.—I wish to make known through the "Press" to all the "world and the balance of mankind" the important fact that we have in our little village, a Glee Club, of the Black Republican stripe and known and saluted by the juveniles as the "Hudah Sweet Singers."

This Club is composed of ten or twelve patriotic young men who have dedicated most of their time and talents to the interests of the Black Republican party, greatly to the detriment of their own interest and welfare. This mania for political singing among the republicans, is so popular as to lead a certain class of men to indulge their musical powers even at the expense of ridicule.

That this propensity gives rise to some very ludicrous scenes in the Churches of which some of the Hudah's are members, is not to be wondered at. Fancy the solemnity of the congregation startled by an enthusiastic "sweet singer" shouting at the top of his voice: "Should earth against my soul engage And firey billows roll" "I'll bet my money on the Lincoln horse." With a Hudah, Hudah, da.

Report has it, that we are to have a company of "Wide Awakes" formed from the softer part of the republican party of this place and vicinity. The offices will be filled by the most distinguished of the P Nut family and the rank and file, composed of their admirers. The Captain will be a P Nut, the first Lieutenant will be a P Nut, the Drummers, fifers, all P Nuts!

The Miss. P Nuts are taking up a collection for a flag. One of the Miss. P's will present it with an address, in real romantic style! Captain P Nut will respond in a thrilling star spangled banner speech, which will strike terror and dismay to all the adherents to democracy, and waken up the sleeping Republicans to the great beauty and importance of the rail-splitting institution!!

N. B. If you could send down a reporter, and give the speeches verbatim it would be a rich treat, if you can't send, I will do my best on a correct report.

ADAM SIGHT.

Camden Sept. 10.
Honorable Mention.
A. D. Achey deserves, and has the thanks of every good Democrat for the tasty outfit furnished by him for the conveyance of speakers on Saturday last. The carriage bore unmistakable evidence that the ladies had rendered aid in trimming it with flowers.
They also have the thanks of every body interested.

Wonderful Discovery!

Highly Important!

CHEAP GOODS!!

Stephens & Bro.

Have just received their
Fall and Winter Goods,
which they are offering at very low prices, also offering rare inducements to the Goods buying public. Their stock consists of the general variety of Goods kept in Dry Good Stores. They call special attention to their stock of

DRESS GOODS,

MENS' WEARE,

Boots and Shoes,

HATS & CAPS.

Call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you may expect to get good bargains from Nat and Mart. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Eaton, Sept. 20, 1860.

NEW

FALL & WINTER

GOODS!

Received direct from New York and Philadelphia.

We are in receipt of a very large and well assorted stock of foreign and domestic goods.

DRY GOODS,

Including

Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Hardware, Queensware,

Carriage Trimmings, &c., &c.

Our Goods are purchased exclusively for Cash, & in many cases at the manufacturers. Our long experience in the trade and our facilities for purchasing where Goods are

Sold Cheapest,

will be our guarantee that while we sell no Goods at a lower price, we will sell a large portion of our Goods at sold below the

Market Price.

Please give us a call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.
C. VANAUSSAL & CO.
Eaton, Sept. 20, 1860.

PERRET & MONESMITH,

Livery Stable.

EATON, OHIO.

We are at all times prepared to accommodate the public with Horses, Carriages, &c., on the usual terms.
We have a new and extensive stock of Buggies and a very large stock of Harness and Livery Horses ever kept in Eaton.—Give us a call and learn our ability to furnish accommodations.
[Sept. 20, 60.]

Carlisle Station March 8th.
Dr. C. W. Roback, DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in stating that last summer I was afflicted with a very severe breaking out all over my face and neck, it was very troublesome, I went to your agent and inquired if he had anything that would cure me, he studied a while and out of the many medicines he keeps, he picked out your valuable medicine and having all confidence in him I took it, and am happy to say in less than two weeks the disorder was removed and I have never enjoyed better health. You are at perfect liberty to publish this letter for the benefit of suffering humanity.
Yours Respectfully,
Wm. C. Vandervier.

See Advertisement. 1-17

Dr. Hall's Balsam.
For the cure of long standing Coughs and Cold, Bronchitis, as well as CONSUMPTION, this medicine is invaluable. Its peculiar combination is the result of experience, and an intimate knowledge of the cause of these diseases, and the circulation of remarkable cures are sufficient proof of its superiority.
See what an old and much expected Druggist says of Dr. Wm. C. Vandervier's Balsam, only cure Tetter, but sore Ears, sore Nipples, &c.
Hamilton, Ohio, August 17, 1860.
This is to certify that my wife has been afflicted for several years with Tetter on her hands, and all the remedies which she made use of failed until she commenced using Dr. Wm. C. Vandervier's Balsam, which she has found to be the best remedy that she has ever used, and would recommend it to all similarly afflicted.
PETER JACOBS.
Sold by Brooks & Son, Eaton. no3-17

We invite all wishing to obtain good and pure Drugs and Medicines to the Drug Store of J. P. Brooks & Son, where Pure Drugs, and such valuable medicines and standard remedies as Barry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters, and Dr. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, and Cerate, can always be found. To send in such pure and valuable remedies warrants propriety, and to see them secure health. no3-17

We are not in favor of universal boasting (a system often employed by others) of the celebrity of this or that medicine, and we keep our praise until we have positive knowledge of the value or virtue of an article. We judge of the tree by its fruits, and when we find a medicine with really curative powers, we at once come out and recommend it to the public. In the present instance, we creditably recommend to our readers Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters.

We know of nothing to equal this for the objects it proposes to undertake.
The Sherry Wine Bitters are for sale by J. P. BROOKS & SON.