THE XENIA SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL COMPANY,
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XENIA, OHIO:
TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1863.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN BROUGH, of Cuyahoga.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
CHARLES ANDERSON, of Montgomery.
FOR AUDITOR,
JAMES R. GODMAN, of Marion.
FOR TREASURER,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami.
FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
ROCKING H. HUNTER, of Fairfield.
FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
J. M. BARKER, of Highland.

FOR JUDGE of the Subdivision composed of Clinton, Greene, Warren and Clarke Counties,
GEORGE J. SMITH, of Warren.
FOR SENATOR of the Fifth District, composed of Greene, Clinton and Fayette,
JOHN F. PATTON, of Greene.

GREENE COUNTY UNION TICKET.

REPRESENTATIVE,
DR. C. [illegible] NATIVE,
CLERK OF COMMON PLEAS,
JOHN ORR, JR.
TREASURER,
RICHARD GALLOWAY.
PROBATE JUDGE,
T. MARSHALL.
COMMISSIONER,
A. H. BAUGHMAN.
INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,
J. C. McMILLAN.

To Our Boys in the Field.

Army letters of general interest will always find a place in our columns.

Communications.

We will be glad to receive short and well written communications from our friends in the different parts of the county. All communications or letters will be addressed to the Xenia Sentinel, or left at the office.

To the Union Voters of Greene County.

Since my appointment as a member of the Union Central Committee for Greene County, on the 15th June, 1863, I have co-operated with said Committee, and on the 4th of July last, I met with a portion of said Committee in Xenia, before leaving on the cars for Dayton, (to attend a Mass Meeting on that day,) and directed that my vote should be recorded against the calling of a primary election, as I was then determined to support the regular ticket as nominated by the Convention held on the said 15th of June; and I indorse all that has been done by said Committee in the premises.

August 22, 1863. T. W. OGDEN.

Union Voters Attention.

The Union Central Committee for Greene County, will meet in Xenia on Saturday the 29th August, inst., at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of arranging a series of meetings throughout the County. The appointment of speakers for such meetings, and for the transaction of other business for the welfare of the Union cause.

A. TRADER,
T. W. OGDEN,
T. I. MORRIS,
AMOS SMITH JONES,
August 22, 1863. J. A. SEXTON, Sec'y

The Xenia Sentinel—Its Origin, Object and Policy.

It is customary to put forth a Salutatory, in the first issue of a newspaper, declaring its origin, object, and policy. We are too conservative in sentiment to disregard so venerable a usage; and we proceed to have an understanding with our readers accordingly.

This paper has had its origin not in any expectation of making money, nor in any personal or partisan vindictiveness, nor in the bad ambition of any little clique of office seekers; but in the quite rational desire of a large portion of the people of Greene County to have the truth told about a very plain and simple matter, The popular sentiment demands fair play. The Union party had a right to expect that their County organ would show at least some slight symptoms of candor and conscience in its assumed representation of their interests. They would hardly have thought it consistent with either his professional or his personal honor for the Editor of the paper claiming to be their organ, to carry their regular nominations at the head of his columns as the legitimate ticket of the party, and at the same time do all in his power, by silence, by connivance, by innuendo, by secret sympathy and secret affiliation with bolters, to defeat that very ticket. Yet such has been the course of the Editor of the Torchlight. And though we regret the occasion of such personality, it will be necessary to follow it out in some detail, since we have set about furnishing an explanation of this paper's origin.

When the present Editor of the Torchlight came into the County, it was the practice to nominate the party ticket by primary elections. He proceeded at once to advocate in his paper a return to the convention system. And mainly through his efforts, urged strenuously and earnestly, and backed by the influence which controlled the County printing, the convention system was substituted for that of primary elections. Acting in conformity with his views and in accordance with the wishes of those whom he desired to continue in office, the Central Committee appointed the Nominating Convention for this year to be held early in the summer—for the purpose, as was said, of having a thorough canvass and of giving the soldiers an opportunity to understand the merits; or for the purpose, as was suspected, of taking the people unaware and making a ticket for them before they should have time to combine and make a ticket for themselves. But the Convention was fairly elected, fairly organized, and fairly conducted. This the Editor of the Torchlight has never attempted to deny; for the charge of fraud, trumpted up by his defeated friends, was too puerile even for him to adopt or indorse. He could not see it. On the contrhay, he placed at the head of his editorial columns the ticket nominated by the convention, announcing it as the "Greene County Union Ticket," and thereby recognizing the fairness of its nomination.

But the next issue of his paper after the Convention, instead of containing a frank and manly statement of what he knew to be the truth, and a hearty, out-spoken commendation of the ticket nominated, such as he knew it deserved, put up a pitiful wail about disunion in the Union ranks; volunteered some very solemn advice to everybody in general and nobody in particular, and finally expressed the hope that "some plan would yet be devised by which we could all go together." His lively hope has been reiterated in nearly every issue since; but never one word has he permitted to appear in advocacy of any of the candidates announced in his paper as the "Greene County Union Ticket." He commended the State Ticket heartily. He has spoken approvingly of the Union nominations of other Counties, in repeated instances. Certain Federal appointments hereabout have been hailed by him with profuse outpourings of joy and gratitude. Yet not one word, from the very first—if the timid, shilly-shally editorial of its last issue can not be construed into an exception—not one word has this *organ* of the Greene County Union party ever uttered in support of the candidates whose names, at its editorial head, it declares to be the "Greene County Union Ticket." Nay, it devoted nearly a column, immediately after the convention, to an advocacy of the claims and a eulogy of the character of a gentleman who had submitted his claims to the decision of the convention, but whom the Convention had not nominated, and who had therefore bolted; yet never a syllable for the man, equally honest, equally capable, whom the convention HAD nominated in his stead, and whose name their *organ* had published as the one it was in honor bound to support against all others.

As further evidence that this Editor was and is in the interest of a clique attempting underhandedly to defeat the will of the party of which his paper professes to be the organ, but without the courage to face so rarely either way, witness his acceptance of a membership in the Central Committee, and his subsequent sudden declination of the same. A part of the Convention's business was to create a new Central Committee; and the Editor of the party *organ* was appointed one of the members. He could have peremptorily declined then and there. He did not choose to do so; for perhaps he did not then suspect what a pickle his pet candidates would bolt him into. They came out with a card, declaring that they would apply to the Central Committee to set aside the action of the convention, and to give them one more chance for nomination. The Editor snuffed the dilemma from afar. On the one hand, if he went with the people and sustained the Convention, these bolting office holders would withdraw their patronage from him, and their sympathizers would frown him small. On the other hand, if he went with the clique and voted as a Central Committeeman to annual the very power which had made him a Central Committeeman, he would stultify himself and scandalize the people. So, for fear of giving offense either to the party to which he was bound, or to the clique to which he was sold, he all at once discovered that there was "a political feud, dating back" &c., which would incapacitate him from serving on the committee, and forthwith tendered his resignation through his paper.

But this declination to commit himself publicly for the bolters, has not kept him from caucusing with them and doing all that he editorially dare do to promote their schemes for dividing the party and defeating the ticket. His columns have been wide open to all their communications; while articles in the interest of the regular ticket he has coolly rejected. And yet he "hopes that some plan may be devised by which we can all go together!"

But the most disreputable transaction to which he has been a party in this connection, was his issue of the two inside pages of the Torchlight on a half sheet, three weeks ago. Some of our readers will remember that one of these pages contained a document in the interest of the bolters, with a list of names appended, and the other an article answering the false charges of that document, signed by the thirty-two delegates who constituted the majority in the Convention; which article will be found in another column. This latter article, together with an editorial referring to it, was taken out of the form and other matter substituted; and the two pages, with the bolters' document retained, under the regular heading of the Xenia Torchlight, were struck on a half sheet and distributed through the County. And this was the Xenia Torchlight, the *organ* of the Union party of Greene County. The organ of the *party*, forsooth, with the regular ticket at its head, and the bolters' electioneering bolus in its belly! If it had been just the two inside pages of the Torchlight, without material change, and with the delegates' article left in, there might have been set up some slight plea of decency for such organship; but, as it was, it hardly possessed the virtue of British neutrality: it recognized the bolters as belligerents, and carried on their *contraband trade under the flag of the Union party*. Still the Editor hopes "that some plan may yet be devised by which WE" &c.

To get some such plan into working shape, various little schemes have been caucused by the Torchlight Editor, Bolting Candidates & Co., Editor being the silent partner of the firm. But at length, for the furtherance of "some plan by which WE" &c., he has invested his whole capital and published his active partnership in the concern. Last week a modest little poster, signed by sundry friends of the bolting office holders, announced a mass meeting to be held at Xenia, for the professed purpose of "devising some plan by which" &c., but for the express purpose of decrying the Convention and inaugurating hostilities against the regular ticket. The Torchlight Editor's name is among those appended to the poster; and the document was republished in the Torchlight, with an editorial paragraph of approval.

Thus this Editor countenances and puts what he is pleased to call "a wide-spread dissatisfaction with the nominations," which dissatisfaction he is well aware has no other foundation than the bitter disappointment of certain gentlemen who were profoundly astonished and unspeakably scandalized that the people had the audacity to decline to renominate them for office. And thus he has consorted and compromised with a clique of bolters, while his paper should have been, as it professes to be, the organ of the will of the party, as expressed through the legitimate channel of a majority in Convention.

Such conduct on the part of the Editor who pretends to the organship of the Greene County Union party, has necessitated some means by which the treacherous influence of his paper could be counteracted, and the secret and underhanded practices of his clique be showed up to the people. Accordingly a company of persons have made themselves responsible for the publication of The Xenia Sentinel. The Xenia Sentinel Company are the Editors and Proprietors. They do not publish their names, because they are numerous and they do not deem such publication essential. To any one, however, who is enough interested to have a right to know, their names will be furnished on demand.

The object of The Sentinel may be inferred from the foregoing explanation of its origin. It will advocate the Union party, in Nation, State, and County, and will give no countenance to Secessionists in either. It will support with its might the ticket placed at the head of its columns, and will NOT, as the Torchlight boasts it does, "give each PARTY a hearing," since it recognizes only ONE Union party in the County, or Country. A disappointed and disaffected minority, determined to "rule or ruin," shall not be admitted to be a "party" fit to dictate terms in County politics, any more than in the civil war of the Nation.

The policy of The Sentinel will be to treat all subjects with candor and all persons with respect. Yet it will aim to tell the truth, and if the truth hurts, that is a pity for him whom it hits. It will avoid personalities as much as practicable; but where facts necessary to be known complicate themselves with persons, it will not withhold the facts on account of the persons. In fine, The Sentinel will endeavor to be what the Xenia Torchlight has so signally failed to be, an honest, disinterested, outspoken, independent organ of the Union party of Greene County.

To the Union Voters of Greene County.

WHEREAS, Certain misstatements have been made concerning the nominations lately made by our Union County Convention, in order to promote the interests of certain men as bolting candidates, who were defeated in the Convention, the following is respectfully submitted, as a true and impartial statement of the acts of said Convention, and of the bolting candidates.

In the latter part of April, the Union Central Committee, composed of E. H. Munger, E. F. Drake, and C. W. Dewey, (John M. Miller and Daniel Lewis, being deceased) issued a call for a delegate Convention, to meet on the 15th day of June, 1863, at Xenia, and then and there put in nomination a County ticket, select delegates for the Union State Convention to be held at Columbus; also for the Senatorial and Judicial Conventions to be held respectively at Jamestown and Morrow. The call was quite unexpected, as the Convention was to be held some two months sooner than ordinary, and the time for campaigning being less than four weeks, a very short time, indeed, for opposition to successfully develope itself; as those in official positions possess immense advantages by the Delegate Convention system, to whom it is most peculiarly favorable. On the Saturday previous, the 13th June, the people were to meet in the different townships and select the delegates that were to compose the Convention. The election of delegates passed off, not without some warmth, as a strong opposition had been developed, in spite of the unexpected call of the Convention, and the shortness of the time. The number of delegates to be furnished by Xenia Township was sixteen, and it was universally believed that the contest would be decided in the choice of the delegates which the votes of Xenia Township would make, insomuch as the large number furnished by the township would preponderate on which ever side they should be cast. Consequently, considerable excitement was manifested on the occasion, but no ill feeling more than is usually engendered in an animated political contest. The result of the contest was that the "People's" or Opposition ticket was elected over the other ticket, which was to cast its vote for E. F. Drake, Jno. G. McWhirk, Frank A. McClure, and C. W. Dewey. After this was known, acknowledgments of defeat by the defeated candidates and their friends were quite common, unless some individual delegates could be induced to cast their votes differently than was anticipated, which hope appeared to them to be very slim indeed. The Convention met on Monday, being the 15th of June, and passed off in a harmonious manner. The Opposition, or People's ticket, was in a large majority. With them John P. Patton was unopposed in choice for Senator, and C. H. Spahr for Representative. Several persons had been spoken of in connection with the other offices, but most being strongly in favor of John Orr, Jr., for Clerk of Common Pleas, Richard Galloway for Treasurer, and Thorton Marshall for Probate Judge. These gentlemen, receiving the entire vote of the majority, were nominated on the first ballot, the name of E. F. Drake, for Representative, having been withdrawn. The minority cast its vote for Jno. G. McWhirk for Clerk of Common Pleas, Frank A. McClure for Treasurer, and C.W. Dewey for Probate Judge. By the nominations being made on the first ballot was avoided that nullification of ballots which would evidently have ended in the same result, insomuch as each party or side had fully determined for whom to cast their vote before going into the Convention. Immediately after the Convention adjourned, some well-known persons being evidently disappointed that certain other persons failed to get the nominations, publicly declared, with much abusive and violent language, that they would bolt the ticket, and those living in the out townships that they would go home, and, in their own language "raise a fuss." It must be remembered that none of these men were delegates, and one in particular was known to have been repudiated as a delegate in his own township. Upon consultation, it was resolved to circulate a paper for signers, asking the Central Committee to call a primary election to try the matter over again, not expecting that the Committee would grant so singular a request, but, it is supposed, to create a false issue, knowing that the people were strongly in favor of primary elections, in preference to the system of Delegate Conventions, which was supposed to be, before being defeated, their favorite institution. After several weeks' canvassing the county, the petition was presented to the Central Committee, who thereon made the following report:

To the Union Voters of Greene County:

The Union Central Committee of Greene County have received the following petition:

"Whereas at the delegate Conventions held at Xenia on the 15th day of June, 1863, a number of persons were nominated to county offices whose names had not been before the people as candidates for such offices, thereby depriving the people of all opportunity to manifest their choice in the selecting of candidates; and whereas great dissatisfaction exists in view of the action of said Convention, and whereas said Convention instructed the Central Committee hereafter to cause nominations to be made by primary elections; we, therefore, the undersigned Union voters of Greene County, to promote harmony in the Union organization, earnestly pray that you authorize the holding of a primary election, to the decision of which the claims of candidates for County officers my be submitted."

The Committee, after considering the matter of the foregoing petition, respectfully make the following statement: That the Committee conceive that there could occur but three cases where they would be at all justified in presuming as asked in this petition, to set aside the decision of a delegate Convention of the people. First, when the Convention has assembled without having been properly appointed or properly elected. Second, when the conduct of the Convention has been characterized by fraud sufficient to violate its proceedings as being in the nature of a contract, and third, when a full majority of the party that called the Convention have petitioned that its action be referred to the people.

1. As to the first case supposed, the Committee believe it has never been alleged, and is not suggested in the petition before them, that there was any impropriety, informality or defect, either in the call for this Convention or in the manner of electing its members. The time, place and object of its assembly were duly announced by the Central Committee, and the number of delegates appointed, and the day of their election, notified to the several Townships.

As might reasonably have been expected, two sets or tickets of delegates were voted for in some of the Townships, and the fact that there was no intimation of a contest for seats in the Convention proves that one of the two sets was fairly elected, and the other fairly defeated. And the fact, also, that two sets of delegates were run, proves that the people had in mind more than one candidate for each of the several offices for which nominations were to be made, for whom they supposed their delegates would have the right to vote, although such candidates might not have published their names in any newspaper as candidates for office.

But the Committee cannot admit, as suggested in the petition, what is so contrary to the reason and practice of all political parties and Conventions, that a man must have announced himself as a candidate before he is entitled to be elected to office by the people, or nominated to office by delegates of the people. Surely such a doctrine cannot be maintained with any seriousness. And if the people chose to elect a man to office, who had not published his name in that connection, his defeated opponent would not certainly presume to contest his election on that ground; so, if a Convention of the people's delegates nominate a man as a candidate who had not been advertised for the office, surely a disappointed aspirant who had been advertised could not, upon the same principle, controvert the action of the convention, especially when by the very act of publishing his name as a candidate before the Convention, he submits to its authority and pledges himself to abide by its decision. The Committee cannot perceive how the fact of a person's publishing his name as a candidate for office can give him a superior claim to the suffrages of the Convention, or of the people, to the one who does not.

2. As to the second case supposed, Was the action of the Convention characterized by fraud? Not a single item of proof has ever been brought forward to substantiate such a charge, nothing of the kind is alleged in the petition, unless it should be held as a fraud that the names of the candidates nominated were not published in connection with the office, in the newspaper, and nothing of the kind was urged by the gentlemen who argued the position before the Convention. And the Committee have not the slightest reason to doubt, either from personal knowledge or from official information, that the thirty-one or thirty-two delegates holding their seats by virtue of an open and fair election, and constituting a majority of eight or nine in the Convention, acted in good faith, and nominated such a ticket as they honestly believed their constituents would approve. There is no evidence to show that they did not vote as honorably and incorruptly as a united majority ever voted in any Convention.

3. And as to the third case, although the Committee believe that the decision of a regular Convention is as binding upon the majority as upon the minority, upon the people as upon the candidates, yet if it could be demonstrated to them that a full majority of the party desired to set aside this Convention of their own creation, and to try the contest over in another form, the Committee would not feel at liberty to reject their petition to that effect. But the petition presented to the Committee, signed by so small a minority of the party as have signed this, without any other evidence or argument in its favor than this has, the Committee do not feel that they possess any power to grant. They are bound to presume till the contrary is shown, and they candidly believe, that the Convention fairly and honestly expressed the will of the majority, and deriving their office and authority from the Convention, they cannot transcend the power which created it, namely that of the majority.

But if they were to arrogate the authority, to set aside the acts of the majority at the instance of a dissatisfied minority, would this minority be any better satisfied after a second trial? Minorities are apt to be dissatisfied with nominations and elections; and it is the opinion of the Committee that the dissatisfaction alleged in the petition, is the usual and natural disappointment of a minority. So far as the Committee have been able to learn, the constituents of the delegates who voted as a united majority in the convention are well pleased with the ticket nominated; and, indeed, the ticket is one of which the party may well be proud.

The candidates are all upright, honorable, capable men; and it is no discredit to them that they are mostly new to politics. They have been fairly nominated in a regular convention of the party; and there is no good reason why the Union party of the country should not give them its free vote. If there ever was a time in the history of our country when there should be complete harmony it is now. Mere personal ambition, and mere personal preferences should not be permitted to divide and weaken our forces.

The great principle of the old democracy is the principle that commends itself now, *"ready acquiescence in the decision of the majority."* If there was ever a time for bolting, *this is not the time.*

The Committee hopes that the Union Voters of Greene County will ignore local feuds, and manifest their devotion to principle, by such a majority next fall for the regular ticket as loyal old Greene has in times past been accustomed to give to the nominees of the party of freedom.

By order of the Union Central Committee, July, 1863.

After the decision of the Central Committee the defeated candidates and their friends proceeded in the most secret and cautious manner to obtain signers to a written pledge to vote for the bolting candidates who were so announced before the petition above refered to was presented to the Committee. The utmost secrecy was enjoined upon those to whom this paper was presented. But the Torchlight of the 5th inst., made it public with the names signed thereto.—In the same issue was published the statement of the majority in the Convention that put in nomination our Union County ticket. The Torchlight printed on half sheets containing the manifests of the bolters, with the statement of the delegates taken from its place and filled up with other matter, was sent in large numbers to the out townships.

Such is a true statement of the acts of the Union Convention of June 15th and the efforts making to further the interests of the bolting candidates, which is a sufficient record of itself, requiring no comment whatever.

What Was it? An Extra?

In a country ramble we found a half sheet of paper, printed on both sides, calling itself "Xenia Torchlight" We supposed some "fewd fellow of the baser sort," irreverent of literature and politics, had truly torn the Torchlight in two. But we had read the Torchlight of August 5th, and this was'nt it, although on both pages it professed to be. No page of this was like any page of the paper sent to us as the Xenia Torchlight, August 5th. What alterations are made?—and why have they been made? were self-suggested questions.

In the full sheet sent to us, was a statement from a majority of the delegates to the County Convention. In the half sheet we found, this was omitted, for sake of giving the astounding story of a grapevine, and some *old news*, possibly received by the "grapevine telegraph." On the other page, a smooth, little editorial was omitted. And on close inspection we found here a Xenia Torchlight, not "extra," with our Greene County Union Ticket at its head, and yet a great part of its colnmns are devoted to a labored and systematic effort to defeat one half of that ticket.

A bolting friend told us that the said half sheet was merely a handbill, and anybody had a right to issue and circulate a handbill. Another told us it was a "Torchlight extra;" and after regular subscribers are supplied, it was nobody's business what an extra contained.

But is it probable the half sheet was sent to regular sbbscribers? Not very. But a large majority of those who received it did not see the regular issue. The half sheet, at the head of both pages, claimed to be the regular issue of the Torchlight for August 5th, while a very different article was furnished to subscribers. Was this candid? Was it honest? The only explanation we can give of the matter is that the worthy proprietor of the Torchlight has been induced by his worst political enemies, disguised as friends, to place himself in a false position—in a position which his sober second thought would heartily condemn. What! a paper place a ticket at its head, and then secretly give its entire effort to defeat one half of that ticket, by intimating that it was put in nomination by corrupt influences! For the entire aim of the half sheet was to defeat half the county ticket, and the half sheet was the Torchlight, for it said so twice. Hence, those who were not regular subscribers, and therefore received only the half sheet, must infer that the Torchlight was using its whole influence to defeat a part of the ticket presented under its own flag, and, consequently, doing its utmost to divide the party it was professing to build up.

Now, that the proprietor of a paper has a *legal* right to pursue such a course, no one disputes; but is he acting faithfully toward the party under whose flag he sails, while doing so? True, the ticket is placed at the head of the column, but at least three of its candidates have received no other notice or endorsement, while their *bolting* rivals have been eulogized, till finally, what purports to be an entire issue of the paper is modified—mutilated (?)—so as to puff the bolters, while it ignores the nominees. Nothing like it was ever seen before.

And the excuse for all this inconsistency is, that some are "dissatisfied with the nominations." Did ever a political convention give universal satisfaction? Is it not common for the defeated parties to be dissatisfied? Were the defeated parties three years ago satisfied with the nominations? Practically, it made no difference; for, like gentlemen, they quietly acquiesced, and is will be well for others to follow their example, and await their time.

Our Ticket.

Seldom, perhaps never, has old Greene had the privilege of voting for so pure and so strong a ticket; one half the State ticket is composed of wounded soldiers, the said heroes possessing more than fifty per cent. of the ticket's brain-power. This, too, is claiming a good deal, while BROUGH, DORSEY and HUNTER constitute the rest of the ticket. Who couldn't support that ticket? It is approved by all lovers of our glorious Union, let their former politics be what they may.

And, then, think of Judge Smith! And of John F. Patten, too. Didn't Clinton County know Patton. And didn't Clinton County appreciate him? Well, that was because she had *tried* him. And Greene County knew him; and the rest of the district had faith in him.

But our County ticket? Dr. Spahr is one of our own boys. We raised him; and he shows his raising. His sympathies, interests, and affections are all with his native County. He is self-made, a number one professional man, with strong common sense as his leading characteristic. He is a "representative" man.

John Orr, jr., our candidate for Clerk of Common Pleas, modest and retiring, has never looked after place or position, but has always been sought, as in the present case, by those who appreciated his talent and worth. A graduate of old Miami University, he has sustained his reputation as a scholar, and for years has been recognized as a leading educator in the Eastern part of our County, filling, in this respect, more nearly than any other man, the great void caused by the death of the lamented Dr. McMillan. As Clerk of the Township, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Justice of the Peace, he has proved, invariably, "the right man in the right place." In short, he is "a gentleman, a scholar, and a christian."

Richard Galloway is the very man for Treasurer. Don't we all know Richard too well to think of calling him *Mister* Galloway. The funds will be safe in his hands—in his HAND, rather, for, poor fellow, he has but one to handle funds with; for Richard was not a stay-at-home, like many of us who appreciate, and like *some* who oppose him, but shouldered his musket as "high private," refusing place and position, and went into his country's service to come back wounded and mutilated. His native County will not forget his services; and though a few disappointed politicians did miss at his nomination, he is sure to be elected. In the language of another, "this County has lost the art of raising better boys than Richard Galloway. He is a gentleman, a scholar, a christian, the *only* son of a widow, a patriot, a *wounded soldier*, and can *give security.*"

Of Esquire Marshall it is scarcely necessary to speak. He has been in the public service. As Clerk of the Common Pleas, as Justice of the Peace, and as Mayor of the City, no officer has a clearer record. Nor is he inexperienced in Probate business. In the years of his clerkship, the Court of Common Pleas transacted the probate business, and hence he will be right at home, having an experience unsurpassed by any man in the County.

Messrs. Baughman and McMillan fill their respective offices so well, that nobody thought of changing them. They could not ask a better endorsement.

Such is our ticket. And now, let us give it such a majority as it deserves. It is not enough merely to elect it. It should have such a majority as no other ticket ever had. These are peculiar times—not times for division or bolting.

Grand Union Demonstration.

In accordance with the appointment of the State Union Executive Committee of Ohio, and in response to the invitation of the Union Central Committee of Greene County, the people came to Xenia, on Friday, the 14th inst.—came in wagons, came on horseback, came afoot, came by railroad, came any way to get here, came early and kept coming, determined to have a day of it. Old men of fourscore years and young gentlemen of fourscore weeks, vied in giving countenance and voice to the Union sentiment of Ohio. It was the intention to have the organization and speaking in the afternoon, but the people could not wait. They were on hand, and demanded a speech. The Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, always ready, responded for an hour, in such a speech as he usually makes. It is not, then, necessary to state that his hearers were "delighted," "electrified." etc., for those who have heard him know that he is a walking battery.

Sweet music was discoursed by the Springfield brass band, and the day was further enlivened by the stirring notes of fifes and drums, numerously brought in by the several delegations. Another feature, adding greatly to the harmony of the meeting, was the introdrction of a choir, led by Prof. BALDWIN, of the public schools of Cincinnati, who is spending the vacation here in teaching a number of select classes.

About 2 P. M., the meeting was formally organized by appointing Hon. J. FUDGE, President; E. F. DRAKE, Esq., Vice-President and W. T. BASCOM, Esq., Secretary.

On motion of J. J. WINANS, Esq., a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting. The Chair appointed MESSRS. WINANS, HOWARD, GATCH, SEXTON and BARLOW, who subsequently presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the war now being prosecuted by the Government, for the suppression of the rebellion, is a war for the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

2. That the Administration, constitutionally elected, is, for the time being, the impersonation of the Government, and that to distinguish between the Government and the Administration, in time of war, affecting to support the one and oppose the other, its policy and measures, is treasonable.

3. That Rebels in arms against the Government have no constitutional rights; and that those who denounce the Administration, and the conduct of the war, as subversive of the rights of Rebels, are sympathizers with treason, wanting only the opportunity to be traitors.

4. That we cordially indorse the Administration in its efforts to put down the rebellion, and rejoice in the hope of speedy success.

5. That we heartily approve and cordially indorse the Union State ticket; and with that sterling Democrat, John Brough, at its head, it shall be triumphantly elected in October, by the loyal votes of Ohio.

6. That while our fellow citizens in the front are beating the traitors with bullets, it is our business in the rear to beat them with ballots.

7. That to our soldiers in the field we can only say, that we owe you a debt of gratitude which we, our children and our children's children, can never repay.

Mr. BROUGH was introduced by the Chairman, and was greeted with the wildest cheering. Our present space does not admit an abstract of his speech, which was one of his best efforts, as all our readers can testify who could get near enough to hear him. But the largest meeting ever held in Xenia could not be compressed within the compass of one man's voice, and a division became necessary. So a temporary stand was erected at the other side of the Court House, and in a few minutes the Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY was addressing a crowd as large as could get within range of his clear ringing voice, without any observable diminution in the numbers listening to Mr. BROUGH.

Mr. GALLOWAY's speech abounded in anecdotes, argument, wit and wisdom. The home traitors who are whining about arbitrary arrests were dissected alive, and their reeking skeletons hung up to dry in the sunlight of loyalty.

Near the close of the meeting, Lieutenant Colonel H. R. WILSON, of Springfield, late of the 44th O. V. I., made a short speech, addressing himself mainly to his Democratic brethren. The Colonel, like all our soldiers, took the strongest Union ground, showing that the only way to be a good Democrat is to be a good Union man.

The crowd in attendance has been variously estimated. We cannot say how many thousands were here, but there was enough to show that the people—the true democracy—have no sympathy with the "Great Banished."

THE BOLTERS' CONVENTION.

The "Wide spread Dissatisfaction"-ists, having labored almost *mountainously* to produce a mass meeting last Saturday, brought forth a *ridiculus mus*. Our own reporter was present at the ceremonies. His account of the affair, detailed below, may be relied upon as correct in every particular, since he is a most respectable and truthful citizen, whose only apology for being among the Bolters was his mission to record their doings for our paper. He says:

The "Wide spread-Dissatisfaction" *party* determined to have a mass meeting. They issued a hand-bill to that effect, with "divers and sundry" signatures attached—the name of the Torchlight editor being among the "divers"—and posted it up in all public places, and scattered it broadcast over the county. Besides, they published it in the editorial columns of the Torchlight, calling special attention to it by editorial puffing. Furthermore, they adopted various private means of advertising it, and impressing upon people the great importance of it, in order to induce a large gathering. At least one gentleman of prominence and influence was written to by one of the "divers" above alluded to, and earnestly solicited to lend his countenance to the meeting. And one of the Bolters went to the trouble, personally, to electioneer for the success of the thing, actually riding over the country for that purpose. Among other places he visited Jamestown. Here he requested a private interview with men whom he supposed to represent the township. In this interview he proposed that if they and their candidate would keep quiet and do nothing against the plans of the Bolters, the latter would adopt him on their ticket. But they informed the electioneering Bolter that Silver-creek Township, though she had been charged with a trading propensity through the Torchlight, could not be bought at any such figures.

After all these measures to stir up the people to a mass meeting as aforesaid, and the day (22d inst.,) having arrived, the fire-bell was reported to as a forlorn hope. Its startling peal, rang out in the middle of a summer's day, especially Saturday, is tolerably certain of bringing out a respectable mass meeting of people curious to know what is the matter. On this occasion, the spunky little bell did its noisiest, and sounded the alarm with frightful persistence and power. Its ringing seemed to syllable forth the following hideous announcement: "The-sacred-liberty! of-two-or-three-in di-vid-uals! to-have-and-possess! Officers-in-Greene-county! is-in-danger! in-danger! in-danger! People-people-people! run-here! run-here! and-maintain-our-blessed-privileges! of being-Clerk-Judge-and-Treasurer! Clerk-Judge-and-Treasurer! Clerk-Judge-and-Treasurer! now-and-evermore!"

Perhaps the poor little fire-bell was unconscious what it was saying—but that is what it said. And after it had gone on saying it over many times, the "mass meeting" of the Wide-Spread-Dissatisfactionists convened in solemn conclave in Firemen's Hall, at Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of Saturday, August 22, 1863. There were present just seventy-seven different individuals, consisting of two (2) Vallandighamers, twenty-six (26) spectators and thirty-eight (38) of the leaders and eleven (11) of the rank and file of the W. S. D.

The meeting was organized by the election of Isaac Strohm, President, and Dr. John Torrence Secretary. The President stated that on account of "Wide-Spread Dissatisfaction," etc., the object of the meeting was to produce harmony in the Union party of this county.

After a considerable pause, which brought a slight flush of embarrassment to the brows of those who had come there to "face the music," and a broad smile to the faces of the spectators; after a pause, that had lasted to the painful extent of starting the sweat on anxious foreheads, James J. Winans, Esq., arose, and glancing furtively around, said: "Mr. President, let us hear from the callers of this meeting"—and subsided.

A. Galloway, Esq., thereupon stood forth and read from a handbill the published call for the meeting, and moved that this Convention select candidates."

Whereupon R. F. Howard, Esq., arose, with manuscript in hand, and said: "Mr. President, I beg leave to offer the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, Wide-Spread Dissatisfaction exists in the Union party of this county; and whereas—[your reporter failed to hear the rest of this whereas;] therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Central Committee be instructed to order a primary election for candidates for the offices of Probate Judge, Clerk of the Court and County Treasurer, to be voted for at the ensuing October election."

Mr. Galloway withdraws his motion.

Winans—Mr. President, I believe that the men who called this meeting, acted honestly. There is evidently Wide-Spread Dissatisfaction felt at the result of the late County Delegate Convention. I regret so few are in attendance at this meeting. Every citizen should have come up here to compromise. This is not a large meeting. Whose fault is it? It is not for want of notice. If the people are not here, it is their own fault—due notice having been given. And—though it is not a large meeting—as this Convention has been *regularly!* called, it has full power in the premises, to do as it pleases, to act for itself, and to bind in a legal sense (politically,) the Union party of this county to act in accordance with its behests. What must we now do? Get a new ticket! Order a primary election!

After Mr. Winans, who expressed intense and deep-seated disgust that there was so small a *mass* meeting, and appeared mortally offended about it, Esqs. Howard and Bennett were called, but both failed to respond.

W. T. Bascom said:—Mr. President, I don't know where we stand. Perhaps this meeting is not a legal one, politically. Can we bind the Union party? I doubt it—although there is Wide-Spread Dissatisfaction. Two years ago the delegate system was inaugurated in this hall. The Central Committee called a Convention. A ticket was nominated and elected. That same Central Committee, this year, called a Delegate Convention;—nominations were made; and, as the general rule is, these nominations are regular. There is evidently Wide-Spread Dissatisfaction as to some of the candidates. Now, what must we do? Devise something to heal this division. This meetiog was not called by party men. I doubt the jurisdiction of this meeting. I think it is only advisory. I desire a primary election. I think it right that nominated candidates should submit to a primary election. Will they submit? Will their friends submit? Mr. Orr told me that he was willing to submit, so far as he was personally concerned. But, I ask, will their friends submit? They will not submit. Are the independent candidates [meaning the bolting candidates] willing? I am in favor of harmony. If one *party*, and not the other is willing, what are we to do? I am of the opinion that the Central Committee can do nothing unless both *parties* agree and consent. Their action would not otherwise be binding.

To this Reporter Mr. Bascom's remarks sounded like some editorials in the Torchlight. There was a showy pretense of fairness and impartiality in them; but it was as plain as the nose on his face that he wished some scheme concocted, so that he did not have to shoulder the responsibility by which the regular ticket of the party could be defeated so far to select the three bolters advertised as "independent candidates" in his paper, and mentioned as such in his speech at this W. S. D. "mass meeting." And in corroboration of this opinion, is the convincing fact, that he voted for all the radical and ridiculous measures which were adopted at that meeting—voted to abolish the regular Central Committee, elected at the people's Delegate Convention, by the usurping substitution of a new one, appointed at this scandalous little gathering of politicians—voted to adopt part of the ticket and reject part, nominated by the same [illegible] of delegates in the Convention—voted to [illegible] proceedings of the Delegate Convention, for holding a primary election! Being a participant in the doings of the meeting, and taking a part in the debates, we have a right to assume that Mr. Bascom voted AYE to all these propositions [illegible] did not vote no to any.

Winans—Mr. President, I entertain no doubt of the authority of this Convention—although it is irregular. [illegible] legally do what the principal can do [illegible] principle, the Central Committee can act [illegible] I don't [illegible] the acting Central C[illegible] regular. T[illegible] is not a quorum. On[illegible] the right of the people [illegible] are not here in favor of an[illegible] to re-unite the Union par[illegible] Union party can be re-united [illegible] ing candidates [illegible]

The preamble and resolution [illegible] adopted, A. Gallo[illegible] tral Committee. [illegible] three be appointed [illegible] mittes.

W. T. Bascom said: We [illegible] progress than harmony. The[illegible] the present Central Committee [illegible] consultation with that Committee [illegible]

E. Rastus S. Nichols—We [illegible] mise with them, but *compel them*.

After which virtuous display [illegible] resolve to *compel things*—[illegible] show of threatening teeth—M[illegible] tion prevailed. Whereupon [illegible] Greene, E. H. Munger, J. R. [illegible] Towell were appointed said co[illegible] committee retired to one corner of [illegible] after consultation reported the n[illegible] persons to act as a Central Committee [illegible] from each of the out townships as [illegible] members. The report was received [illegible] ed; but this Reporter failed to get the [illegible] the new Central Committee.

Hugh Carey—I move that the Central [illegible] mittee order an election for a full ticket.

W. T. Bascom—I object to that. We [illegible] vide ourselves. Dr. Spahr and Messrs [illegible] man and McMillan were fairly nominated [illegible] their nominations should stand [illegible] com, were not the other na[illegible] just as fairly nominated? [illegible] majority in the Convention [illegible] —Rep.]

Hugh Carey—There was bargain and sale in Dr. Spahr's case; I know it. I know more about it than some others do.

Motion withdrawn.

A. Galloway—I suggest that we nomin[illegible] Messrs. Baughman and McMillan.

Winans—Dr. Spahr's friends did trade; although, in fact, he had no opposition. I saw that my friend, Mr. Drake, would be slaughtered by a corrupt combination, and I withdrew his name. [Who slaughtered "my friend Mr. Drake" at the