THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

SAMUEL D. HARRIS EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

RAVENNA, O. SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

National Democratic Ticket.

For President,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,

Francis P. Blair, Jr.,

OF MISSOURI.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE,

RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga,
HUGH J. JEWETT, of Muskingum.

DISTRICT ELECTORS,

1st Dist.	"	J. M. NOBLE, of Hamilton;
2d	"	GEO. W. HOUK, of Montgomery;
3d	"	W. JACKSON, of ——;
4th	"	ISAAC S. PILLARS, of Allen;
5th	"	M. H. DAVIS, of Clermont;
6th	"	WM. J. ALEXANDER, of Greene;
7th	"	JOHN A. CRAMER, of Ottawa;
8th	"	ANDREW ROACH, of Wood;
9th	"	EZRA V. DEAN, of Lawrence;
10th	"	J. J. GREENE, of Pike;
11th	"	C. FOLLETT, of Licking;
12th	"	H. H. POPPLETON, of Lorain;
13th	"	JAMES M. GAYLORD, of Athens;
14th	"	A. W. PATRICK, of Tuscarawas;
15th	"	S. WILLIAMS, of ——;
16th	"	GEO. W. WEIMER, of Summit;
17th	"	MATT. BIRCHARD, of Trumbull;

Democratic Platform.

The Democratic party in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, discrimination and purity of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guarantees of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do with the return of peace, demand

First. The immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second. Amnesty for all past political offences and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. The payment of the public debt of the United States as soon as practicable; and that all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, be honestly applied to such payment; and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States. (Thunders of applause.)

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and public securities. (Renewed cheering.)

Fifth. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the bondholder; the pensioner and the soldier, the farmer and the bondholder. (Great cheering, and cries of "Read it again.")

Sixth. Economy in the Government, the reduction of the army and navy, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau [Great cheering] and all unconstitutional agencies designed to keep the South out of Congress, simplification of the system of taxation, the abolition of the inquisitorial system of assessing and collecting the Internal Revenue, that the burden of taxation may be equitably distributed and lessened, the credit of the Government restored, and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State Militia into National forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenues, impose the least burden upon, and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power; to this end, that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the obsolete doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction. [Applause.]

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the radical party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After a most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated the most sacred pledges under which alone rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory; instead of restoring the Union it has so far as in its power dissolved it and subjected ten States in time of profound peace to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified the right of trial by jury. It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty. It has overthrown the freedom of speech. It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials, and secret Star Chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals. It has disregarded in times of peace, the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures. It has entered the telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic laws. It has converted the American Capital into a bastile. It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would dare now to resort. It has abolished the right of appeals in important Constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably tested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debts created during the war. It has stripped the President of his Constitutional power of appointment, even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subject and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty, and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

And we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise is flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of Government, and can only end in a single, centralized and consolidated Government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unlimited despotism be established instead of a Federal Union of equal States, and that we regard the reconstruction acts, so called, of Congress as revolutionary and unconstitutional and revolu-

[illegible] and sailors who carried the [illegible] victory against a most [illegible] too, must ever be grateful [illegible] be guarantees given [illegible] fully carried into [illegible] tributed as [illegible] posed of [illegible] stead [illegible] to [illegible] widely among the people, and be distributed either under the pre-emption of homesteads or sold in reasonable quantities, and [illegible] some but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the Government. Where grants of the public land may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, [Applause,] in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party, we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeals to every patriot, including the conservative element, and all who desire to support the constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and will hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

Read It.

On the first page of the PRESS will be found a complete vindication of HORATIO SEYMOUR against the foul and false slanders of the Radical press, charging him with disloyalty, and a complicity in the New York draft riots. This article is not made up from Democratic newspapers, but presents the facts from the record, and facts which are entirely beyond dispute. No one can rise from the reading of this record without feeling how utterly unwarranted and base are all the denunciations which have been heaped upon the Democratic nominee. Let every Democrat read and then present it to his Radical neighbor, that he, too, may know to what depths of falsehood the Radical leaders will descend to injure the fair fame of a political opponent.

Democratic Candidate for Congress.

The Democratic Convention which assembled in this place on Saturday last, put in nomination JAMES MCEWIN, Esq., of Mahoning county, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this (the 19th) District. Mr. MCEWIN is a gentleman of strict integrity, and of most excellent business qualifications. He possesses the Jeffersonian qualifications for the position for which he has been put in nomination. The people can, and probably will, do a worse thing than to elect him to represent them in the councils of the nation. He is in the interest of no gold ring, nor oil ring, but is of the people and for the equality of the people in their rights and privileges. We gladly place his name at the head of our columns and urge the Democratic and Conservative voters of the Nineteenth Congressional District to look to their own interest by casting their votes for him on the second Tuesday in October.

The Platforms—The Issues.

We keep the platforms of the Ohio State and National Democratic Conventions standing in our columns from week to week, and will continue to do so until the several elections are over. And to-day we publish the platform adopted by the Republican National Convetion at Chicago. We commend these documents to the careful reading and comparison of each and every one of our readers. These are the authoritative exponents of the principles and policy of the two parties in this contest, and to them should the voters appeal to know what are the issues involved.

A careful perusal of these documents will show that the points in controversy are few, yet that the gulf that separates the parties is wide and deep; that the principles that divide the two contending parties are as antagonistic as light and darkness, heat and cold or good and evil.—We said the differences were few. They may be said to be but two that are of great importance. 1st, Reconstruction; 2d, Finance.

The Democratic party claim that the Union has never, in law, been dissolved; that while the Southern States passed ordinances of secession, to support which ordinances they resorted to military force, and thereby temporarily suspended the relations that had heretofore existed between those States and the Federal Government; that still, all such ordinances were illegal, unconstitutional and void, and that all that was needed on the part of the Federal Government in order to preserve the integrity of the Union, was to destroy the military force by which the usurpation of authority was sought to be upheld. This being accomplished, and the authority of the Government having been enforced, the power of the Government over the States, as political organizations, was at an end, whatever may have been its authority over the individuals engaged in the insurrectionary movement; That the reconstruction acts of Congress, by which they assume the right to blot out State Governments and the very existence of States; to control the subject of suffrage, conferring the elective franchise upon ignorant negroes and denying the ballot to intelligent white men, and the other manifold wrongs attendant upon the reconstruction schemes of Congress, are base usurpations, wholly unwarranted by the Constitution, and revolutionary and tyrannical in their tendency and purpose. That the assumption of the right of Congress to control the suffrage in part of the States while the right of other States to control it for themselves is entirely inconsistent with the true theory of our Government, which rests upon the equality of the States and the equality of the citizens before the law.

Upon the subject of Finance the difference between the parties is quite as marked—the Republicans claiming that the 5-20 bonds are payable in coin, while the Democrats assert that neither the spirit nor the letter of the law, nor the terms of the bonds themselves, require that they shall be paid in any other manner than any other obligation of the Government. We are not wanting in good Republican authority for saying that the assumption of the Republicans in their Na- platform, and by most of their leading politicians, is entirely without warrant. But the Bond-holders have the Republican party in their control, and it is compelled to do their bidding.

While this burthen of debt is pressing heavily upon the necks of the people, while the people are required, in time of peace, to respond to the tune of from four to five hundred millions of dollars a year to the demands of the tax-gatherer, in order to pay the current expenses of the Government, satisfy the hungry demands of the bondholders and maintain the Freedmen's Bureau, and enforce, at the point of the bayonet, the reconstruction measures of the Radical Rump, the people will not find it a paying business to neglect these great and vital questions to listen to the senseless twaddle of Radical ranters about "traitors," "secession sympathizers," and all that kind of stuff; nor to heed the blatant falsehoods about the treachery of the Democratic party to the Union, while they themselves are setting at defiance the Constitution and sapping the very foundation of the Government handed down to us by purer, more patriotic and wiser men. To burn our own fingers in raking the Radical chestnuts from the fire will prove to be neither a lucrative business nor a pleasant pastime.

"Will Vote as They Shot."

The country is constantly reminded by the Radicals that "the soldiers will vote as they shot." That many of them will do that same thing we believe, the most positive assurance. The men assembled in the city of New York on the glorious anniversary of our National Independence, over 2,000 braves of the Union army, who declared their unalterable determination to send their ballots in the direction their bullets went during the great rebellion, i. e., in defense of that Union, and that constitution bequeathed us by our fathers; and if their companions in arms shall do the same thing, then will the Radical nominees have a sorry sight of an election. And pray, how and for what did the soldiers shoot?

If there are any of them who shot for a dismembered Union, they, of course, will vote the Radical ticket.

If there be any of them who shot to pile a debt mountain high upon the backs of the toiling millions of our land that the bondholders, who purchased the Government bonds in depreciated paper, worth from forty to fifty cents on the dollar, may receive their interest, and ultimately their principal, in coin, while the soldier, the sailor, the mechanic and the laborer are compelled to take their hard-earned wages in depreciated paper, of course, all such will vote the Radical ticket.

If there be a soldier who shot to disfranchise intelligent white men and enfranchise ignorant negroes he will, doubtless, vote the Radical ticket.

If there be a soldier who shot to build up in the land of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Clay and Webster, a grand, centralized imperial government, most assuredly he will vote the Radical ticket.

But if there be a soldier who shouldered his musket and went forth to put down an insurrection, who shot "in no spirit of revenge, nor for the purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor to interfere with the institutions of any of the States, but to maintain the Constitution, and to enforce the laws passed in pursuance of it, and to *preserve* the Union with all the *rights, dignity* and *equality* of the several States UNIMPAIRED," now that the war is over, and not *bullets* but *ballots* are in requisition, there can't be a shadow of a doubt how such a soldier, comprehending the situation and the momentous issues involved in this great contest, will vote. If he votes as he shot, the Rads won't crack a

More Evidence.

Senator SHERMAN made a speech at Hillsborough, in this State, on the 20th ult., in which he plainly and emphatically declared that the 5-20 United States bonds are legally payable in greenbacks. Now, what are the Radical leaders and stumpers, that are denouncing the Democracy as "liars," "scoundrels," and "repudiators," going to do with Ohio's tall Senator for these "treasonable" utterances? And if they be payable in greenbacks after five years, why postpone their payment for thirty and forty years and contract at that time to pay them in gold? If they be legally payable in greenbacks, why vote to elect men as President and Vice President and members of Congress pledged to pay them in gold? Let them consult their own interests and maintain and defend their own rights in the great contest now before us.

Adjustment of the Difficulties in the Ninth District.

The Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Seneca, Crawford, Huron, Erie, Ottowa, and Sandusky, have arranged for an adjustment of their difficulties. The two candidates nominated by the Democrats have withdrawn, and a Convention met at Clyde yesterday to nominate a new candidate who is to receive the support of the entire Democracy. As the time of our going to press we have heard the result of the Convention, but hope for the amicable arrangement of the difficulties heretofore existing, in which case Wm. H. Gibson, the Radical candidate, will be most assuredly elected to stay at home.

As from time immemorial, this year gone largely Radical. Nothing better could reasonably be expected of a State which for more than fifty years has not had a Democratic Governor nor a Democratic majority in its Legislature. The Spartan firmness, exhibited, year after year, by the Democracy of that State, in maintaining their political integrity against the assaults of a host of unscrupulous and soured fanatics, is highly commendable and augurs well for the future.

In 1864, the year of the last Presidential elections, the vote was:

For Lincoln	42,537
" McClellan	62,326
Radical majority	20,009

In 1868—Radical 40,988
Democratic 14,032
Radical majority 26,956

That is what all this Radical howling is about.

COL. SAM. PARK, several years ago editor of the *Pickaway Union*, of Pickaway County, Ohio, is to take charge of the Akron *Times* during the campaign. Our friends in Summit will surely have good times.

PERSONAL.

A very facetious gentleman writing over the euphonious *nom de plume* of "Rusty Musket," (if "benzine" wo'd cut rust he would be more brilliant,) in the Warren *Chronicle*, pays his devoirs to our humble self. We do not, ordinarily design to notice the drunken ravings of this foul shot-gun nor any of his clan, but a single paragraph of his *"rusty" report*, personally reflecting on us, has been so often echoed from other quarters, that we propose briefly to notice it. It is as follows:

"Harris is a dyed-in-the-wool copperhead from Portage county. A man who came over to the Republican party, got a fat office, "played out," and slid back to his wallowing in the mire.

"It may be that "Rusty Musket," unlike Gen. Grant, can "stand up before a glass of whiskey," but it can't be denied that the "critter" has the effect either to obscure his memory or blunt his moral sensibilities to such a degree as to make him as big a liar as Ben. Butler.

"Rusty Musket" and the whole kennel of Radical pups that are yelping at our heels know full well that Harris not only never went over to the Republican party, but was never asked to do so. When the war broke out and the secessionists saw that they had brought upon the country the very calamities which Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Clay, Webster, and the whole line of distinguished statesmen had prophesied would follow the establishment of parties upon geographical lines and sectional issues, they came to the Democracy and begged them to aid in saving the Government from the destruction which threatened it. They promised to bury the political hatchet; they pledged themselves to prosecute the war "in no spirit of revenge, nor for the purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor to interfere with any of the institutions of any of the States; but to maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws passed in pursuance thereof, and to *preserve* the Union with all the *rights, dignity and equality* of the several States UNIMPAIRED, and when this object was accomplished the war ought to 'cease.'" These met the hearty approval of the entire Northern Democracy, but they had reason to distrust the sincerity of the professions of attachment manifested for the Union by the Republicans, and they did distrust them; and as an earnest of their sincerity and good-faith they said to the Democracy:—"We are in the ascendency; the offices are at our control; only give us a helping hand and we will make an equal division of "fat offices" and of honors." The siren song was heeded, and, with almost one voice the Democracy flew to the rescue. They entered the ranks of the army, and labored in every conceivable way for the success of the avowed purposes of the war until the surrender of the armies of the rebellion and victory crowned our efforts, when they awoke to learn that, instead of a war to *preserve* the Union and maintain the Constitution of our fathers, it had been employed for the base purpose of perpetuating the life of the sectional Republican party, to destroy the Constitution of our fathers, to establish a military despotism, and, instead of the Government by the patriotic founders of the Constitution, to plant upon the American continent a grand consolidated empire. From such an arrangement we never "slid back," for it never received our assent.

And now, will this "rusty" old *smooth-bore* inform us how the Republican party has observed its faith? Did they not prosecute the war in the spirit of revenge? Did they not conquer or subjugate the Southern States? Did they not interfere with the institutions of any of the States? Did they preserve the Union, with all the *rights, dignity, and equality* of the Several States *unimpaired*? If they were false to their pledges in these respects, then not even the allurements of a "fat office" could bind us to a party so utterly false to its plighted faith.

MAINE.—The annual election for Governor, Members of Congress and of the State Legislature, takes place in Maine on the 14th of the present month. Both of the political parties are reported to be well organized for the contest, and actively at work. In Maine, as in Vermont, it is, with the Democracy, a "stern chase"—the Republican majorities having been, in 1867, 13,816, and in 1866, 26,756. It is but reasonable to expect that their majority this year will range somewhere between those figures.

Organize! Organize!!

Are our Democrats throughout the county organized for the first great battle that takes place on the second Tuesday of October. If not, let no time be lost. Go to work at once. Get up an organization in every township. See every man and talk with him upon the important issues at stake in the elections this fall. The equality of the people and even the perpetuation of the blessings bequeathed to us by the patriotic founders of our Government are at stake in this great struggle. Organize! Organize! and be ready on the day of election!

THE Democratic Convention of the State of New York, which met at Albany on the 3d inst., nominated Hon. John T. Hoffman for Governor.

THE Massachusetts Democratic Convention nominated John Quincy Adams as candidate for Governor of that State.

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION has occurred at the Casilda Warehouses in Havana, destroying property to the value of $355,000.

A special dispatch from Fort Hays to-day says: A party of Araphoes and Cheyenne Indians made a dash into Fort Dodge, on the morning of the 3rd inst., but were driven off after a severe fight. Four soldiers of the Third Infantry were killed and seven wounded. Indian loss unknown.

WHY do the Southern people love Gen. Butler? Because "where our treasure is there is our heart also." The New Orleans *Crescent* is responsible for the above.

To the Stockholders of the Democratic Press Company.

In the fall of 1667 the subject of starting a Democratic paper at Ravenna, upon the basis of stock subscriptions, was first agitated, but no active efforts were made to accomplish that end until some months later, when a plan was determined upon which it was believed would insure to the Democracy a permanent establishment, and obviate many of the difficulties which had heretofore attended the publication of a Democratic paper in the county.

This plan was submitted to the Democrats of the several townships in the county, and having met with the most satisfactory encouragement from every section, and a sufficient amount of money having been pledged to warrant the organization of a company for that purpose, the stockholders met in Ravenna on the 11th day of July, 1868, and perfected their organization under the name of "THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS COMPANY of Portage County," by the election of the following officers:

President—S. D. Norton;
Vice President—Clinton Young;
Secretary—H. C. Ranney;
Treasurer—Charles B. Stowe;
Trustees—T. M. Jones, James M. Church, Daniel Bogue, S. F. Hickox and Wm. Gardner.

So soon as practicable thereafter, the unpaid subscriptions of the stock were collected, and the officers and Trustees, to whom was entrusted the purchase of the press, type, &c., having satisfactorily informed themselves upon that subject, on the 11th day of August last effected the purchase, at the Cincinnati Type Company, thro' Messrs. G. S. Newcomb & Co., of Cleveland, a cylinder power press of sufficient power and capacity to meet present as well as future demands, and the necessary type and material for a first-class newspaper establishment, and which it is believed cannot be excelled in any country office in the State. The entire cost of the establishment, thus far, will not exceed the sum of $2600 00, and while from time time a few additional items may have to be added to render the establishment more complete, the Company have a surplus in the hands of its Treasurer, and its financial condition is equal to any emergency that can arise.

Provision has been made to keep the property fully insured in a good and responsible company, and no other outlays in connection with the office will be likely to arise

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with SAMUEL D. HARRIS, Esq., who will hereafter edit and publish the paper, and the officers of the Company feel assured that with the well known experience and ability of Mr. HARRIS as an editor and conductor of a newspaper, the necessity which has so long been felt in the absence of a reliable organ of the Democratic party of Portage, will be ably and satisfactorily supplied by the "DEMOCRATIC PRESS;" and they would add the further assurance that as the "PRESS" is organized upon a sure basis, and designed to be one of the permanent institutions of the county, it will continue to be so long as the Democrats of the county desire a paper to be published. But as no paper can live without support, it is important that at the beginning, not only for the success of the enterprise, but the cause we advocate, that active efforts be made by every Democrat to increase the circulation of the PRESS, by subscription and otherwise.

The first number of the paper has been submitted to you, and while it has, upon every hand, met with the most decided approval, it is believed such arrangements have been made that, at the proper time, the paper will be enlarged in size and otherwise improved, and at all times found to be not only a desirable family paper, but a fearless advocate of Democratic principles.

On behalf of the Trustees and Officers, H. C. RANNEY, Secretary.

A Failure.

The Rads of the pious town of Salem, undertook to raise a Grant and Colfax pole in that town on last Tuesday week, which proved quite too big a job for them, as they will find the task they have undertaken this fall, of selling out the country to the bond-holders and Africans to be. We have an account of the grand fizzle in a private letter from that town, as follows:—

"Bills were posted, announcing that a Grant and Colfax Pole over 200 feet high would be raised in front of the Broadway Hotel. Judge Ambler and Rev. Higley would entertain the crowd with their opinions of the Democrats. Well, the appointed hour came, and quite a number of people were on hand, but for some reason the pole was not ready. So Ambler made a few remarks and gave notice that the raising would take place at 7 o'clock the next day (Wednesday,) At the time appointed we were again on the ground, and, after some delay, the pole began to raise. Everything went well until it got some fifteen feet from the ground, when it began to bend, and, when twenty feet from the ground it broke short off at the first splice, came to the ground with a crash and broke again above the third splice. There was a picture of Grant at the top which got smashed completely. The pole lies out in front of the Hotel with a lot of sick looking Republicans sitting upon it. I do not know when it will go up, but I think the Rads of Salem have undertaken too big a job, and had better let it out. I see there are about as many niggers on the fallen pole as there are white men."

AN exchange says the Rads have actually arrested a negro thief at Washington. There must be some mistake about this. When the matter is examined into, it will be found that the African gentleman is a persecuted and much abused individual, and that some white man is at the bottom of the larceny.

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON will positively address the people at Cleveland to-morrow, (Friday.) On Saturday he will address a mass meeting in Akron.

GREENBACKS FOR BONDS.

One Currency for the Government and the People, the Laborer and the Office-Holder, the Pensioner, the Soldier, the Producer and the Bond-Holder.

The Bondholder demands gold for his bond, the SOLDIER must take greenbacks for his pension.

The BONDHOLDER demands gold for his bond; the LABORER must take greenbacks for his daily toil.

The BONDHOLDER demands gold for his bond; the FARMER and the MECHANIC must take greenbacks for their productions. The soldier's pension of $15 is worth about $10 in gold; the BONDHOLDER'S $15 in gold are worth $22 in greenbacks; $1 in gold will buy as much as $1 50 in greenbacks.

The BONDHOLDER obtains his gold and he grows richer; the SOLDIER, the LABORER, the FARMER and the MECHANIC must take the greenbacks, and they grow poorer.

The BONDHOLDER PAYS NO TAXES upon his Bonds, for they are exempted by law; the SOLDIER, the LABORER, the FARMER and the MECHANIC PAY their own taxes and the bondholders too.

The BONDHOLDER gave greenbacks for his bonds. He has drawn the interest in gold, and now he demands gold for the principal.

In 1863 the average value of a greenback dollar was seventy-one cents; in in 1864, fifty cents; and in 1865, fifty-nine cents.

In 1864 the BONDHOLDER paid $250 in gold for $500 bond. He has drawn interest in gold upon it, to the amount of $120, which was worth at least $200 in currency. If his bond is paid in gold he has cleared $250, worth now $375, and this added to the interest makes a net profit of $575 in four years on an investment of $250.

The gold to pay both principle and interest comes from the tariff, that the Government lays on the poor man's tea, coffee and sugar, for all other taxes are paid in currency.

Every pound of tea pays twenty-five cents in gold to the Bondholder!

Every pound of coffee pays five cents in gold to the Bondholder!

Every pound of sugar pays four cents in gold to the Bondholder!

The whole debt is now $2,000,000,000! In the month of July the interest-bearing portion of it increased sixty-seven millions, thus adding in one month nearly four millions of annual interest to the burthens of the people.

Sixteen hundred millions of the debt are by this contract, payable in greenbacks; if this is paid in gold it adds eight hundred millions to the terrible load that now oppresses the people and destroys their business.

The BONDHOLDERS demand that labor productions shall be taxed for their benefit; they claim that they are a privileged class, and exempt from taxation.

PAY THE DEBT IN GREENBACKS and you reduce the burthens of the people.

Everything we eat, drink and wear are now taxed to pay the Bondholder.

PAY THE DEBT IN GREENBACKS and you pay it in the currency the Bondholder gave for his bonds.

PAY THE DEBT IN GREENBACKS and you stimulate industry and invigorate business.

PAY THE DEBT IN GREENBACKS and you permit according to the contract.

Peace by the Sword.

General Garfield, of Ohio, now a member of Congress, recently a military personage, and originally, we believe, a professed minister of the gospel of peace, may be fairly taken as a typical leader of the Radical faith.

He has just made a speech in Ohio in which he declared that it was the intention of General Grant, if elected, and of the Radical majority in Congress, to administer the country by the help of "a little triangular piece of steel, called a bayonet."

Here we have not the language only, but the very temper and tone of the armed despotisms of Europe. When freemen, trained to self respect, and to respect the rights of others, are forced by events to contemplate the dread necessity of using arms in defence of liberty and of law, they speak, solemnly and sadly as of a thing abhorred though necessary. But this unbroked and blood-stained misrepresentative of Christian Faith and of American Freedom gloats upon the prospect of using his "little triangular piece of steel called a bayonet," with a vulgar and virulent jocularity. Is it to such men as this that the American people will entrust the serious and almost awful task of settling back again the shaken edifice of order at the South upon the solid basis of common sense, justice, and law?—*Ibid.*

FROM SAVANNA.

SAVANNA, SEPT. 7.

A. A. Bradley, "colored," who was lately expelled from the Georgia Senate, held a Republican meeting this evening. He said Clift and other carpet baggers and Yankees, are not to be trusted, and advised the negroes not to trust the white people, especially the Yankees, who were the meanest people on earth. He denied if even the mulattoes could be trusted, as the white blood in their veins might gain the mastery. He said the recent action of the Georgia Legislature in turning out the negroes would increase the majority for Grant. At first he thought the negro members would draw revolvers, and assert their rights in blood, which would have benefitted the Democrats. He was glad they had done otherwise. He thought the coming elections which over way it went, would cause bloodshed.

The whole speech was of a rambling and contradictory character, many of his hearers being doubtful which side the speaker supported. He spoke nearly the whole evening. About 400 persons were present. The meeting passed off quietly.

State Elections.

The following State elections are to occur this year prior to the Presidential election:

Maine, September 14th,
Nebraska, October 6th,
Pennsylvania, October 13th,
Ohio, October 13th,
Indiana, October 13th,
Iowa, October 13th,
West Virginia, October 22d.

Ex-President Buchanan lies dangerously ill at his residence in Concord.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following are the Resolutions adopted by the Republican National Convention, at Chicago:

First—We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction acts of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in the majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal, civil and political rights to all, and it is the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

Second—The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, gratitude, and of justice, and MUST BE MAINTAINED; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Third—We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth—It is due to the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth—The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union, for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can be honestly done.

Sixth—The best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must, continue to pay, so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is the taunt of our public enemies.

Seventh—The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth—We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession to the Presidency of Andrew Johnson, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support, who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions, who has refused to execute the laws; who has used his high office to induce others officers to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, peace, liberty and life of the citizen; who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; who has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to protection in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth—Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen, who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country; the bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred trust to be cherished by the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh—Foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development and resources and increase of power to this Republic, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth—This Convention declares itself in sympathy with all oppressed people struggling for their rights.

On motion of Carl Schurz, the following two planks were added by unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which men who have served in the rebellion, but who now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country, and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of Impartial Justice and Equal Rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

Resolved, That we recognize the great principle laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government; and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

General Blair.

In looking over the official proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Congress, we have discovered the following motion made by Mr. John Hickman, at that time one of the bright and shining lights of Pennsylvania, at that body. It will be remembered that there was quite a hot contest over the Speakership during that session, and quite a number of names were balloted for before a selection was secured:

Mr. Speaker: I beg leave to nominate for the speakership of this House General Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, a gentleman who has inaugurated a war policy in that State which has elicited the enthusiastic approbation of every loyal American citizen.

He received forty votes on the first ballot, and then withdrew his name. Among those who voted for him were the ones of John A. Bingham, of Ohio; Roscoe Conkling, of New York, now a United States Senator; Lovejoy, of Illinois; Sherman, of Ohio, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. Then General Blair was such an able, upright, honest good man that he was in their estimation the proper person to be the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Now these very same Radicals cannot find words sufficiently bitter to abuse this same General Blair. But the General lives, moves and has his being and is growing in popularity with the masses every day, notwithstanding the slanders of his former friends and admirers.

GEN. EWING of Kansas, addressed the Democrats of Augusta, Me., on Saturday evening last.

The Signs of the Times.

The *Round Table*, when the National Democratic Convention met and its nominations in July, criticised the action of the Convention with some severity, and with somewhat of dogmatism assured the Democracy that they had insured the election of General Grant. The editor of that very weekly has, however, been watching the signs of the times and the drift of public sentiment since the nominations were made, and has seen reason to revise his conclusions. In the issue of the 3d ult. he says:

"Our conviction was freely expressed at the time of the Nev[illegible] nomination, that in selecting Gov[illegible] not Seymour for their standard-bearer the Democrats had set the seal to their own defeat. Did we judge merely from indications on the surface, this conviction remains. We have, however, become persuaded that there is a powerful undercurrent of popular dissatisfaction with Radical rule and Radical measures, which is gaining rather than losing strength with the passage of time, and that, consequently, the chances, which, at present, nearly even, may incline in November, in a vicarious degree to the Democratic side."

The writer thinks that the "[illegible] of Radicals to affix to the Democracy the stigma of disloyalty" meets no sympathetic response from the "great body of the people." The "[illegible] Reconstruction," he thinks, "[illegible] grand distinctive principle or measure [illegible]" and adds, and says:

"Substantially speaking, those who believe in, and would perpetuate the present negro suffrage will vote solidly on one side, and those who disbelieve in universal negro suffrage, who leave it to the regulation of the States themselves, will vote on the other."

Of the general policy of the Radicals the *Round Table* says:

"But the outrageous blunders of the party in power in all things relating to this momentous subject, the utter want of anything like settled permanent policy, the enormous injuries they have inflicted upon nearly every business interest in the country, their procrastination, their uncertainties and their ignorance, undoubtedly have persuaded thousands of sober minded men that on this ground alone any possible change in administration would be a change for the better. Most certainly, no conceivable policy could be worse than that which, by refusing to reform the civil service, have refused in a time of unprecedented public burdens to save the country sixty-five millions of dollars a year; and who, by their connivance with whisky frauds, have impoverished the Treasury to an amount equal to more than half the entire present annual revenue. Now, all this cheating, imbecility and folly may be inseparable from loyalty and patriotism, and from disinterested love of the negroes, but if they are, being of very palpable injury to the national interests, while their inevitable adjuncts are of but theoretic advantage, it seems very likely that a practical people may prefer, apart from all other issues, to rid themselves of the whole load of such good, bad and doubtful qualities together."

Recurring again to the subject of reconstruction, it says:

"But the election hinges upon reconstruction, to which all other questions, however important, are evidently to be reckoned as subordinate. The Republicans, well knowing their most vulnerable side, deprecate the view of the case with refreshing simplicity. The issue of reconstruction, they say, is closed by events. Reconstruction is a thing accomplished. Hence it is inadmissable, or, at least unprofitable to discuss the wisdom of the process. In other words, a premium should be offered for all future time to encourage rancorous, precipitate and unconstitutional legislation, with the promised result of vitiating every established element of the United States Government and insuring its early overthrow."

The utter failure of the nomination of Gen. Grant to inspire enthusiasm has attracted the attention of the *Round Table*, and it says:

"The remarkable unpopularity of Gen. Grant meanwhile appears to increase from day to day. Whether it is that the people instinctively realize the impropriety in a republic of placing military man as chief ruler over a territory hypothetically free, but which his sword has just subdued, or that the Commander-in-Chief's personal characteristics beget a constantly aug