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THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

RAVENNA, THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1868.

Democratic State Ticket.

- FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, THOMAS HUBBARD, of Logan; FOR SUPREME JUDGE, WILLIAM E. FINK, of Perry; FOR MEM. OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cuyahoga; FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, of Seneca; FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT, JOHN M. WEBB, of Mahoning; FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, Congressional Nomination.

Judicial Nomination.

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DAVID M. WILSON, of Mahoning

Democratic County Ticket.

- FOR AUDITOR, DR. A. W. ALCOCK, of Ravenna; FOR SHERIFF, FRANK H. SNOW, of Windham; FOR COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM PAULUS, of Summit; FOR DIRECTOR OF THE INFIRMARY, ANDREW J. JENNINGS, of Ravenna; FOR CORONER, DR. J. M. CHAFFS, of Mantua.

Democratic State Platform.

Adopted at Columbus, January 8, 1868.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio concur in the platform of the National Democracy...

Resolved, That we are opposed to any measure which would take away from the people the right of suffrage...

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Letter from Amos Kendall.

From the Last Survivor of the Cabinet of Andrew Jackson, and the one that he trusted with entire confidence.

It comes like a voice from beyond the grave—the sentiments of an Old American, who merited the confidence placed in him by the immortal old hero, whose like is not to be seen in a century.

KENDALL GREEN, Aug. 30, 1868. Alexander Rutherford, Chairman, &c.

DEAR SIR:—I duly received your letter of the 15th inst., as chairman of a committee of the Jackson Democratic Association, inviting me to attend at the dedication of their hall on the evening of Thursday next, and expressing the belief that my association with General Jackson will enable me "to add to the interest of the occasion."

In reply, I have the honor to thank you and your committee for remembering me in my seclusion, and to inform you that my duties elsewhere on that evening and my disinclination at the age of seventy-nine years to mingle in political excitements, forbid a acceptance of your kind invitation.

Recognizing the duty of every living man to do what he can to serve his country in time of danger, I have no hesitation in communicating to you and your association the views I entertain upon the issues involved in the elections of this year.

Of the men who are candidates I have nothing to say. It seems to me the duty of every true patriot in this momentous crisis to think only of the great principles and results involved, and overlooking all that is merely personal in the candidates, consider them as merely instruments in maintaining those principles, and affecting those results.

A vast majority of our Northern people went into the war for the preservation of the Union.

The war was successful and the Union was preserved. The rebels were everywhere laid down their arms and peace was restored throughout the land.

All that was needed to make that peace perpetual was State officers in all the seceding States sworn to support the Constitution of the United States.

True, every man who had borne arms against the United States, and every one who had given them aid and comfort had, under the Constitution and existing laws, incurred the penalties of death and confiscation.

From these penalties they could be relieved only by the constitutional pardoning power, or by trial and acquittal in the courts. The subject was exclusively executive and judicial, and altogether beyond the rightful jurisdiction of the legislative power.

Now, who does not know that had the amnesty proclamations of the President been allowed to have their legal effects, and the Southern States been permitted to reorganize themselves under officers sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, we should long ago have had peace and comparative prosperity throughout our borders?

Why is it not so? It is attributed entirely to the usurpation of Congress. That body began by adopting the absurdity that the successful war for the preservation of the Union; that in compelling the seceding States to remain in the Union our armies had in fact thrust them out; and that however anxious the Southern people might be to stay in or get in they could not do so without assenting to such conditions as Congress might prescribe.

If the success of the war was permitted to the Southern States out of the Union, would it failure have kept them in? On this absurdity was based the entire reconstruction legislation of Congress. They assumed that the seceding States instead of being portions of our great republic were altogether foreign, and that their people, instead of being repentant rebels, were conquered enemies.

Upon these pretexts they took them out of the constitutional supervision of the executive and judicial departments of the government and subjected them to the unlimited powers of Congress, irrespective of the constitution. Instead of leaving them to be pardoned under the laws in existence when their crimes were committed, they passed *ex post facto* laws, imposing upon them unheard of disabilities, from which they were exempted, according to their theory and practice, be relieved only by the usurping and absolute power which had imposed them; and when the President and judiciary indicated a disposition to exercise their constitutional rights, they sought to deprive them of their rightful powers by legislation and by threats of punishment by impeachment. Thus, practically, has Congress subverted the Constitution and, on this subject, taken into their own hands all the powers of government—legislative, executive and judicial. If their theory were true, instead of being false as it is, where did they get the power to legislate over the seceding States—to treat them as outlaws and put them out of the pale of civilized and republican institutions? Not, surely, in the Constitution of the United States.

And if not there, what rightful power had they beyond that of any other body of usurpers not bearing the title of members of Congress, to legislate over these people at all! The party which has produced all this wrong, usurpation and oppression, calls itself Republican. Before and during the war its leaders maintained that the Southern States had not republican governments, because the negro had no right to vote. The same men have joined in imposing governments upon those States in which large numbers of white men have no right to vote; and yet these governments are republican enough for them. And these Republican leaders have shown their regard for republican government by the scheme lately concocted at Washington and sent out to be executed by their tools in the South; for taking even from these new-fledged voters the right to vote for Presidential electors—a right long exercised by the people of every State in the Union except South Carolina, the most aristocratic in the Confederacy. And this plan has been actually adopted in Florida, and so far defeated in Alabama by the veto of a Southern born Governor, who strangely imagines that modern republicanism means something more than a design to retain control of the government even at the expense of every truly republican principle and institution.

Look at the rest of the new States which Congress has admitted into the Union without the population of a secondary city, each having as many Senators as old States with their swarming millions. Is it Republican that twenty thousand voters in the Western plains and mountains should have the same representation in the Senate and the same vote for President, in case of an election by the House of Representatives, as a million of voters in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other great States? Yes, it is modern republicanism which tramples upon every fundamental principle of free government to secure political power; which casts the Constitution behind it when it is an obstacle in its way; which dispenses with the civil authorities in peaceful States and governs with the bayonet; which imposes constitutions on unwilling communities, under threats of military coercion, and calls them free States; which would impeach an honest President for attempting to protect and defend a violated Constitution, and deprives an upright judiciary of its legitimate jurisdiction lest it should commit the same offences; which punishes crimes cancelled by the pardoning power, and compels citizens, by test oaths, to testify against themselves; and which arrogates to itself, over ten States notwithstanding the constitutional limitation of its authority, all the powers claimed and exercised by the veriest despots on earth.

But there seems to be a pause in the mad career of the usurpers. Reconstruction, lately urged on with rail-road speed, seems to be suddenly suspended. What is the matter? Do the tools so eagerly grasped by the usurpers begin to cut their own fingers? Do the negroes begin to rebel against their new-fledged voters in the South will not vote against the radicals in the approaching Presidential election? Behold their expedition to avoid such a calamity! The first is to take from the people in the reconstructed States the right to vote for electors. The second is to deny the un-reconstructed States the right to choose electors in any mode. By these two expedients they expect to secure the electoral votes of the one class of States and avoid the danger of having the votes of the other cast against them. Of the latter class of States are Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. Is Virginia in the Union or out? She went to war to get out and was forced to stay in. Is she not in now who has put her out? What but Congress? And has Congress power to put States out of the Union? They have partially usurped that power and have passed an act prohibiting that and the other un-reconstructed States from taking part in the approaching Presidential election. If Congress can at will put States out of the Union and can establish a military empire outside of the Union, we be to the cause of liberty within the Union.

The members of Congress cannot escape their responsibility to the people and their allegiance to the constitution by any such subterfuge. The people will ask them why they denied all representation to the Southern people in Congress, when, in their unquestioned privilege to judge of the qualifications of their own members, they had the power to exclude all members elect who had taken part in the rebellion or were disloyal to the government. They will ask why they suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in ten States, subjecting the people thereof to a military despotism when the constitution expressly forbids the suspension of that writ, except "in cases of rebellion or invasion," and then only when "the public safety" requires it. They will ask why, when there was no resistance to the civil courts, the citizens of ten States have been subjected to military tribunals in violation of position law and the most sacred principles of free government. They will ask why so many little States have been carved out of the Western wilderness; why the President has been impeached and the Supreme Court threatened and paralyzed; why Congress has usurped the power to regulate suffrage in the States; why, in the exercise of this usurped power, every male negro in the South twenty-one years of age has been made a voter and multitudes of white men disfranchised; why, by *ex post facto* laws, they imposed new disabilities upon men who had been pardoned by the President; why they have removed them from many of the most notorious rebels and enforced them upon the less guilty; and, finally, why they now propose to deprive the negroes as well as the whites in the South of their right to vote for Presidential electors? To all these questions and many more, the Radical leaders can in truth give but one answer, and that is: "We intend to keep possession of the Government. We feared the people of the Southern States would vote against us if they were suffered to remain in the Union, and for that reason alone we practically thrust them out. We knew they would still vote against us if allowed to come in on the basis of the Constitution, and for that reason we had to legislate 'outside of the Constitution,' assume the power to regulate suffrage, enfranchise the negroes, disfranchise the whites and impose upon their Constitutions virtually of our own making. Fearing there might be some resistance to our plan for securing to our party the votes of the South by disfranchising the whites and subjecting them to the government of their late slaves, we thought it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and put them all under martial law. The President was in our way, and we stripped him of his legitimate powers as far as we could by legislation, and not satisfied with that, we would have removed him from office, but for treason on our own ranks. It was rumored that the Supreme Court would set aside all legislation 'outside of the Constitution' and to prevent that we restricted its jurisdiction and reduced its number. Sad to relate, our new-fledged voters of the South most ungratefully showed signs of going to the enemy; so, to make sure of the voice of the reconstructed States for our candidates next fall, we have advised our Legislatures, composed chiefly of our minions, to take the appointment of electors into their own hands; and as Virginia, if reconstructed, would immediately follow the example of the adjoining States—Maryland and Kentucky—and go for the Democratic ticket by an overwhelming majority, we determined to prevent that catastrophe, and have decreed by act of Congress, though outside of the Constitution it may be, that she, as well as Mississippi and Texas, shall have no vote at all. We remove the disabilities of every 'red-handed rebel' who will vote our ticket, and enforce them upon every man who seems inclined to vote against us. In short, the political power of the nation to sustain them in these open outrages upon the Constitution and every principle of republican liberty they virtually answer: We have a popular Union soldier as our candidate for the Presidency, and we expect the people to lose sight of the principles involved in their admiration of the man. In addition to this, we have powerful arguments in ringing the changes, through our organs and orators upon the words rebel, copperhead, sympathizer, traitor to the party, &c. &c. What but these are the means employed to secure the ascendancy of the radical party in the fall elections? And now, having subjected the white men of the South by military coercion to the domination of a party against yielding to the councils of a few leaders who were lukewarm or worse, in support of the war for the Union, but vain; from one who thinks he can see the fatal results of persistence in Radical reconstruction as distinctly as he foresees the results of secession and the effects of Democratic policy during the war; from one who wants nothing from his Government but to be protected and let alone; from one who must soon be summoned before his Maker to account for the manner in which he has discharged his duties to his God, his country, and his fellowmen. As ever, a Jackson Democrat, AMOS KENDALL.

What is the matter?

The Philadelphia Ledger says the amount of commissions paid has never been stated in any of the public journals. They are as follows: Commission paid to outside brokers for the conversion of gold into greenbacks, from March 2, 1861, to March 18, 1868, \$231,860. The commissions paid for conversion of various securities into Seventy-Five bonds of Act of July 17, 1861, \$36,109.10; do. Five-Twenty bonds of Act of February 1862, \$1,028,730.32; do. Ten-Forty bonds of Act of March 1864, \$490,988.12; do. Five-Twenty bonds of Act of June 1864, \$45,437.50; do. Four-Twenty bonds of Act of March, 1865, \$131,250.97; do. Seven-Thirty bonds of Act of June, 1864, and March, 1865, \$4,993,845.45. Paid for converting, \$7,007,417.66. The above mentioned seven million and odd thousands of dollars paid by the Treasury to favorite brokers for converting various classes of securities into each other, embraces the amount paid previous to the 1st of May last as shown by official statement, and for commissions alone.

The profits realized by the operators by the means of early or exclusive information, etc. are not altogether matters of conjecture. It will be remembered that some thirty million dollars in gold was converted into greenbacks in May, 1866, at about 15 per cent. below what was immediately thereafter the market rate, and that somebody must have realized over three million dollars profit by that transaction alone, in addition to the commission paid for selling. Will there never be an end to the revelations of the ways in which the money is wrung from the people by the Federal tax-gatherers during their past eight years of power? We verily believe, that the desperate tenacity with which the radicals seek to hold their places, is in part prompted by fear of the astounding exposures of their mismanagement of the finances, and diplomatic affairs, to follow Democratic accession. Eleven millions to the Freedmen's Bureau, Seven millions to favorites for the manipulation of the debt! How awful its magnitude tested by those commissions, which remind us of the items in a bill of a certain English lawyer. "For turning round, £500; for turning back again, £500." Farmers! Mechanics! Workmen! Taxpayers! There is a way of "turning around" without expense.

Speech of Gen. Geiger.

Delivered at Sandusky City, September 7, 1868.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I do not feel quite as much at home among a Democratic audience as my friend Judge Thurman. He has always been with the party; I entered and summered with it. When I get into a good Democratic audience I feel a good deal like a man in Western Pennsylvania who inquired of a boy whether he knew where Jake Kleinfelder lived. The boy said he did. Says he, "Can you tell me?" "Yes sir," says the boy. "Do you see our barn down there?" "Yes," says he. "Go to that. About three hundred yards beyond the barn you will find a lane. Take that lane and follow along for about a mile and a half. Then you will come to a branch mile and then you will come to a slipper log; you may get into the branch; and then you go up until you get to the brow of the hill, and there the roads prevaricate, and you take the left hand road and keep that until you get into a big plumb thick and when you get there, my friend—then—then—" "What then?" "Then, stranger, I'll be damned if you ain't lost." [Loud laughter.]

So I scarcely know how to navigate when I get into a Democratic audience, because I was raised an old line Whig, and I have stuck to the party faithfully, I believe, ever since, and I do not profess, even in talking to you, to be a Democrat. I have never asked anything from the party, and I never expect to solicit anything from the party. I stand by the Democratic party this time, simply because I believe it is right, (cheers), and whenever I believe it is wrong, I will turn from it just as rapidly as the Irishman wheeled, and he wheeled so fast, Judge Thurman, that he left the seat of his breeches in front. [Laughter.] I am not ashamed to be called a "turn-coat." I will turn my coat every day, if I believe it is right. All I want to do at every election, is to feel like a man, to speak like a man, to think like a man, to vote like a man, to be a man in the presence of my fellow-men and my God, and let my heart call me I have done my duty, and I do not ask you, Democratic party, nor your Republican cabals to speak for me. [Applause.]

I want no body of men to draw the blind-bride over my eyes and put the breeching over my back, hitting the traces to whatever lord they choose to get up on the wagon, and halloo, "get up," and make me pull. But I know and feel that the Democratic party, at the present time, is drawing the right kind of a load, and, therefore, I am willing to go in the lead, or to act as a wheel-horse, or perform any other duty for the success of the cause. [Loud cheers.]

Now I know that a man is claimed to be disloyal because he belongs to this party. But I am not afraid of terms. They can just call me what they please. What I want to do is to do my duty, if it is disloyal to stand by the Constitution of the Union when it is now to be overthrown by this Radical party, call me disloyal. [Cheers.] I have been taught to respect the old instrument. I have read that Washington and Madison and Jefferson and Franklin and the old men that came up from the battle-fields of the Revolution and welded the country together in a companionship of suffering, met together as friends, and made the old instrument I am fool enough to believe that Geo. Washington was as good a man as Ben. Wade. [Cheers.] I am silly enough to think that James Madison was as pure a patriot as Ben. Butler. [Renewed cheering.] And I believe that Ben. Franklin was as honest and as patriotic as Jim Ashley. [Laughter and prolonged applause.]

I cling to the old instrument. I may have old fogy notions. They may not suit the progressive spirit of the times, but they are mine. My father lived and died under the old instrument. I have lived thus far under it, and I trust that there may be few changes made in it while I live. I do not want any more Congresses that are Radical, and have to suggest sixty nine different amendments to the Constitution to the United States in one session. [Laughter.] She may have her faults and defects, but in God's name, let us stand by it, for she is the Constitution, and that is crying to us now. Beneath our country's Constitution, in the eye of God and man, is the temple of the patriot's love and honor.

And yet the leaders of the Radical party, Thaddeus Stevens, the man over whose memory convention after convention has been called, for the purpose of making it holy, declared that the legislation of Congress was outside of the Constitution of the country. And every man who has studied it knows it and feels it, that they have gone beyond any precedent established by the actions of the fathers. Now, we call upon the men of the country to stand by the Constitution; to forget their prejudices and their passions, their party affiliations, and to act according to the necessities of the time, and the requirements of duty.

If men say they are to be simply partisans, nothing more, are to disregard the action of this Congress, there is no use in talking to them, whatever. But if men wish to act according to duty, to right, with proper regard for their own interests and those who are to come after them there is but one course for us to pursue, and that is to change the American Congress and send to us an entirely different class of men. It seems to have been become a question at the present time of one

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Incident in the Early Life of Gen. Grant.

By His Father.

One evening in the early part of May, when Ulisses was four years old, I told Orville to go and get the old-flesh-bitten mare and ride her to the pond to water. Now, when we lived water was scarce, and it was a mile to this