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One square, one insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	50
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One square, one year,	8 00
One column, one year,	85 00
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Half column one year,	45 00
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THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

VOL. 1. RAVENNA, O. THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1868. NO. 7.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

PUBLISHED EACH THURSDAY.

S. D. HARRIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

Per year, in advance,	$2 00
If not paid in advance,	2 50
Six months, in advance,	1 00

☞ The Press circulates free of postage within the limits of Portage county.

☞ Advertisements in Special Notice Column, or leaded, or in double column, or rule and figure work, will be charged fifty per cent. additional.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

RAVENNA, THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1868.

A RADICAL NOMINEE.

The wish expressed by that great leader of the Radical party, Charles Sumner, is soon to be realized. The Radicals of Louisiana have nominated J. Willis Menard, a full-blooded negro, as a Representative in Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Colonel Mann. The following is an extract from the circular of this Congo candidate, which shows that this is but the beginning of the end, and that the negroes are determined to assert their political as also their social equality:

"The time has fully come to test the professions and principles of those who now control the Republican party of Louisiana, and it is a sacred duty to themselves for the colored people to see that the colored race is not sold out by a few trading treacherous white Republicans in Louisiana as it has been in Georgia.

"This State is entitled to seven representatives in Congress. Are not the colored people entitled to at least two out of this number? Is it not our duty to see that at least two colored citizens be selected to represent in Congress the ninety thousand colored voters of Louisiana? The ballot means equal representation as well as equal rights, and if men are still debarred from the halls of Congress, or even the White House, on account of the color of their faces, then reconstruction and radicalism are lamentable failures. The reward of the long oppressed race will not be adequate, and the great cause of equal rights will not be accomplished until the colored man is seen in every department of the Government. It is necessary that the 41st Congress should possess more back bone than the present one, in order to fix a plain provision in the supreme law of the republic, which shall confer the ballot on every citizen, regardless of race or color, north, south, east and west."

BOLTING BEN. BUTLER.

The Radicals of the 5th District of Massachusetts are having a "heap of trouble." Ben. Butler is the regular nominee of the Republicans for re-election to Congress; but his position on the financial question and the quarrel between him and General Grant, have rendered him obnoxious to a large number of his party in that district, and on the 5th inst., his opponents held a mass meeting at Salem, and put in nomination Richard H. Dana, Jr., who accepted the nomination. A series of resolutions was adopted affirming adhesion to the Chicago platform, and indignantly rejecting Butler's financial policy; that by the letter and spirit, and by the justice of the contract, the five-twenty bonds of the United States be payable in paper promises; declaring that the Republicans of that district ought not to send to Congress a representative who is disqualified by a bitter personal enmity toward General Grant from being a hearty supporter of his administration, and declaring that General Butler is not a true representative of the Republican party.

REPUDIATION.

The Radicals assert that it would be rank repudiation to compel the bondholders to take greenbacks in payment for their bonds,—the same currency with which they purchased them. Will they tell us whether it was not just as much repudiation to compel the holders of the bonds of the State of Ohio, which were purchased in gold, or its equivalent, to take greenbacks for his interest and principal? And yet, by the decisions of Radical Courts, the acts of the Radical legislatures, and Radical state officials ever since the first greenback was issued it has been good enough for the holders of our State Securities, and it is a currency he has been compelled to receive.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel?"

A MODEL LOYALIST.—Joe Brown, whom the Radicals have promoted to the office of Chief Justice of Georgia, as a reward for his loyalty, made this nice little speech in the Radical Convention in Chicago, on the occasion of Grant's nomination: "I am an original secessionist. I was born in South Carolina, and grew up under the teachings and influence of Calhoun. I early imbibed his States' rights doctrines. I went into secession cordially and stood by it as long as there was any chance to sustain it. I fought you openly and boldly."

A HEAVY LOAD.—The *State Guard*, a radical paper published at Harrisburg, Penn., and edited by a brother of John W. Forney, speaking of the difficulties of the campaign, declares that, "taken altogether, we as a party, have the largest and dirtiest loads to carry that were ever strapped on the back of any political organization."

The Forneys are about as heavy a load as any party can stand up under.

THE New York *Times* says: "The Republicrn party has not half so much to fear from the large numbers who are openly leaving its ranks as it has from the still greater number who will go silently to the polls and cast a good square Democratic ticket, without letting any any one know they have voted."

Exemplary crimes require exemplary justice.

SPEECH OF GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR;

Delivered at Cincinnati on the Night of October 5th.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF CINCINNATI AND OHIO:—This vast multitude here to-night, attests the appreciation which the people of the country have of the importance of the issues pending in the forthcoming election. I shall not, my fellow-citizens, detain you. [There was here a great disturbance occasioned by the attempt of a procession of torch-bearing boys to pass through the surging crowd.] If you will give a hearing I promise not to detain you for any length of time.

I shall begin with a proposition that no man will dispute. In a popular government like this—["Hurrah for Seymour!" and a great uproar.] Fellow-citizens, in a popular government like ours, no policy should be adopted which has not received the assent of the people themselves. This, my fellow-citizens, is a truism. It is something that is acknowledged by every man, of every party, in this country. Not only is it true of our country, and of our government, but even the monarchical governments of the old world are swayed by the popular sentiment of the people. Now, I wish to ask this vast multitude of people whether the policy which has been fastened upon the country by our adversaries, that policy known as the reconstruction policy, has ever been submitted to, and received the assent of the people of America? [Voices—"No!"]

On the contrary, my friends, it not only never has been assented to, but on every occasion when the people have had an opportunity of speaking their sentiments in regard to it, that policy has been condemned. Yet, notwithstanding this condemnation, Congress, the Radical fragment of Congress, [laughter and uproar,] in which ten States of this Union were not represented, have thrust this policy upon the people; have fastened it upon their backs; they have burdened them with this atrocious policy, and now contend that it must remain as they have fixed it, even if the people should in the coming election condemn it over again. ["Never!"]

Now, my friends, allow me to refer to the occasions upon which this policy has been condemned. In the election of Mr. Abraham Lincoln it was condemned, because it was known to the people of the country that he was opposed to it, that he was in favor of the policy since advocated by his successor, Mr. Johnson. It was so fully and completely known to be so, that the extreme Radicals of his party attempted the last time he was nominatad and elected, to get up a third ticket, organized upon this ground alone. After his election we know that he adhered to the policy afterward adopted by Mr. Johnson.—We have the testimony of Mr. Stanton, who was Secretary of War, that he drew up, under the instruction of Mr. Lincoln, the celebrated North Carolina proclamation, afterward promulgated by Mr. Johnson. We have the testimony of General Grant that he was in the cabinet meeting of Mr. Lincoln when this proclamation was read and the copy approved by each member of it, and that he himself gave his assent to it. Mr. Stanton and General Grant gave these facts in their testimony before the Congressional Committee, when called upon, under oath.

Now, my fellow-citizens, in the last election of Congressmen in 1866, what was the issue? Was this thing of negro suffrage in the North or in the South submitted to the people? Was it made the issue? I say no! The truth is that the issue then made by the Radicals was upon what was known as the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. That amendment proposed that the States for themselves should have the regulation of the suffrage within the States, and it only meant where any class of people were disfranchised on account of race or color, or previous condition, that those people should not be counted in the basis of representation. That was the issue they made in the election of 1866. But, my fellow-citizens, no sooner were they re-elected upon that issue—no sooner were they elected, than, in hot haste, at the Fortieth Congress, called early in March, when seventeen States were unrepresented, they passed these reconstruction bills, fastening negro suffrage upon the South, and disfranchising the white people of those States. [Groans.]

Well, fellow-citizens, allow me to pursue this topic one step further. In the election of 1867, after this mersure had been passed, the people again had an opportunity of expressing their opinions upon it; and you all recollect that the people of every State that voted—the people of every State from Connecticut to the Pacific coast, to California, voted down the atrocious policy and condemned it. [A voice—"We'll do it again."] Here, in the State of Ohio, negro suffrage was voted down by fifty thousand majority. [Cheers.]

And yet, my fellow-citizens, did the Senators from Ohio retrace their steps? Did they bow, and did the Radical Representatives from Ohio bow to the will of the people of Ohio? [Shouts of "No! no!"] Have they not treated your declaration of condemnation of their policy with contempt? [Cries of "Yes! Yes!"]—Have they not put it at defiance? [Cries of "Yes!" and "No!"] Have they not gone forward, in despite of your emphatic declaration of condemnation, fastening this infamous policy more tightly upon the people of the South? And yet these men call themselves Republicans. They say that they bow to the will of the people. They despise, and contemn and spurn the will of the people. [A voice—"That's so."]

They say now, openly, that even if Seymour and Blair should be elected by the people and this policy receive another condemnation, that they have secured themselves for years and years in the Senate, which the people cannot reach; they have brought in the carpet-baggers and reinforced themselves. They say they will not undo the policy, and it will be revolution in any one who attempts it. [Cheers.] Yes, fellow-citizens, and because, upon a recent occasion, I declared that the will of the people should govern in this country, that if the people willed it, these statutes should wither and die under their breath, ["Bully!" and cheers] I have been proclaimed all over the country as a revolutionist—I have been denounced as willing to renew this rebellion—yes, by these Senators and ex-Senators and ex-Secretary, who are perambulating the country, who kept their seats safely during war, when I was in the field fighting against this rebellion with the best ability I possessed. Yet I am a revolutionist, and willing to renew this rebellion, because I declared that the will of the people, expressed under the forms of the Constitution, was in this country the supreme law; [applause,] and that no mere fragment of a Congress, no rump Congress, should tie the hands of this people and make a policy for them in opposition to their wishes. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, this reconstruction policy, and the principles upon whith it stands, have been declared to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of this land. On several occasions it has been declared that the principles upon which these measures rest are unconstitutional. It has been declared by the Supreme Court, erected under the Constitution to decide upon the validity and constitutionality of all acts of Congress. And yet these men say that those who would execute the decisions of the Supreme Court are revolutionists. Those who are for holding to the Presidential oath to maintain the Constitution, now trodden under foot by this fragment of Congress, are denounced as revolutionists. Those who are for executing the will of the people, or express condemnation for those so-called reconstruction laws, who condemn this action—a verdict which will be rendered by the people in November next, condemning for the second and third time—they who go for the execution of the will of the people in this popular government—a government which belongs to the people—they are denounced as revolutionists.

Now, my fellow-citizens, these laws, as I have said, are unconstitutional, null and void, and have been so proclaimed by the supreme court of the country. They commenced by establishing a military despotism, and subverting civil government in ten States of this Union. Does not every man know, every man of intelligence within the sound of my voice, and every man of intelligence within the broad bounds of the country, that the Constitution provides that the military authority shall always be subordinate to the civil authority of the country? Now in defiance of its plain, and palpable, and unmistakable promises, these men have subverted all civil government in ten States of this Union and established a military despotism. And, my friends and fellow-citizens, if they have established this in ten States of this Union, why not in ten more? why not in all the States? I tell you, my fellow-citizens, they have the will to do it; they have shown the will to do it; and if you confide the power again for four years more in the Executive Chair and in the Congress of the United States, they will advance a step further, and establish a military despotism in ten more of the States, and perhaps in all of them. [Cries of "Never, never!"]

But in the same breath these men who have thus subverted our Constitution, who have overthrown it, stifled it, trampled it under foot, have proclaimed all of us who go in for the restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution—they have denounced us as revolutionists.

Fellow-citizens, there is a provision in the Constitution of the United States, or was, that every man charged with crime should have the right to be tried by a jury of his peers. This rump Congress has stricken that provision out of the Constitution; they have stricken it out so far as it concerns all the people of all the States. And yet those of us who demand the restoration of that great provision, that safeguard of the liberty of every man, high or low, among us, are denounced by the malefactors who have overthrown it as revolutionists, and ready to renew the rebellion. [Applause.]

Yes, my fellow-citizens, these men have also stricken down that other great right—the right of *habeas corpus*—within ten States of this nation. The Constitution provides that the right of *habeas corpus* shall never be suspended except in times of invasion | yet at a moment of profound tranquility and peace, when there is not an enemy of the republic within its whole bounds, these men have suspended the right of *habeas corpus*, and have deprived all the men of ten States of the Union of the benefit of that great right of rights.

The Constitution says, my fellow-citizens, in so many words, that Congress shall not pass any bills of attainder or *ex post facto* laws; yet, in defiance of that provision, this rump Congress has passed a bill of attainder by which whole communities and States have been attainted, condemned and punished without trial, without witnesses or without any other form than a legislative enactment; and that also upon an *ex post facto* law, passed after the offense was committed with which these men are charged.

Yes, my fellow-citizens, and the men who have done this thing, in violation of the Constitution, in violation of all the principles of free government, these men are denouncing us who demand its restoration, who demand its maintenance. They denounce us as revolutionists, ready to renew the rebellion.

Yes, and they have gone still further, and in violation of the provision, they have disfranchised the white race in the South, and substituted in their place a race of men who are semi-barbarous, who are utterly ignorant and incapable of establishing or maintaining any government in the world. [A voice—"That's so."]

And, my fellow-citizens, in order to carry out these infamous provisions, in order to establish them, to give them binding force and effect, they have taken from the President of the United States prerogatives vested in him by the Constitution, making him Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, in so many words, and have conferred that high power upon the chief of the army, whom they have designated as their candidate for the Presidency. Yes, and he stands now, this military chieftain, armed with the prerogatives that belong to the President of the United States. He stands now with his bayonets at the throats of eight millions of white people at the South, pinning them to the earth, in order to compel them to vote for him, and to submit to the dominion of an alien and semi-barbarous people. [Cheers.]

But, my fellow-citizens, I have not completed my indictment against these men yet. Not only have they done this, but, with an audacity and mendacity that ought to astonish even those men who have practised in that kind of deed and doing for so many years, they now proclaim that this armed candidate of theirs, with his bayonets at the throats of the people of the South, pressing them to the earth, is the candidate that will bring you peace. [Groans.] Yes, peace; peace at the bayonet!—[laughter and cheers]—peace at the expense of the fundamental rights of a republican government—the fundamental principles of our government. The peace, my fellow-citizens, that he proposes to give us the peace which Napoleon Bonapart [Louis Napoleon?] has given to the French people; [applause,] the peace that the Czar of Russia proclaimed as reigning in Warsaw when, with his sword, he struck at freedom and its defenders. The peace which Grant intends to give us is the peace of despotism and of death. [Cries of "Never, never."]

Gentlemen, why are these invasions of the Constitution? For what purpose, think you? Why is it that they have overthrown and destroyed that instrument which has protected our people, and given us the unexampled and unparalleled prosperity which we have hitherto enjoyed? Why is all this? Can not any man see, that has half an eye to see with, that it is done in order to maintain themselves in power? Do they not know, as well as any other human beings in the world, that those negroes are incapable? that they have shown themselves to be so? that, in the whole historic period of the world, this negro race has never established or maintained governments for themselves? Did they not, for year after year, here in your midst, proclaim that the negro had been imbruted with slavery: was not that their argument when they were after you to give them power? Did they not say that they were kept in ignorance on purpose to keep them in slavery? and that they were imbruited by the slavery in which they had so long lived? Yet the instant the shackles are stricken from their limbs, and they are made free men, they are not only clothed with political power, and with the suffrage throughout the South, but the white men who created this government for themselves and their children, are in the same breath disfranchised. They know that these men are ignorant and incapable, yet they give them this lofty power. It is apparent to any man that it is in violation of what they know of their own knowledge to be the proper thing to be done. They have given these ignorant, semi-barbarous people, in ten States of this Union, not only power over the white men there, but they have given them the power to share the Federal Government with you, and to make laws for the people of Ohio and the whole North. Yes, my fellow-citizens, three millions of black people in these ten States have twenty Senators on the floor of the United States Senate, while three millions of white people in Ohio have but two Senators. So that a negro down there has by this Radical reconstruction act been made equal to ten white men in the State of Ohio.

They have fifty Representatives in the lower branch of Congress from the ten States; more than double the number the State of Ohio has; and three million negroes, in these ten States, have twenty Senators and fifty Representatives in the two branches of Congress, while three millions of white people in the State of Ohio have but two Senators and nineteen Representatives in the lower branch of Congress. So that a negro is equal to about ten white men in these States and he is made so by these reconstruction laws. He is given political power by Congress ten times as great as is enjoyed by a white man here, because they have ten times the number of Senators that the same number of white people who live in the State of Ohio have.

Gentlemen, what is the reason assigned for this thing? What is the pretext for the disfranchisement of the white men of the South and the enfranchisement of the negro, and conferring a share of the government upon him? The pretext is that all the negroes of the South were loyal and that the white men were disloyal. Now, I deny the truth of both these propositions. I deny both. I assert that the majority of the South were loyal to this government at the outbreak of the war; that in every State of the South except South Carolina, where the secession ordinance was not submitted to the people, that in all the other States, the majority voted it down at the polls. The general government armed those who were in the conspiracy aginst itself and against the loyal people of the South, and furnished them with arms out of its own arsenals and armories, and did not lift a finger to protect the Union men at the South till these conspirators had established for themselves an absolute, despotic and arbitrary government, with which to coerce the whole white population of the South into obedience to them.

I say, my fellow-citizens, that the duty of our Government was correlative with the duty of the citizen; that it was reciprocal. The citizens there had as much right to the protection of the Government as the Government had to the allegiance of the citizens, and when the Government failed to extend its protection to the Union men in the South, and not only failed to give them protection, but furnished the conspirators with arms with which to put down the Government, it had no right to appeal to them for their allegiance.

And now, my fellow-citizens, as to the loyalty of the black people of the South, don't we know that the confederate army was provisioned from the first day the army was made to the last day that the rebellion lasted, that it was provisioned by the labor of these negroes? Don't we know that every pound of meat and bread which went to sustain and keep up the confederate army through the entire war, was produced by the labor of these negroes? It was they who furnished aid and comfort to the confederacy. Was that manifesting loyalty to the Government of the United States? We know, moreover, that all the fortifications and breastworks, and parapets upon which the blood of our Union soldiers was spilled at the South, was constructed and built by the labor of these negroes. Was not that giving aid and comfort to the rebellion? Was that being loyal to the Government of the United States?

My fellow-citizens, the pretense is proposterous. The negroes throughout the war—the vast majority of them—were loyal to nothing but their old masters; loyal to nothing but the Confederacy. They provisioned it; they built fortifications for it; and now, because of their loyalty, they are clothed with the suffrage and with political power through out these States; while those men who were abandoned, the white people of the South who were loyal, and who voted against the secession ordinances are stripped of the right of suffrage, and made subject to the rule of these ignorant, besotted, and semi-barbarous people.

Well, my fellow-citizens, whenever a man proclaims these principles, no matter what service he gave to the Government during the war—when he pronounces against these infractions of the Constitution, these violations of everything that we heretofore have held sacred in this country, he is denounced as a rebel, a rebel sympathizer, a copperhead, and every opprobrious epithet going to show, or to cover him with the odium of treason to his Government; they claiming to themselves all the loyalty—they are the loyal men that put down the rebellion; but for them the Government would have been destroyed, and every body that differs in opinion from them is disloyal.

What is this thing of being disloyal? In the monarchical countries of Europe, in monarchies, loyalty means allegiance and fealty to the King, or Emperor, or reighing family. As yet we have no King or Emperor here. [A voice, "And never will."] There are some men who are willing, if they are allowed to—who are preparing to be; but we are not bound in this country to give loyalty to any man or human being. We do not swear obedience to Congress. We are not compelled to take an oath of allegiance to the President of the United States or to the Judiciary. The only oath of allegiance we take in this country is to the Constitution of the United States; and he alone is loyal in this land who preserves inviolate that oath to defend, to protect, and to maintain the Constitution of the United States.

Yet this party of loyalty, these loyal men *par excellence*, are in the habit of boasting that they have legislated outside of the Constitution and in defiance of it. And not only do their boldest leaders boast of their disloyalty of the Constution, but every human being knows, every man that has sense enough to take himself out of the rain, knows that they have violated and trodden the Constitution under foot; and yet they claim that they are the only loyal men in this Government!

They claim, also, to be the Union men—the only Union men; and all of us who differ from them are denounced. I tell you, my fellow-citizens, that the Constitution is the life of the nation, and those who are destroying the Constitution are destroying the Union. At this very moment when these men are pretending to be the only Union men in the country, their public acts attest—and they can not deny the fact—that there are three States of this Union that have been thrown out by them—ignominiously kicked and kept out of the Union—Virginia, Missippi and Texas. Because they would not vote the Radical ticket, they have been kicked out of the Union, and kept out of it; and are now, according to the Radicals, not members of the Union, and not allowed to vote in the Presidential election, because they would not vote for Grant and the Radical ticket. [Groans.] I say that the Democratic party is the Union party now and has always been. The Democratic party, historically and traditionally, from the beginning of this Government, has been, is now, and always will be the Union party. [Applause.]

Yes, my fellow-citizens, in the year 1812, when the Hartford Convention was held in the State of Connecticut, and when measures were taken to sever the New England States from the Union and annex them to Canada, who was it at that time that put down the Hartford Convention, that destroyed the schemes of the Blue-light Federals who were hanging out their beacons to bring the British into their ports? It was James Madison, the President elected by the Democratic party. And in 1831, when the same attempt was made in South Carolina, during the days of nullification, who was it that put his foot upon nullification, and trampled it to death to save the Union? It was old Jackson and the Democratic party. [Loud cheers.]

And in this last attempt, when this rebellion broke out and the Government stood indifferent, terrified, appalled, afraid to lift its foot up, and the cannon opened upon Ft. Sumpter, and it fell before the rebel guns, who was it that rose up in their might, and rushed to arms to save the Union? It was the Democratic party. [Shouts of "That's so," and cheers.]

Yes, my fellow-citizens. the army was filled with Democrats, and while they were in the front fighting, the Radicals attempted to carry the State of Ohio with 100,000 majorty, or so, but when the boys in blue came back, it strikes me at the last election they did not carry Ohio by any such majority; [a voice, "not much"—cheers,] and from the display of the boys in blue who are marching under Democratic banners, it seems to me that the tale will be reversed in the election which is coming. [Cheers.]

So, true is it, my fellow citizens, that the Democratic party filled the army, and saved the Union in this last struggle. It is an absolute fact that the war, which broke out between Mr. Stanton and Mr. Seymour, the candidate of the Democratic party, arose from this fact that Mr. Stanton, by manipulating his conscription bureau required of the Democratic district of New York two men where one was required from the Radical State of Massachusetts, and then that most radical of all the Radical States, the State of Massachusetts, was not able to fill that half-quota, but went hunting and searching all over the country to buy or hire men as substitues.

And now, come down to these States. Who is it that is fighing to bring back these States that are kept out; and who is it that keeps them out? Jeff. Davis kept them out four years, and the Radical party has kept them out for another four years. [Laughter.] The Democrats put down the Jeff. Davis rebellion, and I believe they intend to put down the Rebellion of the Radicals. [Applause, "The Radicals baled out Jeff Davis," laugter.] Yes sir, they did bail him out.

I feel it is impossible for me to speak louger, to address this vast multitude of people, and make myself heard by them. I tell you, my friends, that the design that the Radicals have can be read in the history of the acts already done by them. Those who have established a despotism in one part of the country, will not stop establishing it in all parts of the country. Those who have overthrown the Constitution as regards one part of the country, will not hesitate as to the entire country. Those who have driven three States out of the Union because they will not vote the Radical ticket, will not hesitate to drive other States out that will not vote the Radical ticket.

There is one point, my fellow-citizens, to which I wish to call your attention. In giving the suffrage to the black man, it is the opinion of every man in the world that they need to be qualified, not having the intelligence necessary to exercise the right. The object of this party, among others, in conferring the vote upon the black, is not only temporary power by means of their support, but by degradation of the suffrage to destroy the sufrage. Who is there, what man here cares to share in this Government with this ignorant and degraded race of men? Who cares to enjoy a privilege that is shared with that class of people? Not the people of Ohio—not the Radical people of Ohio even, for they united with the Democrats at the last election to crush that proposition to give suffrage to the negroes in this State—some of them did. Those who are conspiring to degrade suffrage, and thus to destroy suffrage, as they would by confering it upon the blacks, wish the people of this country to be disgusted with suffrage, to yield it up entirely, and to accept the dictatorship of a military chieftain in preference, and thus destroy suffrage, in preference to the rule of the ignorant blacks and their carpet-bag allies of the South.

I repeat that the degradation of the suffrage is its destruction, and these men desire that the people of this country may become disgusted with this thing of universal suffrage conferred on this incompetent black race of men, become disgusted with it and rush into the arms of a dictator, to accept military despotism, wielded by an intelligent white man in preference rather than submit to the semi-barbarous blacks, and their still meaner allies, the scalawags of the South.

I thank you very sincerely for the attention you have accorded me. [Cries of "Go on."] It is very well for you to talk about "go on." I have not the strength to go on very long. I have no idea that in this great crowd of Democrats there is any conspiracy against their Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency. [Great laughter.]

I know very well that you wish my health to be spared to complete that revolution that is talked about by the Radicals, [laughter] and knowing that you desire that I may live to be inaugurated on the next 4th of March as Vice President of the United States, [cheers and laughter] I will take it for granted that you are now willing for me to extend to you my most heartfelt thanks for your kindness for the attention you have given me, and to allow me to say to you good night and good bye. [Tremendous applause]

THE NEW RULER OF SPAIN.

Marshal Espartero, Duke of Vittoria, has just been called to the presidency of revolutionized Spain, is a veteran whose career has been remarkably eventful. He was born in Granatulia, in 1792, so that he is now seventy-six years of age. His delicate constitution prevented his following the trade of his father, who was educated for the Church. In 1808, however, at the time of the French invasion, he volunteered, in company with a body of students, and liked military life so well that he presently entered a military school and remained there until his twenty-third year, when he was commissioned sub-lieutenant. When Napoleon was expelled from Spain, Espartero's love of adventure led him to join General Morillo in his South American campaign, where he distinguished himself so greatly that he was sent back to Spain in 1824 on a diplomatic mission. When he returned Boliver was triumphat, and he was imprisoned, but escaped, went back to Madrid, won forty thousand dollars by gambling, and gained the hand of an accomplished and wealthy woman.

On the death of Ferdinand, in 1833, the question of succession produced a general confusion; the contestants being Don Carlos, who claimed under the Salic law, and Maria Christina, who maintained the right of her daughter Isabella. Espartero joined the latter party, and in the desperate contests which followed was one of Isabella's most powerful supporters, finally defeating Zamalacarregi and the ablest Carlist officers, and placing Isabella on the throne in 1840. In the bitter political struggles which ensued he showed the same courage and resources which he had displayed in the field, and was equally successful. In October, 1840, the Queen mother resigned her Regency, and its duties were transferred to Espartero; but in 1843, when the majority of Isabella was declared by the Junta of Barcelona, he was deposed and fled to England, taking refuge on an English man-of-war. He remained in retirement until 1847, when he was made Senator and recalled. He kept out of active political life, however, until on the retirement of Christina and Narvaez from the country, he was again sent for by Queen Isabella, much against her will, and placed in charge of the Supreme Council, in conjunction with General O'Donnell, his former rival; but the joint administration was weakened by the opposition of the clergy, the machinations of the Carlists, the corruption of the court and other causes.

At length a crisis was reached, in 1856, when Espartero was dismissed, and insurrections broke out in Madrid, Barcelona and Saragossa. In these disturbances, he took no part, and in 1857, resigning his position as Senator, retired to private life, where he has remained until, about two months ago, he was recalled to Madrid by Queen Isabella, and entrusted with the formation of a cabinet. He was then either unable or unwilling to unite the conflicting elements with which he had to deal. He is said to be a man of determined will, and to be devoted to the cause of liberty and progress.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

BRIGAND CHIEFS IN ITALY.

There are two or three brigand chiefs in Italy, says a correspondent, who have kept their ground for the last eight years in spite of all the efforts of the police, gendarmes and military. One of these leaders, the infamous Guerra, was killed, with several of his band, on the night of the 30th of August. It was a night of storm and heavy rain, when Major Lombardi, warned of the vicinity of the brigands, went out to seek them at the foot of Mount Torrone, near Migneno. The search was vain until it occurred to one of the guides to examine some large hollow oak trees, in which he knew that men might be easily hidden. In the very first they found two persons concealed. One of them wrestled with the captain, who seized him, but before he could make use of his arms a soldier shot him dead. It was Guerra. The other was shot as he ran away. On examining the body, it proved to be that of the brigand's mistress. Another much dreaded brigand, the ferocious Cicconi, a ruffian of herculean strength, was killed on the same occasion. Domenico Fuoco is the most formidable of those who remain at large. The Italian papers have just announced that the remnant of Guerra's band has yielded itself up to the authorities.

"CONSCIENCE!" said Mrs. Hopkins, indignantly, "do you suppose that nobody has got any conscience but yourself? My conscience is as good as yours—yes, and better, too, for it has never been *used* in the course of my *whole* life, while yours must be nearly worn out."

FEMALE FARMERS—A NEW SPECIES OF AMAZONS.

As facts are worth more than theories, I will give you some account of how Mrs. Roberts, who has gained the appellation at the head of this article. Some three years ago, I visited her home in Pekin, a small village in Niagara county, New York. Mrs. Roberts' family consisted of herself, husband, seven girls and two boys. The mother, at the outset of her married life, had resolved to make no difference in the development of her children, and she and her daughters went into the field and worked side by side with the men; the result was, the girls could do as much work, and do it equally as well, as the boys, and the women were equal with the men in strength and capacity. At the time of my visit, six of the daughters had attained womanhood, and I was astonished at the difference in the physical development of these women and those in the world at large; every one of them would measure across the shoulders and around the waist as much as any common sized man. There was no part of the farm work but what they could do. Any one of these women would hitch the horses to the wagon, load with barrels of apples, potatoes, or cords of wood, or whatever it might be, drive eight miles to market, sell and discharge their produce, caring as little for what the world said of them as tho' it had no existence. They had a little world of their own, and whoever went there to visit them, felt a sense of freedom such as could not be felt elsewhere, at least so it seemed to me. Mrs. Roberts instituted what was called a farm school, employing a good teacher and taking a few pupils from abroad. She had four hours each day devoted to study, and six to work; after this the time was spent in pleasure and recreation. Musical and literary entertainments were gotten up, in which all the members joined, old and young. I have seen the father, on several occasions, engage in a wrestling match with some one of his daughters, when it was hard to tell which gained the mastery; and here I will say that Mr. Roberts is a man six feet in height, and of good mental qualities.—*The Revolution.*

A SNAKE IN A WATERMELON.

A boy named Cofter, who sells papers occasionally, for the sake of making a few dimes, yesterday invested ten cents of his earnings in a watermelon, on Deaderick street. He took it over to the stalls in the market house, and in company with a "chum," proceeded to have a luxuriant feast.—A large jack-knife, which Cofter had purchased about two weeks ago with his savings, was brought into active operation. The melon was cut in two, but horror to horrors! inside one half of the melon was a young snake, yellow as a leek, and about nine inches long. The half in which he had his habitation was nearly all hollow. The young snake darted his forked tongue fiercely and aimlessly about five times, the first dart he made hitting the forefinger of young Cofter, who immediately ran off to the drug store on the cor. of Cherry and Cedar streets, but finding no doctor he hurried up Cedar still further. We learned afterward that the physician cut off the first joint of the bitten finger, and sent the boy home in a hack telling him it would be all right.

The little snake was caught and put into a fruit jar, by Whitesides, a butcher's assistant, who lives out in Germantown. It is a most extraordinary freak of nature, and it seems impossible to account for how the snake could have got into the heart of a large and apparently sound melon. The part in which it was found was thrown violently against a post by Cofter, and bruised and broken in such a way that it was impossible to ascertain whether there were any holes or damaged spots on the rind. The case is decidedly unusual.—*Nashville Times.*

A TUNNEL ON FIRE.

A tunnel on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, situated above Athens, Ohio, and known as Pilcher's, has been burning internally for near two weeks. It seems that the tunnel was originally constituted of wood, and a large cavity above the arch filled with cord wood, to the amount of over two hundred cords, because of its being lighter than earth for the arch to support. The company had for sometime been constructing a new stone arch, which was nearly completed when, a week ago, the wood-work caught fire by some means unknown. The flames spread to the cord wood, and since Tuesday last no trains have passed through, the passengers and baggage being transferred over the hill. The damage to the tunnel is such that it will require many months to put it in repair. Meanwhile, the railroad company has constructed, and is now using the old way around and over the hill, that was in use for years before the tunnel was made. About 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, a number of men were engaged in the tunnel removing the *debris* falling from the fire above, when a portion of the earth above gave way, filling the tunnel with a noxious deadly gas, that immediately knocked down some eighteen or twenty men nearest to the spot. Help was immediately procured, and the men removed to the open air, where all were recovered, excepting two, named Skidmore and M'Gee, for whose recovery all efforts were unavailing.

AN Englishman describing a wonderful parrot hanging in a cage from the window of a house which he often passed, said: "It cries 'Stop thief, so naturally, that every time I hear it I always stop."