



The Democratic Central Committee Meeting—The Next State Convention.

The Committee decided that the next Democratic State Convention shall be held in that city, on Wednesday, the 1st day of June, 1870, and that it shall consist of one delegate from each county, and an additional delegate for every five hundred votes cast for Pendleton at the late election, and a delegate for every fraction of two hundred and fifty votes or upwards.

The Shoe Pinches—Grant don't like the tenure-of-office act, and thinks it is unconstitutional, and says, "It could not have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution when providing that appointments made by the President should receive the consent of the Senate, that the latter should have the power to retain in office persons placed there by federal appointment against the will of the President."

A Radical exchange says: It is claimed that the effect of Senator Morton's bill for the reconstruction of Georgia, if it becomes a law, will secure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It is said, by a careful count, that the vote of Georgia will complete the necessary number.

The Radical Rump don't like to face the music and submit their illegal and unconstitutional acts to the decision of that tribunal which is to protect and maintain the Constitution. Senator Drake, of Missouri, has introduced a bill to take from the Supreme Court all jurisdiction involving the constitutionality of the acts of Congress; and Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, has introduced a proposition to take from that Court all appellate jurisdiction in cases involving the writ of habeas corpus.

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A New Way to Pay the Public Debt. Nearly every one has a plan for paying off the public debt. The latest we have seen is that of "Mack," the racy correspondent of the Enquirer, and it is one which seems quite as likely to succeed as any of those put forward by the able financiers in the interest of the bondholding aristocracy. This is "Mack's" plan:

Let some of our loyal Congressmen enlarge their system of private economy to a public scale. Let them teach the nation what they have learned themselves—how to invest \$5,000 a year and mileage, so as to still enable them to spend \$10,000 a year, and to save the remaining hundred thousand of "accrued interest." Apply this principle to the receipts of the Government, and it will be seen at a glance that the National debt will be paid off before the Fourth of July next.

Mississippi and Texas.

The two above named dependencies have recently gone through the face of holding elections. The voting commenced in each on the 30th inst. and continued in the former two, and in the latter four, days. The elections were held under the dictation and control of that "triangular piece of steel, called a bayonet," under the usurped authority conferred by the Radical Rump; and the result is just what might have been anticipated and what the tyrants were determined it should be—the triumph of the negroes over the white race, and these two states have been handed over to the control of the negroes just emancipated from slavery.

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The Slaves in Cuba.

Nearly half of the population of Cuba is composed of negro slaves. A war has been carried on there for over a year between the people of that island and the Spanish tyrants. The freedom of the negroes has been proclaimed by the Cuban Government. If that government is put down, they will be continued in slavery. How many of them have chosen to avail themselves of the offer of the Cuban Junta? What have they done for Cuba, or the struggle for their own liberty, in the struggle? Little or nothing. This is evident from the fact that the contest is not yet ended, which it would have been if they had cast their powerful influence into the scale. Is a race which will not strike a blow in its own behalf, when it has powerful assistance, and when it only requires such an effort to emancipate it from servitude, fit for freedom?

Why Not—President Grant says that the revenues of the Government are greater than the requirements, and may with safety be reduced; but he recommends the postponement of the question until the next Congress; thus continuing the oppressive burden of taxation upon the people for another year for the benefit of the New England manufacturers. This question of the tariff is getting to be one that troubles the Radicals not a little. Many of the most prominent men of that party are becoming weary of paying tribute to the New England lords of the loom and the iron masters of Pennsylvania.

The report of Commissioner Wells, to be submitted to Congress in a few days places the cost of the war up to June 30, 1869, at over \$4,171,914,408. This vast amount includes the war expenses and expenses growing out of the war. To this he adds the estimated losses, and State, county, and town expenses, and foots up the whole at the enormous amount of nine thousand million dollars.

"Heads I Win, Tails You Lose." The best exemplification of this old motto that we have seen for a long time is the conduct of the Radicals in Congress in regard to the Fifteenth Amendment. They had a right to propose it to the States—simply that and nothing more. But they were determined to carry it anyway. It could not be ratified by Legislatures fresh from the people, therefore it was submitted in time for the old Legislatures, chosen before it was proposed, to act in the premises. Of a large majority of those Legislatures they felt sure. To a certain extent it was submitting the matter to a packed jury. Still, with this as a reason, it could not be ratified. There were a number of Southern States that were opposed to it, and were certain to reject it. Congress never decided upon it, and determining the question of the election and qualifications of its own members, she is denied the rights and privileges of a free and sovereign State. Congress has as much right to return Ohio to a territorial condition for disregarding her illegal demands.

The so-called fifteenth amendment (proposed) says an exchange, is to be ratified, so say the radical papers, by compulsion. That is, Mississippi and Texas are to be admitted into the Union—When did they go out?—if they will ratify that proposed amendment; if they will not do it, they must still kick their shins outside this "great republic." If a State is not in the Union, what business has it to ratify or reject an amendment to the federal constitution? Again, is it to be supposed that the people in the Union are to submit to be governed by those who, by radical logic, are not in it? A nice system of government, indeed, and worthy of propagation as well as perpetuation. Now, you freemen of Ohio, don't you feel proud to have the negroes of Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Texas make your constitution for you? for they are so much better qualified to do it, you know!

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THE BEATINGS OF RADICAL BULL.

Testimony of an Old Abolitionist—Extracts from a Letter by Parker Pillsbury, RECONSTRUCTION A FAILURE. WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 1869. To the Editors of the Independent: All who travel in the Southern States since the war can learn lessons if they will, and more to them before. Many have reported their impressions to you already; but all is not yet told. I am afraid the worst is yet unknown. Indeed, I think the North knows less of the actual South to-day than almost any other portion of the globe. Republicanism bears little there, and reports itself to please itself. Counter-attacks are made from Democratic sources, are cast aside as unworthy of confidence, as no doubt they often are. But it is time one thing was told and heard of, everywhere; and that is that reconstruction, so far, is a failure. It is a failure. From the sole of its foot to its head, if it have any, it is no success in any sense of the word whatever. It began where it should have left off, with political organizations, with suffrage and sovereignty, which in the first lessons of civilization had not been learned, had not been taught, and have not yet been taught. But party supremacy required the measure, and it was adopted, against all dictates of common sense, as well as the demands of justice and humanity. And hence its failure, as could not but have been expected. ABOLITIONISTS DID NOT ABOLISH SLAVERY.

Slavery was not abolished by the Abolitionists. Still, less was it abolished by the Republican party. In spirit and power, it survives even to this day. Like everything else, it has been changed, but it is there. Both master and slave are there. And more at war than ever before. And so far the Northern element joined between the North and the South, and only made matters worse. The Northern Republican hates the master, but does not love the slave. The North never sent the negro to the South, and only made matters worse. The Northern Republican hates the master, but does not love the slave. The North never sent the negro to the South, and only made matters worse.

For it must be said that far the largest part of the Northern States in the South have partaken in the general moral and political corruption that ruled there so long. That ruled until the late war, and it is not yet removed. Many of the Northern States have undertaken to cultivate the lands by hiring the former slaves by paying their wages. But in nine instances out of every ten they have failed altogether, by paying wages, and in which it is hardly possible the laborer can live without begging or stealing, both of which are practiced there to a great extent. Almost every man who employs any considerable number of hands keeps a little store of cheap groceries and provisions, and pay them out of it. And nearly the week's work is all taken up, so that scarcely one in a hundred can improve his condition under the order of things.

NEGRO DRUNKENNESS. I saw gang after gang paid off at night, sometimes fifty or sixty at a time, and some five dollars in money was paid to the whole of them. For corn they allowed fifty cents a peck; for bacon which you and I would not eat at any price, they give twenty-five cents a pound, and the corn is usually varied from half a dollar to a dollar a day. I have seen sturdy, healthy young fellows, of twenty and upward working for two dollars a week, and boarding themselves. I saw women doing day's work that not a white man in New England or New York would do for twenty cents a day, and all paid in goods (or bade) groceries and provisions. Some of these stores keep very decent articles, and pay them out of it. And nearly the week's work is all taken up, so that scarcely one in a hundred can improve his condition under the order of things.

THE OHIO FARMER. VOL. XIX—1870. ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK! Valuable inducements offered Subscribers, and liberal Premiums to Club Agents! Contains a new and beautifully colored Lithographic Chromo, Gold Pens and Pencils, Webster's Federal, Webster's Silver American Flower Watches, Ladies' Gold Watches, Sewing Machines, Melodions, &c. &c. Send for Specimen Copies. The Ohio Farmer, has twenty pages per week, large quarto form, covered and stitched, making an annual volume of One Thousand and Forty Pages, for only TWO DOLLARS! Sample Copies with Premium List, Free. Address: OHIO FARMER, Cleveland, Ohio.

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BRAINERD & MASON, Dealers in all kinds of Groceries. KEEP THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FLOUR. All kinds of SPIES, TEAS, COFFEES, TOBACCO, &c., AND ARE SELLING SUGAR AT WHOLESALE PRICES. GIVE US A CALL AT No. 5, FRENCH BLOCK, Ravenna, Ohio. Oct. 11, 1869, 60-ly.

T. G. PHILLIPS, HEAD-QUARTERS FOR CROCKERY, Glassware, and Cut Glass, Looking-glasses, and a general assortment of FURNITURE, with everything that pertains to the Furniture trade, including a FULL ASSORTMENT OF COFFINS. Our aim will be to sell the best Goods for the least money of any House in Northern Ohio. No. 1, PHILLIPS' BLOCK. Oct. 11, 1869, 56-3m.

RAVENNA MARKET. Buyers pay the following prices: Wheat \$1.00, Rye .85, Corn .75, Oats .60, Potatoes .50, Apples .40, Sugar .30, Coffee .25, Tea .20, Tobacco .15, Soap .10, Butter .12, Eggs .10, Lard .15, Flour .18, Meal .15, Beans .12, Peas .10, Lentils .10, Chickens .15, Hens .12, Turkeys .15, Ducks .12, Geese .10, Poultry .10, Fish .10, Game .10, Fruit .10, Vegetables .10, Groceries .10, Hardware .10, Dry Goods .10, Miscellaneous .10.

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