

For President of the United States. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

For Vice President. FRANK P. BLAIR.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

- For Secretary of State, THOMAS HUBBARD of Logan. For Supreme Judge, WILLIAM E. FINCK of Perry. For Member of Board of Public Works, ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cayahoga. For School Commissioner, J. F. KIRKWOOD. For Clerk of Supreme Court, JOHN M. WEBB, of Mahoning.

For Congress, LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD. For Judge, Common Pleas, GEO. W. GEDDES.

COUNTY TICKET

- AUDITOR, R. M. CAMPBELL. SHERIFF, WILLIAM O. PORTER. PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, JOHN J. JACOBS. COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM COWAN. INFIRMARY DIRECTOR, MOSES LATTA.

FRAUD! FRAUD! FRAUD!

The republicans of this county have printed, and are circulating a ticket headed "Democratic" with the names of two of our nominees for county officers left off, and the names of two republicans substituted. Examine your tickets, for there is nothing too vile for them to resort to in order to carry their purposes.

JUDGE CURTIS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

We publish this week, the very able and interesting letter of Judge G. T. Curtis of the United States Supreme Court addressed to the New York World, on the subject of reconstruction. We commend this letter to the careful perusal of every conservative man in the county. Judge Curtis has presided in the Supreme Court of the United States for many years, and has always opposed the Democratic party. The letter may be regarded as a candid avowal of his opinion on the constitutionality of the various acts of Congress on the reconstruction of the Southern States, as unconstitutional and void, it will be well for the people to carefully consider the propriety of casting a vote in favor of sustaining the usurpative acts of Congress, for the reason that, such a ballot may be the doom of the Republic. We publish the comments of the Cincinnati Enquirer—Read it, and hand it to your neighbor.

WHITE TICKETS.

By reference to the act of May 5, 1868, supplementary to an act entitled an act to preserve the purity of elections passed April 4, 1861, it will be seen that all tickets to be used at any election held in pursuance of law shall be printed, or written, on plain white paper and that there shall be no mark or device upon the same, where by the ballot of the elector shall be known; or his ticket distinguished from another in appearance. It is further provided, that any person distributing colored, marked, or written tickets, contrary to this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars; and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ten days; and be liable to any other punishment provided by law.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Who was it that built and guarded that prison of misery and death, at Andersonville? Gov. Joe Brown, a leading Republican. Who was it that took Fort Pulaski and fought all through the war for the confederate States? Gen. Longstreet a leading Republican. Who was it that killed Jefferson Davis, the chief of the rebellion in States, and is opposed to his trial for treason? Horace Greely a leading Republican Editor. Who was it that proposed to let the Union slide, if the abolitionists could not control the Legislation of the country? Nathaniel P. Banks, Governor of Massachusetts, and since a leading officer in the army. Who was it that boasted that he had tried for nineteen years to break up the Union, and was glad he had succeeded in his nefarious attempt? Wendell Phillips a leading and influential Republican speaker and lecturer. Who was it that made an "annual bonfire" of the Constitution; and denounced it as being in league with hell? W. L. Garrison an influential and honored Republican leader. Who was it that stole spoons, robbed private mansions, and murdered defenseless women in New Orleans? Butler the beast, a leading Republican General, and now a member of Congress.

Who were they that said the war was to preserve the Union, when they knew it was intended to destroy it? All the leading members of the Republican Party. Who is it that keeps the South out of the Union to-day, under the plea that it is subjugated, and has no government?

L. R. CRITCHFIELD.

The Times published last week, a mean and dastardly attack upon Hon. L. R. Critchfield, our candidate for Congress, written by the late leader of the Breckenridge party in this county, and who himself declared, if his business could be closed he would go down South and help the rebels fight it out; but who finally accepted a sop from Lincoln's administration

and turned up a northern patriot in arms. With the pay of an officer of a small command, he was able to build a palatial business block in Ashland. With such a record, it is perhaps fit that such a man should attack the fair fame of Critchfield, and attempt, by his foul breath to blast it. The record of Critchfield is not to be destroyed by a hypocritical political assassin like the writer of the Times slander.

Critchfield opposed the war in its inception, because, like millions of others he believed that the war was inaugurated by fanatics for the purpose of destroying the Union, rather than preserving it. That the design of the movers of this agitation was to enslave the degraded negro race of the South and make them dominant over the white race in the Southern States for party purposes. The result is evidence of the foresight and wisdom of Mr. Critchfield. He has ever been faithful to the Union and Constitution, and proposes to do what the radicals pretended at first was the object of the war, to keep the Union intact under the organic laws, formed by our fathers. It is for these views and these principles that the democracy and conservative Union-loving men of the Fourteenth Congressional district intend to elect him to Congress.

FRAUDULENT TICKETS.

It will be proper for the Democracy throughout the county to be on their guard against spurious and fraudulent tickets. It is an old trick of the enemy to print and peddle tickets headed "Democratic" with a number of the names of the regular nominees of the party left out; and the names of favorite candidates of the Republican party inserted in their places. A candidate upon that ticket at the present time, has been guilty of that sort of strategy in days gone by. We advise every Democrat to carefully examine his ticket before placing the same in the ballot box; that he may not be imposed upon by the trickery, hypocrisy and deception of a wary and unscrupulous enemy. It will be your duty, not only to examine your own ticket, but your neighbor's duty to see also that your neighbor be not deceived. Be at the polls early; see that all your Democratic neighbors are there also; and make it specially your duty to see that no illegal votes are cast by persons not entitled to vote under our laws.

DEMOCRATIC MONTGOMERY CLUB.

The Democratic club of Ashland was addressed on Thursday evening last by John K. Cowan Esq. of Mansfield. The address was very able and exceedingly interesting. A very fine impression was made upon the audience, which was very attentive. After going over the usual field traversed by the Democratic speakers of this campaign, and making each proposition as clear as a demonstration Mr. Cowan closed his remarks amid much enthusiasm of the audience, for a torch light procession by the "white boys in blue." About one hundred and seventy five entered the procession headed by the martial band, with banners having the whole number of the States thereon and proceeded to the front of the Miller House, where they were again addressed by Wm. B. McCarty, Dr. Sampel, and Mr. Rogers. Mr. Rogers then sang a few patriotic pieces, and the audience dispersed. A few drunken Republican rowdies attempted some interruptions of the meeting, but were silenced and slunk away.

THE RABBLE.

We are gravely informed by a sort of codfish, cotton stuffed, bondocracy pugnosed, self-styled aristocracy who also claim the largest share of respectability and intelligence, that the present campaign, on the part of the Democracy, is an appeal to the "rabble and common people." Six or eight years ago, these same pinkies of extreme delicacy, great refinement, and profound intelligence, were themselves found, either making shoes, driving a cart, or peddling in a small way, Yankee calico and muslin. "Upon what meat," and stolen cotton have they fed and speculated, that they should put on so much style? If, by the "rabble," you mean the laboring masses who are striving to get an honest living; and who by honest toil have integrity enough to pay their just debts, without taking the benefit of your bank, or your usury, we plead guilty. But if you mean to cast the imputation that if a man votes the Democratic ticket he is destitute of intelligence and respectability, and is thereby of the "rabble," we denounce your epithet as a slander and insult to every man that labors. You can associate with your bondholding, purse proud Shylocks; but the Democracy are proud to number in their ranks, the masses who carry honest faces, warm hearts, and generous impulses; and who desire the union of our fathers, without your military oppressions, your reconstruction frauds, your perjury, and your financial rottenness.

THE MOB SPIRIT.

It is remarkable that the democratic party cannot have an evening meeting on the street in Ashland without being insulted and interrupted by a lot of brainless, ill-bred, drunken republican blackguards. When Mr. Vallandigham was here a year ago, the same class of puppies could not forego the temptation to interrupt his meeting. When Mr. Pendleton, a gentleman of fine cultivation, and always courteous in his speeches was here, he was also insulted by these same ill bred fellows; and the town disprogrammed on Thursday evening last. The lecture was renewed, and a riot scene was threatened in consequence. Nothing but the calmness and courage of the democrats on parade prevented bloodshed. Not content with this, these scoundrels made night hideous with their yells, and curses, after the dispersion of the meeting. We have thus far, out of regard for the good name of our town, refrained from speaking of these outrages; but patience has ceased to be a virtue any longer, and we will hereafter speak of such occurrences as they deserve; and will not even spare the names of the dirty things who engage in such raids. We do not presume that the best portion of the republican party endorse and encourage such indecent demonstrations. If such things do not meet their approval, it will be well hereafter for them to use their influence against their repetition.

The present abolition Congress. Who is it that pays gold to the bloated bondholder, and greenbacks and rags to the wounded soldier, and his indigent family. The Republican leaders are the guilty parties. Who is it that contends that negroes are better qualified to vote than the Irish, the Germans and all other naturalized citizens? The leaders of the Republican party.

Who is it that intends destroy the constitution of the United States, and overthrow our form of government? The Republican leaders of the North. Who is it that hangs innocent women to gratify the mob spirit of the Republican party? Bingham, Stanton and Holt.

THE REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

The Republican Mass Meeting of Friday last was a slim affair, taking into account, the tremendous efforts made by bills and persuasion to induce that party to turn out. A large number of persons had assembled to attend the county Fair. By parading their music up and down the streets a number of times, and drumming together their grand army boys, they succeeded in getting together some five or six hundred men, women, boys, girls, and niggers. If boys, niggers and girls, could vote, then the array would have been imposing, but as it was; it would be safe to say that three hundred legal voters, Democrats, Republicans and all, constituted the assemblage. Gov. Hayes went over the old blood and thunder programme at length, contended that the South ought to be still further plundered and robbed; and then every intellibly white man down there, placed under negro rule and tutelage, and we would have that glorious boon, long sought, but always deferred, peace! He insisted that the cons. sumer did not pay the taxes, and therefore, belonged to the "rabble," and should keep his mouth shut, hence forth, about Republican extravagance. He was eloquent on the wrongs of the bondholder, and thought it was as little as the masses could expect, if the bondholder consented to have the 5-20 bonds converted into gold bonds. He is still of the opinion, that the negro is as capable of voting and holding office, as the laboring men of this State, and is therefore the unshrinking advocate of negro suffrage.

A windy fellow by the name of Andrews, or "Andy" made a furious onslaught upon Southern rebels in the evening, sparing none from damnation and eternal misery, but Joe Brown, of Andersonville notoriety. Gen. Longstreet, and the pious old maniac, Brownlow. We know nothing about this "Andrews" or "Andy" but venture to say that if he took any part in the late war, he would have made a first class "spoon" or "cotton thief."

When the framers of the Constitution provided for its amendment by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, they carefully avoided every species of coercion in the process of reaching the requisite three-fourths. They thought not of imposing a post-amendment binding on all the States after it had been adopted by three-fourths of the States. In the process of securing its adoption, they left every State perfectly free to ratify or reject, as they pleased, the amendment, by which a Legislature could be packed, under the direction or by the influence of the Congress that had proposed an amendment; and they added to this power of proposing amendments, the power of detaching that a State should retain of the rights of its citizens of its Federal privileges by according to the wishes of the Congress in respect to the amendment. It would seem, therefore, to be a sound general proposition, that when the ratification by a State has been procured by Congress, and the Legislature of the State has been constructed by bribery, or by the adoption of an amendment of the Federal Constitution, and when the State has been told that until it ratifies that amendment it shall not be represented in Congress, a species of force has been used, in fraud of the freedom of the State and of the rights of other States, and the proceeding can not be valid. If this proposition were not true, what is to prevent Congress, having the power of proposing amendments, from setting up in any State a new Legislature, and carrying out any amendment, or any existing Legislature that it must adopt the amendment or retire from the Union? Nothing but a pretext for reconstructing the State would be necessary, and if recent precedents are to govern, such pretexts could be easily found.

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Has the Fourteenth Amendment been Adopted in an Able Manner?

An eminent lawyer of Ohio was at Washington during the impeachment trial, and his opinion was asked as to the probable course of President, Grant and Trumbull. "They will vote," said he, "Why he thought so was then asked. He replied, 'Because they can vote for conviction and look the bar of the world in the face after it.' He counted on the pride of professional cherishes as the apple of his eye. He knew those Senators cherished that feeling, and would not prove false to it, while sitting in judicial cap and members of a Court of Impeachment. That pride of profession in lawyers has given to the world some of the finest proofs of moral heroism ever witnessed. It has withstood fierce popular clamor, ostentation, the frowns of authority, the work of the despotic, the sword of death. And it has always been conspicuous when the public safety needed a shield against arbitrary power. Constitutional liberty owes a great debt to the members of the legal profession.— We are glad to witness evidence, over the whole country, of the high regard for the profession to their duty in the present emergency of our country, to which the Constitution of the United States is subjected by partisan fear and fury. We present below a paper which the crisis has produced from the pen of an eminent lawyer, Ex-Judge Curtis, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Curtis was one of the Justices of that Court at the time of the rendition of its decision in the Dred Scott case, and is now one of the great tribunes of the country. His views in relation to the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States will be read with interest and admiration by every lawyer, and by every intelligent thinking and patriotic citizen. Mr. Curtis commences his article to the New York World, and commences it with a reference to the action of the Secretary of State of the United States in relation to the ratification of the amendment, after which he proceeds to say: "When the framers of the Constitution provided for its amendment by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, they carefully avoided every species of coercion in the process of reaching the requisite three-fourths. They thought not of imposing a post-amendment binding on all the States after it had been adopted by three-fourths of the States. In the process of securing its adoption, they left every State perfectly free to ratify or reject, as they pleased, the amendment, by which a Legislature could be packed, under the direction or by the influence of the Congress that had proposed an amendment; and they added to this power of proposing amendments, the power of detaching that a State should retain of the rights of its citizens of its Federal privileges by according to the wishes of the Congress in respect to the amendment. It would seem, therefore, to be a sound general proposition, that when the ratification by a State has been procured by Congress, and the Legislature of the State has been constructed by bribery, or by the adoption of an amendment of the Federal Constitution, and when the State has been told that until it ratifies that amendment it shall not be represented in Congress, a species of force has been used, in fraud of the freedom of the State and of the rights of other States, and the proceeding can not be valid. If this proposition were not true, what is to prevent Congress, having the power of proposing amendments, from setting up in any State a new Legislature, and carrying out any amendment, or any existing Legislature that it must adopt the amendment or retire from the Union? Nothing but a pretext for reconstructing the State would be necessary, and if recent precedents are to govern, such pretexts could be easily found.

"These proposes, manifest on the face of the first reconstruction act and the public history of the States, were followed up in the supplemental acts of March 23 and July 19, 1867, which provided the military machinery for executing these purposes, and for more effectually subjecting the Southern States to the military power and the sanction of my vote to the candidates of a party which is responsible for such tampering with the Constitution; nor would I vote for the candidates of any party that does not reject such a precedent and pledge itself to undo it."

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to the military authority of the United States, and put them absolutely under military control. It then required as conditions precedent to the enjoyment of any representation in Congress, that a State constitution should be framed by a constitutional convention, or by the adult males of whatever race, color, or previous condition; that this constitution should provide for universal suffrage; that it should be submitted for ratification to the same body of voters of that ever race, color or previous condition; that the Legislature should be elected by the people; that the proposed Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; and that when, and not before, that amendment had become adopted by a sufficient number of States to make it a part of the Constitution, the particular rebel States which had duly complied with the above conditions might be declared entitled to representation in Congress. In order to prosecute any civil power that might be supposed to stand in the way of the execution of this election, the civil governments then existing in those States were declared by the act to be 'provisional' only, and were subjected to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or suspend the same. This stupendous assumption of power, and the several features of the scheme, disclose a manifest purpose to alter an alteration of the Constitution of the United States which it had been brought about, we find that it has been effected by legislative interference by direct Congressional interference and the exercise of military power, and that the primary object of that interference was to compel the adoption of this amendment, in order to make the unrestrained suffrage of negroes as permanent as Federal power can make it. If, therefore, this amendment is now a valid part of the Constitution the precedent has put the Constitution at the time within the power of Congress to bring about any changes in that it a political party may choose to propose.— For in what respect were the Southern States 'rebel' States in March, 1867, or in what sense could they be so denominated, that might not be made applicable at any time to any State of the Union? Every Southern army had laid down its arms two years before. Everywhere the authority of the United States was acknowledged and submitted to, for the Constitution and laws of the United States were everywhere executed without the slightest obstruction. If there is any test of the loyalty of a State other than the submission of its people to the laws of the United States it would be difficult to give to such loyalty a Constitutional definition. The sole evidence of 'disloyalty' that has been given by these States after the fall of Richmond and the restoration of the Union upon the final adoption of the amendment by a sufficient number of States to make it a part of the Constitution.

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to the military authority of the United States, and put them absolutely under military control. It then required as conditions precedent to the enjoyment of any representation in Congress, that a State constitution should be framed by a constitutional convention, or by the adult males of whatever race, color, or previous condition; that this constitution should provide for universal suffrage; that it should be submitted for ratification to the same body of voters of that ever race, color or previous condition; that the Legislature should be elected by the people; that the proposed Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; and that when, and not before, that amendment had become adopted by a sufficient number of States to make it a part of the Constitution, the particular rebel States which had duly complied with the above conditions might be declared entitled to representation in Congress. In order to prosecute any civil power that might be supposed to stand in the way of the execution of this election, the civil governments then existing in those States were declared by the act to be 'provisional' only, and were subjected to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or suspend the same. This stupendous assumption of power, and the several features of the scheme, disclose a manifest purpose to alter an alteration of the Constitution of the United States which it had been brought about, we find that it has been effected by legislative interference by direct Congressional interference and the exercise of military power, and that the primary object of that interference was to compel the adoption of this amendment, in order to make the unrestrained suffrage of negroes as permanent as Federal power can make it. If, therefore, this amendment is now a valid part of the Constitution the precedent has put the Constitution at the time within the power of Congress to bring about any changes in that it a political party may choose to propose.— For in what respect were the Southern States 'rebel' States in March, 1867, or in what sense could they be so denominated, that might not be made applicable at any time to any State of the Union? Every Southern army had laid down its arms two years before. Everywhere the authority of the United States was acknowledged and submitted to, for the Constitution and laws of the United States were everywhere executed without the slightest obstruction. If there is any test of the loyalty of a State other than the submission of its people to the laws of the United States it would be difficult to give to such loyalty a Constitutional definition. The sole evidence of 'disloyalty' that has been given by these States after the fall of Richmond and the restoration of the Union upon the final adoption of the amendment by a sufficient number of States to make it a part of the Constitution.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Evident or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.

This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such cases remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. It wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so generally required by everybody as Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They are so universal in their use, and so beneficial in their effects, that they are everywhere known and highly valued. They are so gentle in their action, and so free from any deleterious effects, that they are perfectly safe for the most delicate and infirm. They are so effective in their operation, that they are highly recommended by the medical profession. They are so pleasant in their taste, that they are highly valued by the young and the old. They are so cheap, that they are accessible to all. They are so reliable, that they are highly recommended by the medical profession. They are so effective in their operation, that they are highly recommended by the medical profession. They are so pleasant in their taste, that they are highly valued by the young and the old. They are so cheap, that they are accessible to all. They are so reliable, that they are highly recommended by the medical profession.

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Hoofland's German Tonic is a compound of Plantain Root, Sarsaparilla, and other medicinal herbs, from which these extracts are made. It is a powerful tonic, and is highly recommended by the medical profession. It is so effective in its operation, that it is highly recommended by the medical profession. It is so pleasant in its taste, that it is highly valued by the young and the old. It is so cheap, that it is accessible to all. It is so reliable, that it is highly recommended by the medical profession.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is offering to the citizens of Ashland and vicinity the richest stock of goods in Ashland. It is so effective in its operation, that it is highly recommended by the medical profession. It is so pleasant in its taste, that it is highly valued by the young and the old. It is so cheap, that it is accessible to all. It is so reliable, that it is highly recommended by the medical profession.

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