

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

- SECRETARY OF STATE, WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG, OF SENECA COUNTY. SUPREME JUDGE, PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP, OF FAYETTE COUNTY. GOVERNOR, MACHIAS C. WHITELY, OF FAYETTE COUNTY. SENATE, ALEXANDER S. BOYS, OF LIGHTS COUNTY. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, LYMAN B. CRITCHFIELD, OF HENRIETTA COUNTY. COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY, WILLIAM S. V. PRENTISS, OF FRANKLIN COUNTY. SENATE COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDER S. RAMSEY, OF HENRIETTA COUNTY. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, WILLIAM GARWILL, OF ANSONIA COUNTY. COUNTY CLERK, CHARLES BOES' L, OF ANSONIA COUNTY.

Current News Items.

Dispatches from Sec'y Stanton, last night, occupy a good deal of space, and convey very little intelligence. It is said that rebel iron clads will not be permitted to leave France. Butler pretends to some successes; but he is a convicted falsifier, and not to be believed. If, as is asserted, the rebel iron clads are to be detained in French ports, it is because the Government has purchased Napoleon's favor by surrendering the dignity and honor of the Republic. There is a strange reticence in Sec'y Stanton's dispatches to Dix in relation to Federal losses in late engagements. The inference is unfavorable. The surrender of Arguilles, who came to this country a political refugee, claiming the right of asylum, is raising a terrific storm against the Administration. The Cincinnati Gazette and the N. York Evening Post, Republican papers, are as bitter as Democratic journals in their denunciation of this crime. It is conceded on all hands that the Cleveland ticket—Fremont for President, and Cochrane for Vice President—is a very strong one. Its political consequences must be momentous. It may yet change the aspect of parties, and lead to new combinations.

Help.

With much that is pernicious, the Fremont Convention has given utterance to much that is good, and worthy of all acceptance. It announces that the Constitution and Laws must be obeyed; and that the rights of Free Press, Free Speech, and Habeas Corpus shall be held inviolate. To this extent, the Democratic party will hereafter have the aid of a large, intellectual, and influential class of men, whose position has heretofore identified them with the crimes and oppression of Abraham Lincoln. They will aid us in arousing the people to a realization of the despotism which has been erected at Washington, and of the tyranny and oppression which have been imposed upon them in the name of a spurious and hypocritical 'loyalty to the Government.' Whatever else may result, it will be manifest, when the election is over, and the votes counted, that there is a majority of the people, too formidable to be despised or tampered with, and ready in the last emergency to unite, who are resolved to maintain, at whatever sacrifice, their inalienable rights as freemen. We read in the Fremont Platform, an end to arbitrary arrests, illegal punishments, and the tyrannous censorship of the press, which has of late spoken only with hated breath, and with the constant apprehension of suppression and ruin in near prospective.

Chasing the Beast.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, has introduced a resolution into the Senate, reciting the treason of Butler in the early stages of the war, his notorious sympathy with the movement, and also his subsequent oppression and robberies, as Lincoln's satrap of Louisiana; and demanding a committee of investigation. But the committee will be refused, of course. Lost as the leading Republicans are to every sense of honor and honesty, they yet shrink from a revelation of the crimes of a man with whom they are so intimately identified.

Those who expect negroes to make good soldiers are doomed to disappointment. Sam'o will naturally take to his heels, havin' such an abundance of hoops to take to.

Two Years Ago.

Yesterday and to-day two years ago, was fought the celebrated battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, only five miles from Richmond, Gen. McClellan commanding the Federal and Gen. Johnston the rebel troops. Gen. Johnston was badly wounded on the first day. The fight did not turn out to the advantage of the rebels, as the first day's operations seemed to promise them. Their loss was said to be 8,000, and the reported loss on our side, 5,734.

Strange to say, no further engagement took place until the 26th of June, when the famous battles about Richmond, called the Seven Days' Fight, began.

Here we are, two years later, thundering at the walls of Richmond again, much better prepared ourselves, but the enemy in a condition far superior to his power at that time. Many bloody and destructive battles are necessary to determine the result. It is awful to contemplate.

Constitutional Scruples.

The Journal is suffering from a slight attack of Constitution on the brain. It wonders that the Fremont Convention should have committed so egregious a blunder as to nominate a President and Vice President from the State, when the Constitution expressly forbids it. It is the Journal which commits the 'egregious blunder.' Fremont is a resident of California, though temporarily absent from the State.

LINCOLN BOYS GREELEY—Greeley has been more or less sulky ever since the creation of Lincoln's Cabinet. He desired a place, and did not get it. Of late he has been demonstrative in his hostility to the Second Washington, and very Fremontish in the tone of his paper. He was confidently expected at Cleveland, where he had promised to be; and while we were reading the disappointment of the Convention at his absence, the morning's dispatch brings word that Lincoln has already designated his Cabinet for the next term, making Greeley Secretary of the Interior. This shows at once the baseness of Greeley, and the plight of poor Lincoln at the Cleveland Convention.

The Cincinnati Gazette is very shy in its comments on the Fremont nomination, as if it considered its support a possible future contingency. The Commercial pitches in furiously, and exhausts its alien resources of wit in ridicule of the movement.

The question uppermost in the Republican mind, since the purchase of Greeley and his paper, by Lincoln, is whether Fremont may not in like manner be bought off?

Democratic District Convention.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District of Ohio, met in Convention in the city of Dayton, on Wednesday the 25th inst., pursuant to the call heretofore published, and after transacting some business, adjourned to meet again at HAMILTON, Butler county, on Wednesday, the 15th June, at 11 o'clock A. M. At that time the Convention will nominate one Presidential Elector for the District, and appoint two Delegates, and two Alternates to the National Democratic Convention, to be held at Chicago on the Fourth Day of July next.

The Democrats of all those Townships in Montgomery county, and Wards in the city of Dayton, in which primary meetings were held on the 23d inst., and from which Delegates were not appointed to the Con. on the 25th, are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections, in said Townships and Wards, on Saturday the 11th day of June, at 7 o'clock P. M., and appoint delegates to attend the Convention at Hamilton on the 15th. Each of said Townships will be entitled to Eight and each Ward to Three Delegates in the Convention.

A CARILL, Chm's Dem. Cen. Com.

DAYTON, May 30th, 1864.

The Tiger in Washington.

Speaking of gambling, a Washington letter says: 'Congressmen are not heavy players now a days, although there are instances on record where they lost their pay and mileage before they could be drawn. Humphrey Marsh, it was appointed Minister to China, was "plucked" of his outfit and first year's salary the day he received it, and had to borrow money to get to Canton with. Now the officers furnish profitable fleecings, as they come in from the front and receive several months back pay, and contractors often leave their ill-gotten gains in the bank of King Peter. The most famous establishment now-a-days, is kept by Joe Hall, whose suppers are gastronomic wonders, and whose wines reconcile those who lose their spare greenbacks at the gaming table to their losses.'

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that the President 'sweetly sleeps in the possession of an easy conscience.' As sweetly no doubt as some women sleep, or in the possession of so easy virtues. —Louisville Journal.

Is Lee Going to Richmond?

(From Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.) WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864. The retreat of General Lee across the North Anna has led many journals, and the people generally, to believe that he intends to fall back as often as pressed by our forces, until inside the fortifications of Richmond. I regret that I cannot share in this opinion, for I am confident that if he retired within the defenses of the city, with a view of standing a siege, both the city and his army would soon fall into our hands.

My reasons for believing that the great rebel Captain does not intend to fall back to his capital, or, if obliged to do so, does not intend to remain there, are manifold. In the first place, with the city besieged by our forces, it would be impossible for him to subsist his immense army there for any considerable time.

Secondly, the extensive fortifications around the city render its capture next to impossible, except by a siege, and forty thousand troops, with plenty of laborers, can defend it successfully—and more so, as they could not be starved out so soon—as an army four times as large.

Thirdly, it is firmly believed by prominent rebel officers and civil functionaries in Richmond, usually well-informed in regard to the plans of their Generals, that Lee is still determined and able to transfer the seat of war to the North. The evening before Mr. Harris left Richmond he was at the Spotswood Hotel, where there were quite a number of officers who were slightly wounded in the battles between Lee and Grant, in conversation with eminent citizens, and the opinion was freely expressed that Lee was 'getting Grant just where he wants him.' It was stated to be Lee's plan to lead Grant on, and when near the South Anna, manifest a determination to make a stand, and quickly and suddenly slip away, and turn up where least expected. It was further stated that he would throw his entire army to Stanton and by forced marches on the Shenandoah Valley, compel Grant to fall back to cover Washington, when he (Lee) would push his force into Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Whether this is really the plan of General Lee, or whether the parties who represented it to be such were indulging in speculation and conjecture, remains to be seen. It is, however, certain that for several days prior to Mr. Harris leaving Richmond, an immense number of cars and locomotives were sent from there over the Central Road to Fredericksburg, a station on that road, and Gordonsville, and that a great number more were sent to the same points from the South, by way of Lynchburg and Charlottesville. At Gordonsville and Fredericksburg temporary tracks had been constructed to make room for the hundreds of cars and locomotives, until they should be required for use. Whether they are intended to convey Lee's army suddenly to Stanton, pursuant to the supposed plan I have mentioned, or to some point further south, we shall see in a few days. But of this I am perfectly satisfied, now, that Lee will not fall back to Richmond, or, if he does, will not attempt to remain there.

The Ladies Covenant.

The following is the Covenant of some of the ladies of Chicago, and adopted by them at a late public meeting: 'For three years, or during the war, we pledge ourselves to each other and the country to purchase no imported goods when those of American manufacture can be substituted. We furthermore pledge ourselves to purchase no articles of foreign importation contained in the list appended to the covenant; which are—'

- Dress goods of velvet, silk, grenadines, Indigo, and imported organdies, India lace and broche shawls, fans, wrought lace and embroideries, jewelry, watches and precious stones and hair ornaments, artificial flowers and furniture, feather, carpets, furniture, silk and velvets, painted china, ormolu, bronze, marble ornaments and mirrors.

If this should be carried out by all the people of the country, the foreign revenues of the Government would be entirely destroyed? Where would it get its gold to pay the interest on the public debt? Have the ladies ever thought of this? It gets gold from no other source—Equiter.

The Fremont Platform.

- 1. That the Federal Union shall be preserved.
- 2. That the Constitution and Laws of the Union must be observed, and obeyed.
- 3. That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.
- 4. That the rights of free speech, the press, and habeas corpus be held inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.
- 5. That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-establishment, and to secure to all men absolute equality before the law.
- 6. That the right of asylum, except for crime, and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty; that any violation of it cannot be overlooked; and must, not go unretaliated.
- 7. That the national policy, known as the Monroe Doctrine has become a recognized principle.
- 8. That the establishment of an anti-republican government on this continent by any foreign power cannot be tolerated.
- 9. That the gratitude and support of the nation is due to the faithful soldiers and the career-achievements and deathless valor in the defense of our imperiled country and of civil liberty.
- 10. That the one term policy for the President, adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis and should be maintained by constitutional amendment.
- 11. That the constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.
- 12. That the question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belongs to the people through their representatives in Congress, and not to the executive.
- 13. That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers, is a measure of justice.

If a stupid speaker has prodigious lungs, he can fill with his voice the largest house—and empty it too.

American Finances.

(From the N. Y. Correspondence London Times, dated May 2.) There has been a panic on the Stock Exchange since Saturday last. Mr. Chase, whom it is the fashion in Wallstreet to call the 'Great Bear,' has come and gone, and the panic has come after him. His object was to bring down the premium on gold. In this he succeeded, though not to the extent anticipated; while he accomplished another not set to in his programme, and brought down the price of Government securities and railroad stocks and mining shares of all kinds. The failure of his notable scheme for regulating the price of gold by the issue of what he called 'gold certificates' for the payment of Customs duties had taught the speculators that the Secretary of the Treasury was not so powerful as he imagined, and his presence had no more real effect upon the premium than to bring it within 2 or 3 per cent. of the high level of the last fortnight.

Great as the panic has been, a worse must follow. It is but the first faintly vibratory movement of the coming earthquake, which will level with the dust many a stately edifice, whirl into the air like dry leaves the paper securities of a wealth that has no foundation, consign the millionaires of to-day to the penury and obscurity in which they existed before their country's worst crisis, reduce thousands of now prosperous citizens to ruin, and fill the homes of honest and industrious men with wailing and lamentation. The delusion of the multitude is as great as ever. Even in high places preach and teach that the country is rich, merely because there is enough paper money about to set speculation rampant; although a million of men who four years ago were engaged in producing wealth are now wholly employed in destroying each other. Mr. Chase, aware that he cannot for ever go on borrowing, or printing, vast quantities of inconvertible greenbacks per diem, insists that the country must be taxed to the extent of \$300,000,000 per annum to pay its way, now and for the future, and in order to reduce gold to par and advance paper to the same honest level. This is a sum representing with gold at par not less than 100,000,000 sterling, and, as it would have to be drained out of the resources of a country not nearly so populous as Great Britain, which is but scantily settled for its immense area, and on which the chief burden of taxation would have to fall upon the inhabitants of the large cities, all that need be said is that Mr. Chase's idea of finance is peculiarly American. 'They just at near, who never felt a wound,' and people who talk with such audacious unconcern about a burden, even of half the weight of our present millions sterling per annum, are in a condition of blissful ignorance. Mr. Chase does not stand alone in his faith. Yesterday Mr. Morrill, the author of the famous 'Morrill Tariff,' which imposed a duty of about 30 per cent. on every article of European manufacture imported into the United States, is proposing to raise that high rate to 66 per cent., and generally to double the duties imposed by the Internal Revenue Bill of last year, which so egregiously disappointed the expectations of every financier in America. Mr. Chase included, gave utterance to opinions on the subject of the taxing power, to this people that were enough to take away the breath of everybody but an American in surprise at the Babbalanja character of his utterances. 'The demands upon the Treasury are admitted to be unprecedented,' but the resources of the country he affirmed to be equal to any possible emergency, good or bad. 'Five hundred millions of dollars per annum were a trifle.' The people of the United States had not only the means to pay every dollar they owed or ever would owe, but to pay the debt, however large it might become, principal and interest, in gold. 'The Government was supplied with more gold than was sufficient for its purposes, and was actually begging creditors to receive payment in advance.' 'If the war were closed in 1865, the whole debt now and to be in the interval incurred, would be paid off in ten years.' 'Let us,' said this furious hopefulness, 'have loans and taxes, and increase the pay of the soldiers. With the debt of a General who never fails, we must secure a crushing result to the enemy; and with military success, we shall be victorious over I tell you.' Mr. Morrill, in the excitement of his imagination, never condescended to explain what might happen, provided 'all' should not be favoured with 'military success.' But why should he? It is not a mad as the dwellers in the Paraiso of Fools? Or why should the reason of those who are not fools and the experience of the whole world be brought to bear against the delusions of a gentleman so credulous as to take his dreams for the facts and his hopes for realities, and who is so dazzled by the brilliancy of his own patriotism as to be unable to see the excess of light that which others who do not gaze upon the sun with their naked eyes can behold quite plainly? For Mr. Morrill there are no shadows. All is light and glory—illimitable wealth, illimitable power, and illimitable conquest. Were all his countrymen equally blind, the impending financial catastrophe would be hideous indeed. He, at least, would not put the break on the wheel when the frantic horses were dragging the chariot down the hill to the inevitable precipice, but would haul and grad them to renewed speed. This gentleman's name has been mentioned as Mr. Chase's successor in the Treasury department, should the latter resign or be dismissed. The mischief he would do may be imagined from the chief extracts of his speech above quoted, in the purpose of which, I had almost forgotten to mention, he was supported by Mr. Stubbins, the Chairman of the Board of Brokers in this city. But madness rules the hour, and if Mr. Morrill be not Secretary of the Treasury it is very generally considered that he deserves to be.

LATEST NEWS.

AFTERNOON REPORT. New York, May 31.—The Tribune's Matinieres letter says: 'Blagaine from Ann Arbor report that with the exception of some five hundred men under General Ford, there is no effective rebel force left in that State.' The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: 'The indications are that Daniel S. Dickinson will be the candidate for Vice President of the Baltimore Convention.'

The World's Washington dispatch says that Lincoln has intimated, in case of his reelection that he will make changes in his Cabinet. The following is put forth as probable: Secretary of State, C. F. Adams; Secretary of the Treasury, Isaac Sherman of New York; Secretary of War, Simon Cameron; Secretary of the Navy, H. W. Davis; Secretary of the Interior, H. Greeley; Attorney General, A. L. Dayton; Postmaster General, Schuyler Colfax. The World also says the presence of Greeley, Grant Brown, and Pomeroy here at this time is significant.

Arrival. FARTHER POINT, June 1.—The Nova Scotian on Liverpool the 19th via Greenock the 20th arrived. Cotton unchanged closing quiet. Stock market 350,000.

Disruptive Fire.

ALBANY, June 1.—The news of a large fire in the Falls is just received here. The fire broke out in the rear of Gould's Fall, and destroyed it. The wind was blowing a gale. The fire spread rapidly, and soon the main central part of the village was in flames. Many buildings and their contents were consumed. Two banks, hotel, markets, Universalist and Presbyterian churches, were destroyed, and a large number of tenement and business houses were destroyed. The fire raged five hours, leaving the village a ruin.

Official Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 7:50 A. M.—TO GENERAL DIX.—Have nothing from Grant. General Sherman's report received here at four this morning, dated yesterday, at Kingston, reports that Major Hopkins, of Georgia, with 100 men, came from the front this afternoon, and says the rebels attacked a fort this morning and at 11 the affair was over. Enemy was repulsed and our lines reached to the Whitehall at Marietta. To accomplish this object, had been for several days the purpose of Gen. Sherman's movements. Additional forces are reaching him and ample supplies. [Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 1. COTTON—Quiet and steady and unchanging at 10 1/2. FLOUR—5 extra 7 45/100; 50 extra State Sound Flour 7 90/100. WHEAT—Northern 1 60/100; Chicago Spring 1 56/100; Milwaukee Club 1 67/100. CORN—White fairer 4 1/2. OATS—In very fair demand and steady at 89/100. POKE—Firm—25. BEANS—Firm and in good demand. BUTTER—26 1/2. COT MEATS—Firm. LARD—A shade firmer, 14 1/2. WHISKY—Quiet at 81 3/4 for 13 for Western. SUGAR—Firm at 16 1/2. PETROLEUM—Firm, 40 Crude; 64 refined 60 1/2, 65 1/2 Free. NEW YORK, June 1.—Stocks irregular closing firmer. Money 6 and 7 per cent. Sterling quiet and steady at 110. Gold 20, 5 20 Coupons 12 1/2, 5's '81 Coupons 7 1/2. One year certificates 9 1/2. New York Central 13 1/2. Erie 1 1/4. Reading 1 1/2. C. B. & O. 27.

Dayton Market.

DAYTON, June 1. BARNHMAN'S FLOUR—Head wheat, wholemeal 7 1/2. WHEAT—41 55. CORN—100; Shelled 90/100. OATS—70. RYE—1 45/100. BARLEY—1 20. COFFEE—48/50. SUGAR—19 1/2. EGGS—13 1/2 per doz. WHISKY—1 30. CHEESE—17 1/2. DRIED PEACHES—18/20. DRIED APPLES—12/15. RICE—Per bushel 50/50. HAY—Timothy 32 per ton. TEAS—1 65/2 00. RICE—13 1/2 per lb. LARD—14/18. BUTTER—25/30.

By Telegraph.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY EMPIRE.

MORNING REPORT.

Latest from the A. M. P. New York, June 1.—The Herald's dispatch from Edinburgh, in the Shenandoah Valley, says: 'A reconnaissance was made to force, and we have had very little skirmishing up to this time.'

The Herald's Ninth Corps dispatch says: 'A reconnaissance on Tuesday evening, was of the field life in it. It misled the rebels into the belief that we intended to cut their army in two, and obliging them to concentrate in the centre, so that our right and left obtained advantageous positions. The Tribune's dispatch from Hester's army says: 'One of our wagon trains was fired on last Tuesday by General Hester, and one of the guard was killed. General Hester thereupon ordered the houses of two prominent assistants burned, which was done as a warning. The Herald's Washington dispatch says: 'Secretary Chase has determined to put in market from five to ten million 6 per cent bonds, redeemable after 1871.'

Also that French Government assured Mr. Dayton that no iron-clads will be permitted to leave France.

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Medical. COUGH & MORE. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY. Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for anyone afflicted with these complaints to try the effect of Strickland's Malt-Purifying Cough Balm.

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY. EVERYBODY is cured of this distressing disease by the use of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. Read what those who have used it say. Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. Sold by all druggists. No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

Diarrhoea. FLUX. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. It is a composition of extracts, steels, stimulants and emetics, which every physician acknowledges is the only remedy that will effect a permanent cure of Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Mixture, and all the various forms of dysentery which give the characteristic symptoms of the disease. It is the only medicine that will cure the disease in its most violent form, and it is the only medicine that will cure the disease in its most insidious form. It is the only medicine that will cure the disease in its most dangerous form, and it is the only medicine that will cure the disease in its most fatal form.

Clothing. MERCHANT TAILORING. HENRY MILLER. THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF GOODS. THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF WORK. THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF SERVICE. THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF PRICE.

Hair Restorer. PROFESSOR DE MANE'S ONLY GENUINE HAIR RESTORER. DISEASES OF THE SCALP. THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF. THE HAIR FROM TURNING GRAY. THE HAIR FROM BEING THIN. THE HAIR FROM BEING OILY. THE HAIR FROM BEING DRY. THE HAIR FROM BEING ITCHY. THE HAIR FROM BEING SCALDY. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE SAM'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE TOM'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE BENNY'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE JERRY'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE CHARLIE'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE FRED'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE SAMUEL'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE ABRAHAM'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE JACOB'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE BENJAMIN'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE ELI'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE ASHLEY'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE GARLAND'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE MERRILL'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE FLETCHER'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE PERCIVAL'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE FREDERICK'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE DENNIS'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE DAVID'S. THE HAIR FROM BEING UNCLE JOHN'S. 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