

The Democratic Enquirer.

J. W. BOWEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF VINTON COUNTY.



McARTHUR, OHIO.

Thursday, April 25, 1867.

Democratic State Ticket.

- For Governor, ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Franklin.
- For Lieutenant Governor, DANIEL S. UHL, of Holmes.
- For Treasurer, DR. C. FULTON, of Crawford.
- For Auditor, JOHN McELWEE, of Butler.
- For Attorney General, FRANK H. HURD, of Knox.
- For Judge of Supreme Court, Judge THOMAS M. KEY, of Hamilton.
- For Controller of Treasury, WILLIAM SHERIDAN, of Williams.
- For Board of Public Works, ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cuyahoga.

National Democratic Convention.

Thurman Hall, Columbus, March 20, 1867.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held to-day, the following resolutions were adopted:

- Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee a Democratic Convention of delegates from all the States should be held this year, not later than the 4th day of July, and Louisville, Kentucky, is the most eligible place for holding the same, yet, in our opinion, May 7th is too early a day for the assembling thereof. Nevertheless, if the other States concur in that day and appoint delegates, our Executive Committee shall provide for the selection of delegates from Ohio.
- Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee communicate the above resolution to the Central Committees of the several States, and to the Chairman of the National Committee.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Ch'n.
C. J. BEAM, Sec'y.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recent explorers of the Colorado River state that the stream is navigable for 1,400 miles.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Pennsylvania is in the European market for a loan of \$23,000,000.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge is the Conservative candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

All the nail mills in Wheeling are now running at the old price for puddling—\$9.25 per ton.

The locomotive now runs 450 miles west of St. Louis, and the track is being laid at the rate of a mile a day.

The strike of the miners in New Jersey still continues.

It is estimated that there are 32,500,000 sheep in the twenty States and two territories, and the annual production of lambs is placed at over 24,000,000.

Rumors are afloat in Washington that Mr. Seward is negotiating for the purchase of Sonora from Mexico.

The news from Mexico confirms the success of the Liberals. Vera Cruz is closely beleaguered. It is said Maximilian is upon the point of capitulating. Escobedo has repeated his infamous order for the execution of foreigners found fighting in the Imperial ranks.

Six woolen mills in Oregon worked up more than one million pounds of wool last year.

Ex-Governor Gilmore of New Hampshire died last week at Concord.

The best flour sells for \$6 a barrel in California, and in Utah for \$7.

Cuba suffers from short crops.

In digging a well at Portland, Me., recently, clam shells were found 44 feet below the surface.

Organize! Organize!

DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

CAMPAIGN CLUB!

In pursuance of a suggestion of the Democratic State Central Committee, the Democracy of the several Townships in Vinton County are hereby requested to assemble at the usual places of holding elections, in the several Townships, on

SATURDAY EVENING, May 4th, 1867,

for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club in each Township, under instructions from the Democratic State Central Committee; the better to defend and disseminate the great principles of the Democratic Party, and to present to the people, stripped of the sophistry and misrepresentation of our political enemies, the grave issues upon which they are called to decide at the next October election.

Let there be a full turnout.

By order of Democratic State Central Com.

D. B. SHIVELL, Sec'y.

Ex. Com., Vinton Co., O.

Sound Democratic Doctrine.

The Platform of the Connecticut Democracy suits us. Here it is:

- In favor of representation in Congress by every State.
- Immediate Union on the Basis of the Constitution.
- No Usurpation of Undelegated Power by Congress.
- No Military Despotism in this Republic.
- No Congressional Force Bills to establish Negro suffrage.

This is sound, just and right. It speaks our sentiments exactly.

COURT.—The special session of the Court of Common Pleas began on Monday last.

Hon. E. A. Guthrie, Judge.
George Lantz, Clerk; James Malone, Deputy Clerk.
Archibald Mayo, Prosecuting Attorney.
John J. Schockey, Sheriff; A. Z. Hunter, Deputy Sheriff.

No cases have been disposed of up to the time we go to press. The contested election case—Henry Reynolds vs. J. P. Dunkle—was tried on Monday and Tuesday, but the decision is reserved.—We will give the full proceedings in our next.

Democratic Club.

By referring to a notice in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the Democracy of the several Townships in Vinton County will assemble on Saturday Evening, the 4th of May, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club in each township. We hope every Democrat and Conservative man in each township will attend the meeting on that Saturday evening—yes, let every man who is in favor of representation in Congress by every State, every man who is in favor of immediate Union on the basis of the Constitution, every man who is opposed to the despotism which now controls the Federal Government, every man who is opposed to thieving rascality, the tyrannical assumptions, the stupid and barbarous policies and the lawless usurpations of Congress, and to all the machinery that wicked men have devised and put in operation to overthrow republican government, inaugurate anarchy, enslave the people and oppress them with odious taxes—attend the meeting without fail. Let the Democracy organize forthwith! Go to work, and work hard! Organize a Club in every township!

TURPENTINE FROM PETROLEUM.—Since the pine product of North Carolina was suppressed by the civil war, we have our old convenience for paint and light, and come into one still more disagreeable in its odor and effects. But recent scientific experiments in England, it is said, have proved that turpentine can be extracted from petroleum by a safe and cheap process, at one-third of the Carolina article. Perhaps the manufacture of turpentine from the pine, may prove to be one of the things permanently abolished, though indirectly, by the war.—[Scientific American.]

SIX YEARS RULE.—In 1860 there were three thousand million dollars of Southern capital invested in raising cotton for mankind.

In 1867 this capital is all sunk, and the North owes a debt of three thousand millions for posterity to pay. This is the price the people pay for Radical rulers. Think over it.

Shall the Negro Vote?

THE elective franchise is the highest privilege that any one can enjoy in the affairs of civil government. The elector is greater than the person elected, if such person be not an elector. Electors choose Presidents, Congressmen, Governors, Legislators, Judges, Sheriffs, &c.; therefore, in the affairs of State, the elector is the source of all power, and by consequence the superior in civil government. Considering the elector in the light of the foregoing facts, it is apparent that the question as to who shall enjoy that high privilege, is an important one, and should not be treated of lightly nor decided without due deliberation.

Our fathers, in the establishment of a constitutional government in this State, sixty-five years ago, in their great wisdom, limited the elective franchise to white male inhabitants who had attained the age of twenty-one years, and had been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election. Again, in 1851, the people of Ohio adopted the present Constitution with a similar provision respecting the elective franchise.

It is fair to conclude, from the action of the people of this State in 1802, and again in 1851, that the white man was considered, at those times, as the only fit person to exercise the elective franchise in Ohio. And the question now, have things changed in that respect, and is the negro more fit to become an elector now than then; and is not, does policy, expediency, or the good of the State, demand that he shall be now invested with the highest privilege known in our civil polity? We assume that the people were right in 1802, and in 1851, in limiting suffrage to white men; because negroes were then, as a class, unfit to exercise that privilege, and further, there has been no change, in that respect, to the present time.

That some negroes are as intelligent as some white men, is not denied; but, as a class—even on the score of intelligence—they are far inferior to the white race. But we do not put the right to a voice in the affairs of government, on the ground of intelligence alone. There is an antagonism between the white and black races which cannot be reconciled by any artificial conventionalism in the frame work of civil government, and which, in and of itself, is a sufficient reason why the two races—being intermingled in the same community—should not be on an equal footing in all respects. God, in his infinite wisdom, created the races of men with different characteristics, and it is not for man to attempt to harmonize these distinctions so clearly visible in the white and black races. We have no unkind feelings toward the negro, and are willing that he shall live in Ohio and enjoy all the privileges he now has; but we think it would be bad policy to give him the ballot, and by that means, drag him from the quiet seclusion he now enjoys, to become the willing tools of vicious and unscrupulous men, who, by appeals to passion and prejudice, will always be able to control, for their own benefit, that class of voters.

[From the Columbus, Ohio, Statesman.]

PUBLISHERS' CONVENTION.—For some unexplained reason the Convention of Ohio Editors and Publishers yesterday was not as large as was expected. The gentlemen who were foremost in calling it were neither of them here. The Convention met in the office of the Secretary of State, at two o'clock P. M., and organized by electing Dr. Wm. Travitt of the Crisis, Chairman, and J. L. Boardman, of the Highland News, Secretary. The following gentlemen registered themselves: A. D. Hook, Springfield Advertiser; W. T. Bascom, Mt. Vernon Republican; P. C. Hayes, Circleville Union; D. S. Fisher, Allen County Democrat; E. H. Eyer, Piqua Democrat; J. C. Fisher, Coshocton Democrat; Thomas D. Fitch, Chillicothe Gazette; M. L. Bryan, Madison County Democrat; J. Saxton, Urbana Citizen and Gazette; John Greiner, Zanesville City Times; William Trevitt, William Trevitt, Crisis.

The Convention occupied itself in talking over matters of interest to the craft, and after passing resolutions of thanks to William H. Smith, Secretary of State, and W. W. Beach, for favors, adjourned to meet in Columbus on the 20th day of June, when it is hoped every newspaper publisher in Ohio will be here.

IGNORANCE, CRIME, AND PAUPERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The official records of Massachusetts show that there are not less than 35,000 adults in that State who can neither read nor write, and that about one in every twelve is either a pauper, vagrant, criminal, drunkard, or insane, or idiotic.

HON. A. G. THURMAN.—Our gallant and accomplished standard-bearer for Governor, Hon. Allen G. Thurman, was in Newark, on Wednesday, and after transacting some business, returned to Columbus by the evening train. The Judge is carrying off very heavy legal practice, but is in prime health, and is getting his docket in good shape to allow him to enter on the labors of the campaign as free as possible from professional drawbacks. He is in fine spirits, and thinks that the Democracy, with proper organization, have it in their power to add, at the approaching election, a large per cent. to the highest vote they cast in any former contest in Ohio. In this opinion we fully concur; but every man in the party must feel that he has a share of work to perform, and that it should commence now and not be intermitted till the sun goes down on the second Tuesday of October.—Newark Advocate.

Congratulatory Address of the Democratic Executive Committee.

DEMOCRATIC COM. EX. EXEC. ROOMS, COLUMBUS, April 11, 1867.

DEMOCRATS OF OHIO:—We congratulate you upon the cheering political indications. Our party, as it were, has passed through a long, dark political night—so long and so dark that many have despaired of the dawning of day; but at last the night is passing away, and a ray of light breaks through the thick darkness eastward. In New Hampshire the Republican majority has fallen off.—Connecticut unfurls the Constitution and records a decisive majority for the Democracy—giving to the democratic candidates on the State ticket a majority of about one thousand, electing three out of the four candidates for Congress, and causing the Legislature to stand: Senate, 11 Republicans and 10 Democrats; House, 127 Republicans and 117 Democrats. At the spring election in 1862, preceding the fall election wherein the Democracy carried Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey and Delaware, Connecticut gave the Republican candidate for Governor a majority of nine thousand. The Senate was a unit against the Democrats and the House stood: Republicans 171; Democrats 66; being a Republican majority of 146 on joint ballot, against a majority of only 11 on joint ballot now. By reference and comparison, we find the spring elections this year in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and particularly in Ohio, are as much of an improvement on the spring elections in these States in 1862, as was the election in Connecticut on the 1st instant an improvement on the result in that State in 1862, in the fall of which year the Democratic party triumphed so grandly.

We herein recognize cause for congratulation, and an incentive that should spur Democrats everywhere to the most energetic effort. If our information is not faulty, continuously for fourteen years did the Democracy of Connecticut encounter defeat at the polls; but, not daunted, believing in the righteousness of their cause, they fought on and they now find their reward in a triumphant victory. They had to encounter desperate antagonism—intellect, money and intemperate appeals to passion and prejudice. They have overcome all! What the Democracy of Connecticut did the Democracy of other States can do through the same dauntless and persistent effort. You, the Democrats of Ohio, can do it. You have not suffered exclusion from power in the State for the last fourteen years, as did the Democracy of Connecticut. You carried the State in 1862 by a majority ranging from five to over seven thousand, although at the preceding State election you were defeated by a majority of 55,203—your aggregate vote in the State being only 157,794, whereas the Republican aggregate vote in the State was 206,997. The very next year your vote for Secretary of State was 184,352—an increase of 32,538 on the preceding year, whereas the Republican vote for Secretary of State was 178,741—a falling off of 28,256 as compared with the vote of the preceding year. The Republican majority in this State last fall on Secretary of State was 42,696—12,507 less than it was against you in 1861, and yet you carried the State at the ensuing election triumphantly. We cite these votes to encourage and stimulate you to an active co-operation with us in the effort to carry the State. Even did not the result of the election in Connecticut and at the municipal elections elsewhere, bid us hope for success as the reward of energetic work, the revolutionary conduct of the Radicals in Congress, and especially the efforts of the leaders of the Republican party here in Ohio to drag the white man down to a political, and thence to a social, equality with the Negro, should cause such repugnance as to arouse the pride of race in every White man to resent so impudent an insult by voicing upon the Republican leaders and their candidates overwhelming condemnation.

We therefore, beseech you, one and all, so to direct your labors as to bring about this result. It will require work—hard, unceasing work, from now until the election. Could a vote be taken to-morrow upon the question of Negro Suffrage, without an appeal for and on, that question would undoubtedly be overwhelmingly defeated. The advocates of that measure, and they include all the leaders and organs of the Republican party—intend to bring into requisition every conceivable agency to secure its adoption. To be defeated it must be fought with the same ceaseless energy and stubbornness. Every man who is opposed to the establishment of an equality of the White and Black races in this State, and to the disfranchisement of those soldiers who did faithful service throughout the actual continuance of the war; but who returned home before receiving an official discharge, must now be enlisted. To this end, organize clubs in every township in the State, disseminate Democratic journals as extensively as possible, as well as such publications as treat scientifically and impartially upon the two races.

Again we would congratulate you upon the cheering indications for Democratic success in the fall, and urge upon you the importance of immediately instituting such measures as will insure it beyond a peradventure.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Ch'n.
E. B. ESHELMAN, Sec'y.

The Revolution in Hayti.—The following account of the revolution in Hayti, gives some facts not mentioned in the telegraph dispatches: The revolution was entirely peaceful,

Political movements, general discontent and the embarrassed state of the treasury are assigned as the causes of Gadsford's relinquishment of power.

On the 17th of March, the Senate elected Gen. Nissage Sagas for President, but he declined to accept the office, and until the election of another President, the Government will be administered by the principal Secretaries of State, in accordance with an article of the Constitution.

The revolutionary movement was led by M. Victor Chevalier, who was leader of the last revolt at Gonaives, and who had been for some time an exile from Hayti, to which he recently returned, landing secretly at a place near St. Marc.

Salnave, the military chief who figured prominently in the insurrectionary movement of last year, and who was also an exile, has returned to Hayti since the revolution and was at Cape Haytien, where he has taken command of the department of the North.

By latest advices received at Cape Haytien from Port au Prince, everything was quiet at the latter place. At the Cape public order has been preserved.

White Laborers Read.

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican says:

"One thousand workmen have struck work at the Portland stone quarries, and have been idle since Tuesday, on account of the discharge of a part of the number for voting the Democratic ticket at the recent election, and fifty of the mill hands at Rockville have lost their situations for similar reasons."

Vote the Republican ticket or you shall be discharged, said these leading Republicans, privileged aristocratic bondholders. Such audacious scoundrels should be in Penitentiary. Are laboring men dogs that they should thus be insulted and outraged? And these dastard hypocrites who assume and attempt to dictate the votes of intelligent, proud spirited white men, are the special advocates of universal suffrage. Their purpose is to reduce and degrade poor laboring white men to an equality "before the law" with the negro, and then compel them by force of circumstances to mechanically execute their will at the ballot box. The hard working producing millions should make a note of this, that they may at the proper time rebuke the contemptible arrogance set up by these wealthy high-priests of the negro-suffrage party.

The Ratification of the Russian Treaty.

At the rate we are going on, the old figure of speech, "that the whole bounded continent is ours," will soon be words of plain and sober fact. Since the Constitution was adopted, we have made the following acquisitions of territory:

1. The purchase of Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley, in 1803, from France, for \$15,000,000.
2. The purchase of Florida, in 1819, from Spain, for \$3,000,000.
3. The annexation of Texas, in 1845.
4. The purchase of California, New Mexico and Utah, from Mexico, for \$15,000,000, in 1848.
5. The purchase of Arizona from Mexico, for \$10,000,000, in 1845.
6. The purchase of the immense Russian possessions, running down to the Pacific coast from the North Pole to fifty-four north latitude, at which line it strikes the British possessions.

These extensive rights of the American eagle, from the frigid north down almost to the equator, in the sunny South, are of a character to convince the world that nothing short of the whole Western Continent will content "the universal Yankee Nation." We are in a fair way to realize the joke of the American who, being in Rio Janeiro, the Capitol of Brazil, was asked when he should return home, replied that he was waiting for his country to come to him. This is the first instance in the history of the world that Russia, who has been as grasping and avaricious as us for land, ever parted with any territory belonging to her. Perhaps she wants the nice little sum of \$7,500,000, which we are to pay her, to fit out her armies in an anticipated European war. It is about the only reason we can imagine that would induce her to sell. This would not be the first time that American money, paid for foreign possessions, has gone in that direction.—\$15,000,000, which we paid France for the Louisiana purchase, was used by Napoleon I to fit out that army which conquered the Russians and Austrians at Austerlitz. Having with our money helped France against Russia, it is no more than fair play that a bonus should go to Russia, to be used against France.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

RHODE ISLAND MANUFACTURES.—The amount of capital invested in Rhode Island manufacturing enterprises is about \$33,000,000, which yields an annual product of \$103,000,000. Every second of time in the working year turns out nearly ten yards of cotton cloth, nine yards of calico, one dozen of shoes and corset lacing, one yard of worsted braid, and a spool of thread; a horse-shoe is made every four seconds, and a gross of screws in about the same time.

ONE YEAR'S FEDERAL TAX.—Washington dispatches show that the total receipts of the Government for 1866 were \$523,977,389, nearly \$50,000,000 more than those of any other year.—\$300,000,000 were raised by internal taxation, and \$180,000,000 from imports.—The total expenditures in the year were \$23,086,215. Add to this State, County Municipal School and Road Taxes, and one can pretty well understand what hard times means.

TWENTY-THREE.—There were twenty-three Republican members of the Legislature opposed to the Negro Suffrage Resolution. It is safe to assume that there is a like proportion of the voters of the party—say one-fourth of all—who have a like repugnance to the measure. Of the Legislators, some were made drunk, some were frightened by threats, and others probably bribed to give the measure at least their assent. But we don't believe that these influences can be made to control voters. However, we will see.

A CHOICE LABOR.—The Radical party has done a great deal of dirty work in its day. But it has lately been engaged in its most repulsive, disgusting job. A drag-net has been spread over the whole country, and men are invited to come forward, and are brought on the slightest suspicion to testify against the President of the United States. General Halpine was summoned to give evidence about the character of a private conversation between him and the President. So that even the private talks of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation are to be used, if possible, to get evidence on which malice and malignity may do their slanderous work.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE THE ISSUE.—The Radicals have made the question, shall negroes vote, hold office, and set on juries, the issue for the campaign of 1868 in Ohio. Shall Ohio be ruled by white men or by the miscegenationists? That is the question! The Democracy are for white denomination!

THE IMPENDING CRASH!—The terrible ruin of ten States by the acts of a mad Congress, will, in the opinion of eminent writers produce like results throughout the land. Every thing portends a crash such as our people have never witnessed. Some writers postpone it till 1868, while others predict that by December, the National currency will be of no more value than the old Continental currency. To this verge of ruin are all the people brought by the folly of Radical legislation. Had Democratic counsel prevailed, the ten States now in ruins would have been in the Union, and this year have furnished two hundred millions in cotton to pay debts with, instead of being and making the other States bankrupt.

THINGS WE DON'T LIKE.—We don't like to see a Democrat take an Eastern Abolition paper because he can get it fifty cents cheaper than the one published in his own county.

We don't like to see a Democrat apologizing for being a Democrat. He had better take sides with the Mongrel Disunionists at once.

We don't like to hear an Abolitionist prate about devotion to his country.—His hypocrisy is too apparent.

We don't like to see Democrats in office pay Abolition papers for abusing them by giving them their official patronage.

We don't like to see a white man debase himself by declaring the negro to be his equal.

We don't like to see men do all their electioneering in a Convention, for the purpose of nominating their favorite.

We don't like to see a man so poor he can't take a newspaper, for it is a pretty sure sign that he spends ten times the amount in whisky and tobacco.—[Toledo Record.]

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