

Democratic State Ticket

ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9

- FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, GEN. BENJAMIN LEFEVER, Of Shelby County. FOR SENATE JUDGE, THOMAS M. KAY, Of Hamilton County. FOR SENATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, WILLIAM LARWILL, Of Ashland County.

Political Conventions

A Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this (the 15th) District will be held in

MARIETTA, O., ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 23d.

A Convention to nominate a candidate for County Auditor, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Commissioner, Probate Judge and Judiciary Director will be held at

Twice Hall, McConnelville, Saturday, Aug. 11th

A Convention to present a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas will be held at

TOWN HALL, M'CONNELSVILLE, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 10th.

Saturday, August 11th

AT THE HOUR OF 3 P. M.,

And then and there select two delegates to the Congressional Convention, eight delegates to the County Convention, and two delegates to the Judicial Convention.

The time has come when an earnest and patriotic effort should be made to restore the Union on a just and equal basis. The restoration policy of President Johnson should be endorsed and upheld. The principles enunciated in his Veto Messages of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills seem to be correct and proper, and should be sustained. All voters, without distinction of party, who believe that it belongs exclusively to the several States of this Union to delegate such for itself the qualification of voters, and who are opposed to the conferring of the right of voting upon the negro; those who, at the present time, are opposed to all amendments of the Constitution of the United States, which give the States of this Union an extended and refused a vote, by their Senators and Representatives in the proposition of amendments; those who are opposed to the exemption of THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS of the wealth of the country from taxation, and are in favor of making every species of wealth bear its fair and equal share of the burdens of taxation for all purposes, are cordially invited to unite in an effort to elect from place and power the unworthy agents, who seem to legislate and govern for their own special benefit, and for the perpetuation of power.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee. JAS. M. GAYLORD, Chairman. J. B. GOUDY, Secretary.

THE NEWS.

- The Army, Deficiency, Bounty, Nebraska, Tax and Tariff bills have all, it is said, passed Congress. -The Pennans have eschewed another movement, the precise nature of which has not yet transpired. -A duel with knives was fought between two men named Williams and England, at Gray's Ferry, near Richmond, Ky., on Friday. England was killed. -It is believed that twenty persons were drowned by the sudden froth in Brush creek, Owen Co., Ky., a few nights since. -Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, took the oath on Saturday and his seat in the United States Senate. -Gen. Fullerton has been recalled from New Orleans, to become the Private Secretary of the President. -The cholera has broken out in Galveston, Texas, and five deaths have occurred. -The President will shortly issue a proclamation declaring Texas restored to the Union, and thereby installing the newly elected State officers. -The Army Bill increases the army to more than 200,000 men. -Hon. O. H. Browning, of Ill., has been appointed Secretary of the Interior, in place of Harlan, who leaves the office on the 1st of September. -The United States Senate has rejected the nomination of Ex-Secy. Johnson of Penn. as Collector of Customs at Philadelphia. -Hon. Thomas Lewis, of Ohio, is talked of as the President of the Philadelphia Convention. A letterman for the position will not be found. -Eastern papers contain the statement that an Ohio Democratic club has been established in Washington, and that Major B. J. Atkinson has been elected President thereof. -Montgomery Blair, Gov. Swann, J. W. Caldwell and Retired Johnson have been appointed Senatorial delegates from Maryland to the Philadelphia Convention. -The will of Gen. Cass on being presented for Probate, required a revenue stamp of \$400, the estate being valued at \$1,000,000. -A soldier, who had lost both hands in the war, with the aid of a land grant and a boy has made \$15,000 by trying a couple of years in the vicinity of Boston. -According to a recent official report, the number of men in prison, who died in the South during the war was 27,576, and the number of rebel prisoners who died in the North was 23,436.

The deaths in New York City last week reached the appalling number of thirteen hundred. One hundred and eighty of these were from sunstroke, and about fifty resulted from the latest heat.

The battle of 'Sadown is pronounced to have been the greatest conflict of modern times. The Prussians had two hundred and fifty thousand men engaged. Victory perched on the banner of the Prussians.

A large and respectable Johnson Club has been formed at Quincy, Ill. Every member of the club has been a Republican, and its membership embraces some of the most influential citizens of the place.

The Macon Journal and Messenger says: "We are informed that there is a very general excitement among the freedmen in favor of going to Liberia, and that an expedition, upon a very large scale, is in process of elaboration."

An Appeal to the Public. We have now issued the third number of the CONSERVATIVE, and it is about time we knew what we were doing. We have sent sample copies to a great many men that we have not seen, and not knowing whether they intend we should continue, we will say to all those that we have not seen or heard from, that this will be the last number that will be sent until they make known to us whether they desire the paper or not.

From the heavy expense in fitting up, buying type, paying for labor, paper, ink, &c., we are compelled to say to our patrons that money is indispensable in carrying on the printing business, and with the limited circulation of our paper all must see and know our condition.

Two dollars is but a small object with the subscriber, but material with us. At best one paper is not paying expenses, nor will it last some time to come. It seems to us that Democrats do not take the right interest in this county—they have capital and wealth enough to support a paper. We see that among our wealthy men there is a stand back or inactivity on their part. Now we appeal to every Democrat and all conservative supporters of this paper to use their influence in extending the circulation of the same. We suggest that all Democrats coming to town on the 18th day of August (the day of the County Convention) consider themselves candidates to solicit subscribers for the CONSERVATIVE. You that cannot be here on that day, send by the delegates all the names that you can get. By this means we can then determine whether this paper can be kept up, or whether it must go the way of its predecessors.

"Save Me from My Friends." Our attention has been called to the reasons, given by a contemporary, why a certain gentleman, now holding office in this county, should be continued in place. We have always understood that offices are created for necessity, and for the accommodation and benefit of the people; that the person holding the office is the agent of the whole community and, by the laws of the land, required to faithfully, impartially and honestly, perform certain duties, and that the laws under which he acts are directed by the people; that, when a man accepts an office, he is bound to perform the duties thereof irrespective of party consideration, and must, therefore, be a servant of the whole people and not of a party. One reason, strongly urged, why the people of this county, for the third time, and, perhaps, for all time to come, should re-elect D. C. Pinkerton to the office of Probate Judge is set forth in these words: D. C. PINKERTON, the candidate for Probate Judge, is known by everybody as the inveterate and indomitable worker for the party that placed him in power two years ago, and who will, because of his "duty well performed," re-elect him to the office for which he has been put in nomination. The Union organization of Morgan County should know that it is to his efforts, zeal and activity that their past success is in a great measure due, and also that he should know that the part he has taken has been appreciated by them. If the great and conservative principle of rotation in office, heretofore observed by all political parties, is to be ignored and set aside, then, and in that case, we think D. C. Pinkerton has about as strong a claim to a life-office in the Probate Judgeship as any other live man; and, moreover, if no one can be found to fill the office upon honest and correct principles, such as have heretofore governed parties, we would be inclined to agree to dispense with an election altogether, and let the office of Probate Judge of this county be created a life office and be called, not a Freedmen's Political Bureau, but a Political Pandor's box, containing innumerable political evils, from which, when opened, countless ill-omens shall forth to afflict the outward political world; and that the duty may be done by the incumbent, under instructions from the Republican Central Committee, and all necessary expenses of the box shall be met by the taxpayers of the county without a why, or a wherefore.

Judges Gaylord and Lemon Fouts, if we rightly recollect, were both rotated out of that office at the end of one term, but it is insisted upon that the present incumbent must be continued in the same place term after term, not in account of his ability, impartiality and honesty, but because he is "the inveterate and indomitable worker for the party that placed him in office," and, also, "because of his duty well performed" as a partisan.

We have no objection to urge against a man being a partisan, whilst in office. This is a right he should enjoy as an American citizen. But we do object to the selection of a man to the office of Judge of a Court, for the reason that he converts his office into a political den, where all kinds of political machinery, intrigues and all kinds of political tricks and falsehoods, &c., are invited, put in force and disseminated. If we rightly understand the purport of the above recommendation of Judge Pinkerton to a re-election, and we think we do, it amounts to about this: That, all the time D. C. Pinkerton has held the office of Probate Judge, he has exclusively, ardently, inveterately and indomitably engaged in the very laudable and praiseworthy business of doing the "dirty work" of the party that placed him there. We do not notice that any other candidate on the Republican County Ticket is urged upon the voters for re-election "because of duty well performed," in other words "dirty work" for the party. Other candidates seem to have more commendable qualifications than political services, to recommend them to the support of the people.

Here, then, we have D. C. Pinkerton's qualifications for a continuance in the office of Judge of the Probate Court, drawn up and presented by a political friend, and an ardent adviser and supporter of his genius and political tact. Let every voter look at it, read and contemplate the exalted position in which the writer places the Judge, and, then, let him look to what the same writer urges in favor of the re-election of James B. McGrew to the office of County Auditor. Here it is: It seems superfluous to even so much as mention the name of James B. McGrew, the present incumbent, and candidate for the office of Auditor. The fact that it is the "third time the people have made him their choice, and the trifling opposition made in convention, is a sufficient recommendation for him. He comes before the people again with a clear record. No man ever performed his duty more punctually and correctly, and there is not another man in the county so well qualified for the office.

What a marked difference is here presented in the qualifications of the two candidates.—Pinkerton is urged as the right man, because he is "the inveterate and indomitable worker for the party that placed him in office," and "because of his duty well performed" as a partisan. McGrew is the right man for Auditor, because "he comes before the people with a clear record—no man ever performed his duty more punctually and correctly &c." With these life-like and, certainly, perfect portraits of the two candidates, drawn by a writer hand, the question comes up—whichever of them is the most deserving of the confidence and support of the people. Which of these two men, according to the record presented, comes up to the Jeffersonian standard for office—viz: "he is honest, is he capable, is he attached to the principles of the Constitution." Honest men are now called upon to vote for both of these men with qualifications directly the opposite and inconsistent with each other. If the Republican leaders desire the re-election of D. C. Pinkerton so that he may continue to attend to the "dirty work" of the party, it would be well for them not to run a comparison between him and James B. McGrew. The portraits are unlike each other, and besides it don't look well when you come to make a thorough examination and exposition of the several qualifications of the two men, as presented to the voter by this volunteer writer.

For the first time in this county, is it publicly urged upon the voters, that a man must be re-elected to office because he is an expert political manager and trickster, and that his office is kept as a sort of political depot, out of which emanates and circulates all kinds of political trash. Such reasons might be privately urged by a depraved politician in a desperate case, but to publicly blazon such reasons, for so important a position as Judge of a Court, is something new in this community, and we do not think it will go down with the honest and uncorruptible voters of the county. None veritas.

Congress Adjourned. The Rump Congress has adjourned. Thank God! from whom all blessing flow! but before they adjourned they passed a law giving to each member the sum of \$5,000 for each session. Thus they put into the pockets of each member the sum of \$10,000, for ten months service, in the two sessions.

The Hon. Tobias Plants, member of Congress from this District, on the 4th of March next, will have pocketed the snug little sum of \$10,000. When elected, he was to receive only \$6,000. He plunders the Treasury to the amount of \$4,000 over and above the contract.—Put him out. No wonder the people are ground down with heavy burthens when such extravagance and thieving as this is going on. "RETRICHMENT AND REFORM" should be the watch words of the people in the coming election. We see no relief to the tax ridden community, only to drive from place and power the thieves and plunderers who infest nearly every department of the Government.

was honorably discharged, a bounty of \$100. A soldier who enlisted for not less than three years and honorably discharged on account of wounds, the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of a soldier who died in the service of wounds or disease received or contracted while in the service and in the line of duty, will be entitled to \$500. Soldiers &c. who enlisted for two years and served his term of enlistment and who was honorably discharged will be entitled to a bounty of \$50. Wounded soldiers widows &c. receive the \$50 bounty. No other bounties are allowed to soldiers by the law as it passed.

The Philadelphia National Union Convention, AUGUST 14, 1864

To THE UNION ELECTORS OF OHIO: A Mass Convention will assemble at Columbus, O., on Tuesday, August the 7th, for the purpose of electing four Senatorial, with two Congressional Delegates from each District, to attend a National Union Convention of Delegates from all the States and Territories in the Union, to be held at Philadelphia on the second Tuesday (the 14th) of August next.

All Union men are invited to come who believe that the Union of the States is indissoluble and can not be broken up either by State secession or Congressional action; who desire that loyal Representatives should be admitted to their seats in Congress, no matter from what State they may hail; who hold that to each State belongs the regulation of its own elective franchise, and who are unwilling to declare the war for the Union a practical failure by making its responsibility contingent upon political issues, independent of obedience to the Constitution of the United States and submission to the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Fellow citizens: Fearful issues are upon us, and unless wise counsels prevail a majority of Congress will perpetuate in our country civil hate and internecine feuds, keeping thereby merely to prolong their own hold on office, regardless of the public welfare, or that harmony and repose now needed by the Republic after the long tension of a protracted war—a war to which our citizens contributed freely their blood and treasure for the maintenance of the Union, but not to make any part of our free land a Poland or Ireland, to be held as conquered provinces by straps and bayonets, resistance to the Constitution and laws had ceased.

Ohio always firmly stood by the restoration policy of the late lamented President Lincoln, even when it was most violently assailed by one of her own Senators—that policy he bequeathed, as it were, a legacy, to his successor in his farewell speech to the American people. April 11, 1865, three days before his assassination, which trust President Johnson has refused to surrender at the behest of a Congress which could not have kept elected had they announced to the people their opposition to this main feature of President Lincoln's Administration, which was emphatically endorsed by his re-election. President Johnson, in his North Carolina Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and subsequent proclamations, only pursued the well known policy of his predecessor, and on the 21st of June, 1865, the Union State Convention of O., under the pressure of the gallant soldier-delegates, fresh from the field, who represented the earnest of certain stay-at-home politicians to make negro suffrage a pretext for a prolonged struggle, ignored that issue, and resolved "that President Andrew Johnson, by his unwavering devotion to the Union, through years of the severest trial, has won our highest confidence; that we cheerfully endorse the policy of his Administration, looking to the restoration of peace and civil order in the so-called States, and as Union men of Ohio we will give him our hearty and unqualified support." That pledge was given by many of us in good faith, and not for the purpose of deceiving the people by an electioneering platform, or of misleading the President as to popular sentiment, and then denouncing him as a traitor to the party, because he believed that the politicians who passed it were in earnest; and we intend to abide by that resolution, which still stands unrepealed by any subsequent Union, State or National Convention.

The people of the rebel States have, with wonderful unanimity, accepted the situation consequent upon the war in the abolition of slavery and the repudiation of the rebel debt; the other conditions, now pressed upon them, are matters for ordinary political action in the regular working of our Government under the Constitution, and can be settled in due time. The great immediate issue is, whether the Union shall be politically dissolved, by the action of Congressional majority, in excluding loyal Representatives

Bounties to Discharged Soldiers. Elsewhere we publish the late law passed by Congress, granting additional Bounties to soldiers who served in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The law allows to each soldier who enlisted for a term of three years and served his term of enlistment and who

tives from the late rebel States from seats to which they have been elected. On this point the platform of the last Union State Convention is silent, so that even by party usage every Union man is free to carry out his own convictions, by practical action. There is no denial of the exclusive right of Congress to pass on the return, election and qualification of its own members, under the Constitution of the United States, but the complaint is that they refuse to exercise this right.

Are the State Governments of the late seceded States any less republican in form now than before the rebellion, because slavery is abolished? and what difference does it make who organizes them if they are assented to by the legal electors over whom they are to operate? The President and his friends have never asked for the admission of disloyal men in Congress and if treason is not punished according to law it is because the Courts do not perform their duty, a matter over which the Executive has no more control than in any other phase of crime in time of peace. When this charge is made it comes with an ill grace from those who have, all along professed a willingness to admit all the rebels to political privileges on the principle of universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

Come up, then, Union men, to the Convention, and see to it that the best citizens of our State are sent as delegates to the National Union Convention, to sustain the President in his efforts to restore the Union of these States. If citizens belonging to other political organizations choose to co-operate with us upon this our own platform, to give it practical effect, it is only proof that however high partisan strife may run in ordinary political contests, the issue now before the country—the restoration of the Union—rises above all party feeling or sectionalism, and appeals directly to the patriotism of the Nation to "take care that the Republic suffers no detriment."

The Rump Congress. Congress has adjourned. The telegraph so announces, and therein the wires have communicated to the whole country the most welcome intelligence of the year.—This Congress is emphatically a rump affair, and of so many a character, that the foot of every honest man is incontinently raised to kick it out of the way.—The history of such bodies may be searched in vain for its parallel in extravagance, corruption, profligacy and imbecility: The country is burdened with an enormous debt, and the people oppressed with excessive taxes, yet this Congress squandered money, and added to the public burdens, as if there was no debt and no taxes, and no bottom to the people's purses. The Radical members will be apt, however, to discover that there is a limit to the people's patience, and that revolt against oppression is a natural trait of the American character. Not only has Congress been profligate, squandering the public money, and adding additional burdens on the backs of the people already heavily oppressed by taxes, but it has endeavored to take political power from the people and add to that of the Government. A contemporary well says, that "faster than Europe is ridding itself of the tyrannies, wrongs and oppressions of centuries, our Congress has been taking them up, and attempting to fasten them permanently upon the country as its settled institutions." It has been aiming to make the Government every thing and the people nothing—to build up aristocratic classes to rule and govern the masses of the people—and to make the people feel, through its revenue officers, its excises, stamps and taxes, that the Federal Government is not behind any despotic European Government in the power of its internal machinery for reaching the pockets of the people, and controlling their business pursuits. It has taken advantage of accident, and, in some respects, fraudulent accession to power, to endeavor to revolutionize the Government, and make it what the Old Federalists were so anxious it should be—splendid and powerful, and the people correspondingly weak. It has adjourned, and the people will have a chance before it meets again to express their opinion of it. We shall try and help make up a correct one.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Some time ago Prince Frederick Charles, now the victorious Prussian General, wrote and printed a pamphlet the object of which was to show how the French are to be beaten. In substance it maintained that the secret of the military success of the French lay in their being drilled to a ceremony of movement in the field. The remarkable campaign in Germany is one proof that the Prince has not neglected to carry it to practice the precepts he laid down. But the literary history of the pamphlet is curious. Printed at first only for private circulation among the author's friends, a copy fell into the hands of a Frankfurt bookseller, who at once published the tract. For this he was prosecuted. A French translation of the pamphlet also appeared, but an English translation was declined by a London publisher, on the ground that relations with France at that time were too delicate to bear trifling with.

Legal business promptly attended to, and special attention given to the collection of all doubtful claims. C. H. BARCLAY, J. L. BERRY.

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STANBERY & PYLE, Attorneys at Law, McCONNELSVILLE, OHIO. OFFICE Second Story of Morris' Building. BARCLAY & BERRY, Attorneys at Law. OFFICE OVER BREWSTER & ROBERTS STORE, M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO. B. F. POWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE with J. E. HANNA, Center Street, M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO. WOOD & POND, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO. F. B. POND, Notary Public. GLENN & KELLY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. OFFICE Southwest Corner of Public Square, M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO. BARGAINS AT HALL'S CHEAP STORE IN MALTA. NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVING—CALL AND EXAMINE. F. SILL, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, TINWARE, TRUNKS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Opposite Court House, McConnelville, O. W. B. HEDGES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. BOUNTY! BOUNTY! SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, &c., interested in the late law equalizing bounties, are informed that the undersigned is prepared to attend to that kind of business with dispatch and on reasonable terms. THE OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY STORE. D. H. MORTLEY