

Democratic State Ticket.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, GEN. BENJAMIN LEFEVER, Of Shelby County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, THOMAS M. KEY, Of Hamilton County.

FOR MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, WILLIAM LARWILL, Of Ashland County.

FOR CONGRESS, 15th DISTRICT, MARTIN D. FOLLETT, Of Washington County.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGE, EIGHTH DISTRICT JOHN E. HANNA, Of Morgan County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Probate Judge, JAMES M. GAYLORD.

For Auditor, JOHN P. SHERLOCK.

For Treasurer, MOSES BULLOCK.

For Prosecuting Attorney, BENJAMIN F. POWER.

For Commissioner, ISAAC HEDGES.

For Infirmary Director, JOHN P. SELLS.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

ADOPTED BY

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The National Union Convention, now assembled to the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous as are a large majority of their fellow-countrymen, in all sincerity, to forget and to forgive the past, revering the constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union, in its restoration, as more sacred than ever, looking with anxiety into the future as of instant importance, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes, on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

- 1. We hail, with gratitude to Almighty God, the end of war, and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.
2. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the general government unabdicated and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.
3. Representation in the Congress of the United States, and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized in the constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, neither Congress nor the General Government has any power or authority to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment, under the constitution, from the people thereof.
4. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will recommend to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject only to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.
5. The constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All powers not conferred by the constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States or to the people thereof; and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe the qualifications for the elective franchise therein, which right Congress cannot interfere with. No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude through their action in Congress, or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual and can not be dissolved.
6. Such amendments to the constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, in the mode pointed out by its provision; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States in the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and vote thereon.
7. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited. There is neither design nor purpose on the part of the Southern States, that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union, should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection, in every right of person and property.
8. While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed as a binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose, in discharging this duty as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpacted the honor and faith of the Republic.
9. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by giving promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell, the most generous and considerate care.
10. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved himself in his devotion to the Constitution and the interests of country, unmoved by persecution and seditious reproach, having faith unshaken in the people and the principle of free government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate who is worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast, and we tender to him in the discharge of his high and responsible duties our profound respect, and the assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

To the Voters of Morgan County. I have been requested to state, over my name, whether, if elected to the office of County Commissioner, I would favor the levying of a tax to aid in the erection of a bridge across the Muskingum River, at McConnelville, or be in favor of an appropriation from the County Treasury for that purpose.

To all voters I state, unhesitatingly, that, if elected, I shall neither favor a tax, an appropriation, or a loan by the County for that purpose. ISAAC HEDGES.

Judge of the Court.

We ask the voters of Morgan County, before they cast their ballots for Common Pleas Judge, to reflect and honestly consider the situation.

Muskingum County has had the Common Pleas Judge of this Circuit, composed of the counties of Noble, Morgan and Muskingum, the last twenty years, and now has the presumption to claim it five years more in the person of Colonel Granger. The voters of Noble and Morgan can now prevent the ungenerous and arbitrary demands of Muskingum if they will.

Judge John E. Hanna, of McConnelville, Ohio, well known to every voter of Noble and Morgan counties—is the candidate of these two counties against the claims of Muskingum. We ask, shall Noble and Morgan counties be longer imposed upon by the imbecility, impudence, and overbearing arrogance of Muskingum county.—Will we be the tail to the Muskingum kite?

Judge Hanna has been a resident of this county for near forty years. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Circuit composed of the counties of Morgan, Washington, Athens, Meigs, Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto, from 1840 to 1847. He is one of the best lawyers in this District, and is honest and capable and will, at all times and in every county, be on hand to hold Court. He is industrious, prompt and courteous, and no man need fear partiality, prejudice or vindictiveness at the hands of Judge Hanna.

If the people of this county will consult their interests as tax payers, jurors, suitors, &c., &c., they will not for one moment hesitate as to how they should vote for Judge.

We do hope some interest will be taken in this matter and Muskingum county let know that the other counties in the District have some rights and that they will try to maintain them, and, for a time, cease to play second fiddle to the overgrown and arrogant county of Muskingum.

Soldiers' Re-Unions.

On the 9th day of October, being the 2d Tuesday of said month and the day of the election, there will be a re-union of all soldiers who fought for the Union of thirty-six States.

These re-unions will be held at the places of holding elections in the several townships of this county. The meetings will commence at about 8 o'clock in the morning and continue until 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

The meetings will be eloquently and convincingly addressed by General Intelligence, General Common Sense, General Patriotism, and General Peace, Union and Constitution.

A discussion will take place at the several meetings between the above named Generals and General Negro Morbus, General Constitutional Amendment, General Dis-union, and Generals Dis-content, War, Anarchy and Confusion.

All soldiers of the late war, who fought for the restoration of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution, will stand by and maintain the side of the first named speakers.

All soldiers of the late war, who fought to free the negro and make him his equal politically and socially, will take sides and vote for the doctrines enunciated by the last named speakers.

Let every Democrat and Conservative be present at these meetings, and remain on the ground all day and encourage the "true boys in blue" in their glorious undertakings.

All who believe the Union consists of twenty-six instead of thirty-six States, and are in favor of keeping ten Southern States out of the Union, will vote for Plants.

Every citizen who is in favor of that Philadelphia Convention whose orators were Fred. Douglass, the negro, and Anna Dickinson, the strong-minded woman, will vote for Plants.

Those who are in favor of the party which gives a bounty to its Congressmen of \$4,000, and to soldiers, if any, \$50 or \$100, will vote for Plants.

To the Polls!! To the Polls!!!

Push on the column, the skies are bright. Every thing seems to be looking for the good of the country. Let no man now flatter and stay at home on next Tuesday. Come to the election early, stay there all day, and work for the glorious cause of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution. Perhaps this is the last struggle we will be permitted to make for our rights under the Constitution as it is.

An unholy attempt is being made by desperate men to mutilate that glorious Constitution as it came from the hands of our fathers. Unholy attempts are being made to prevent a Union of these States. An attempt is being made to make all negroes citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside, make them voters and fit to be chosen to any office or place under the Constitution and laws. Millions of dollars are squandered and spent upon the negroes, at the expense of the whites. The Bounty due the white soldiers is left unpaid, whilst the negro in his claim is promptly attended to.

All the legislation of the Radical Congress tends to the advantage of the blacks, whilst the rights and interests of the whites are impudently ignored. Rally then to the polls on next Tuesday and assert and vindicate the rights and the interests of the white man. Do not permit one man who is with you in the vindication of the Constitution and in the restoration of the Union to stay away from the polls.

If every man friendly to "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was" can be induced to go to the polls and vote, all will be well. Ohio will be redeemed from the hands of the Radical, Revolutionary, civil war party. We must be vigilant and active. The signs of the times portend success. From all quarters we hear of numerous and important changes taking place in favor of Democratic Conservative ideas.

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS! and all will be well. A glorious political regeneration and victory awaits the efforts you will make on next Tuesday. Organize your forces. Have your Committees early on the grounds. Stay at and watch the polls all day, prevent fraud, cheating and imposition that may be practiced or attempted. See that all legal voters deposit their ballots and see that no illegal voting is permitted.

Congress at its last session appropriated out of the peoples Treasury the sum of \$2,000 extra pay to each of the Radical members. This sum is now used as a corruption fund, and expended in aid of the election of Radical members to Congress. Tax-payers remember this when you come to pay your taxes, and when you condemn the corrupt practice at the polls.

Those of our citizens who are in favor of punishing ministers of the Gospel and magistrates if they refuse to solemnize marriages between whites and negroes, will vote for Plants the champion of that rule.

Those who are in favor of Congress legislating entirely for the negro, and never for the white man, will vote for Plants.

It is a noteworthy fact that every Treasury thief and rascal in the country is enlisted on the side of the Radicals. They are like the vultures that smell the carcass from afar. They know that civil war will follow the triumph of the Radicals this fall, and civil war will be their carcass, upon which they expect to feed and grow fat.

At the last session of Congress it was graciously proposed by a member to set aside one day out of the week for the consideration of the white man's interest, and that it should be known as the white man's day. This was voted down and the whole time was given up to the consideration of negro bills.

The Radicals propose to force negro suffrage upon the Southern States. In two of these States the negroes outnumber the whites, and in others of them they are nearly as numerous. With negro suffrage they would elect negro members of Congress and negro Senators to sit by the side of the white Representatives from the North—Those who are in favor of such a Congress will vote for Plants.

Those who are in favor of a tariff especially to protect the cotton lords of New England and the iron-mongers of Pennsylvania, at the expense of the West, will vote for Plants. Plants at the last session of Congress was a great champion of the Massachusetts tariff.

Figures Don't Lie.

Look on this Picture.

In July, 1866, PLANTS voted for and made the following appropriations out of the Government Treasury:

- \$230,000 to Commissioners and clerks to negroes;
\$63,000 for printing for negroes;
\$15,000 for houses and wood for negroes;
\$1,170,000 for clothing for negroes;
\$3,106,259 for bread and butter, white sugar and all kinds of good things for negroes;
\$300,000 for medicines for negroes;
\$1,320,000 for railroad and steamboat fares for traveling negroes;
\$539,000 for school-masters and marmas, and school-houses for negroes.
Making the snug little sum of \$6,944,500.

NOW LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE.

Appropriations for the Whites.

- For soldiers' widows, how much? a small sum; for the extreme poor and destitute, nothing—that is the word, nothing.
To the white soldier who served two years, \$ 50
To the white soldier who served three years, \$100
To Plants himself, \$10,000, for eleven months' service—being \$2,000 extra pay for each session, and being \$4,000 more money than the people of this District agreed to pay him when he was first elected.

Cash for the Black soldier--Promises for the White Soldier--\$300 Extra Bounty for the Black Soldier--Only \$100 Extra Bounty for the White Soldier.

Congress, in 1866, voted the black soldier \$300 for extra bounty, and appropriated the money to pay it.

The white veteran gets \$100 extra bounty, and Congress appropriated NO MONEY to pay it.

\$4,000 Extra Pay for Congressmen

IN CASH; no money for the white soldier. Seven millions, IN CASH, for the Freedmen's Bureau, and no money for the white soldier.

No white soldier gets more than \$200 as extra bounty. Every negro soldier gets \$300 for extra bounty.

Many of the white soldiers served three years. None of the negroes served more than two years.

The Jacobins have increased the taxes of each person in the United States—man, woman and child—from two dollars and a half to thirty dollars a head! Those in favor of still further increasing them will vote the Jacobin ticket and for Plants.

Plants voted, in the last Congress, \$7,000,000 to feed, cloth and educate Southern negroes. He did not vote one cent to relieve the suffering whites at the North. Those in favor of this will vote for Plants.

Every person who is in favor of the Civil Rights Bill, which punishes hotel-keepers if they do not allow negroes to sit at their tables with white guests, will vote for Plants. He voted for it in Congress.

ADDRESS OF PLANTS TO THE SOLDIERS.

Come all ye loyal soldiers now, I have something nice to tell, For I'm a candidate for Congress, And I love you—O, how well.

My course in Congress heretofore Must just suit the Boys in Blue, For I voted millions for the negro, But nary cent for you.

We've both made desperate charges, Tho' in a somewhat different way, For while you charged the rebels I charged on "Extra Pay."

And now, dear soldiers, one and all, The case is clear and plain; If you'll send me back to Congress, I'll do the same again.

Look out for all kinds of lies and falsehoods to be put in circulation by the desperate leaders of the Radical faction from now until the close of the polls on the 9th instant.

Every man who votes for Plants votes as distinctly for negro suffrage and negro equality as if they were printed on his ballot.

The soldiers, to get their \$100 bounty will vote against Plants who voted against their receiving it.

Those who are in favor of high taxes and a permanent National debt will vote for Plants.

In the Cleveland Convention the resolutions were reported by a soldier; in the Pittsburg, by Ben. Butler! One did the fighting; the other—something else.

The taxes imposed upon the people for the support of the Federal Government are \$560,000,000. Before the Jacobins came into power \$70,000,000 were sufficient.

All those who are in favor of placing negroes in our jury-boxes and allowing them to vote at the ballot-box, will vote for Plants.

Every person who thinks a negro soldier ought to have as much pay for two years as a white soldier for three years, will vote for Plants.

The people of the District of Columbia, by a vote of 7,200 to 58, decided against negro suffrage. After this protest of theirs, Plants voted to impose it upon them. Those in favor of this action will vote for Plants.

Plants is in favor of placing negro and white children side by side, upon an equality, in the public schools. He is in favor of negroes sitting side by side with white men in the jury box.

All those who believe in Congress appropriating to each member \$2,000 extra as an electioneering fund will vote for Plants, who pocketed his share of that fund.

Plants took care to vote for a law that the Territories of the United States, ten in number, should not deny the right of voting to the negro. But they put no prohibition in the Statute against the Territories conferring the right of suffrage to those men who possessed property. Under their law the negro could not be disfranchised but the poor white man might. They thus put the negro before the white man.

All persons who are in favor of bribing States to adopt negro suffrage, by giving them more members of Congress if they do, than they would otherwise have, will vote for Plants who sustains that measure.

Plants can not and will not deny that he voted for a law which forbid the people of the territories from excluding negroes from voting, but which did permit them to exclude all from the ballot-box who did not own real estate. This law passed, and the poor white can be disfranchised under it, but the negro can not.

Wendell Phillips said in Cincinnati that he had spent nineteen years to take nineteen States out of the Union. Plants differs with Wendell in this, that he has spent half of nineteen months to exclude from the Union ten States that were already in!

This Congress owes it to its own character to set the seal of its reprobation upon a doctrine which is becoming too fashionable, * * * namely, that this is the white man's Government.—[Thad. Stevens.

Those who are in favor of "setting the seal of reprobation" upon it will vote for Plants. He is a follower of Stevens—is his faithful henchman—and does not believe in a white man's Government.

Fred. Douglass--How He Was Received by the White Radicals.

In Rochester, on Thursday evening, Fred. Douglass spoke to the Union League and gave an account of his visit to Philadelphia, we quote:

"On my way to Philadelphia I met the Indiana and Louisiana delegation, I was in the forward car next to the engine—a precedence which is usually accorded to negroes, so that in case of accident we should have the first chance. The delegation came to me and said they had a very grave subject to discuss. They entreated me not to go to Philadelphia. The country was agitated with important questions. The issue was between Congress and the President. If I went to Philadelphia the Indiana delegation feared that their Congressmen would be defeated; and if Congress were defeated Johnson would be in the ascendancy, and that meant Memphis, New Orleans and the continued persecution of Union men throughout the South. I told them I might as well put a pistol to my head and blow my brains out as to back out now. Had I been left to choose I should not have come here at such a time; but I had been appointed by the Republicans of Rochester, and there was now no means of escaping the odium of having a negro delegate in the Convention. If I refused to come, or was kept out, the matter would be made worse instead of better.

"On reaching Philadelphia, I heard a rumor that some of the Northern loyal Governors were regretting; exceedingly that Rochester had sent an ugly child—a black delegate to the Convention. They 'hoped Douglass would have too good sense—that was the way they put it—not to attempt to take a seat in the gathering or join in the procession.' Indeed I did not know exactly how I should get in. I had not seen our other delegate, and it would scarcely have been seemly for me to walk alone. But a kind Providence tossed the young, brave, eloquent Theodore Tilton in my way, and that man of brains and eloquence and genius, like his master, was not ashamed to call a black man brother. He took me by the arm, and we marched in the grand procession together. Arrived at the Convention, the first man I met was General Carl Schurz, and the second was General Butler. They both took me cordially by the hand, and—there is a great flunkynym in most of us—after that every body recognized me. All the difficulty was over at once."

Where the Sympathies of the People Should Be.

Henry Ward Beecher, in speaking of President Johnson, says that whatever other qualities he may possess, this must be credited to him, "that he has maintained simplicity of manners, and a true love of the common people." Therein it is that Mr. Johnson always has had so strongly the sympathies of the workmen of the country. His manners were always simple, and his love of the "common people" always true. He has carried these qualities with him to the Presidency. High official position does not alter his character. His love for the people, and his simplicity of manners, he retains under all circumstances. Hence the attachment of the people to him.

It would be well for the people, to-day, if that could be said, with truth, of the Radical Congress—that simplicity of manners and a true love of the common people characterized it. On the contrary, it showed itself to be haughty, overbearing, prodigal, lavish in expenditures of public money—imposing new burthens on an already heavily taxed people, and voting themselves extra bounties. It exhibited neither simplicity in manners, economy in expenditures, nor consideration for the interest of the people. It took good care of its own members voting them extra compensation and back pay; it took good care of the negroes by voting them millions of dollars to feed, cloth and school them; and took good care of the New England manufacturers by voting them increased bounties, which the people have to pay in indirect taxes.

The sympathies of the tax-payer, of the workmen, of all friendly to simplicity of manners in our public men, and economy in public expenditures, will be with the President, and deservedly so. He merits their confidence and will receive it.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Curious Traitor and Usurper.

Ben. Wade calls the President "a traitor and an usurper." A traitor to what? To the country? To the Constitution? To the Union? Oh, no, reader, but to "the party," terrible offense! Stupendous crime! But he is an usurper. Wherein? When Congress passed laws conferring almost unlimited military powers on him, and he vetoed them, was he an usurper? Can he be a traitor and usurper when he declined accepting the increased powers Congress attempted to give him? And Ben Wade, as Senator, voted to confer these extraordinary powers on Mr. Johnson, and which he declined to receive, and yet Ben Wade has the effrontery to call the President a traitor and usurper!—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

The only reason why the Jacobins refuse to allow ten States to be represented in Congress, is the fear that they, united with other States, would then control the action of the Government. They don't want a majority of the United States to rule, and hence they keep it divided.