

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

- SECRETARY OF STATE, WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG, OF Seneca County, SUPREME JUDGES, PHILADLPH VAN TRUMP, OF Fairfield Co., NY, MACHIAS G. WHEATLEY, OF Franklin County, ALEXANDER S. BOYS, OF Hamilton County, LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD, OF Holmes County, WILLIAM S. V. PRENTISS, OF Franklin County, ALEXANDER S. RAMSEY, OF Hamilton County, WILLIAM LARWILL, OF Hamilton County, CHARLES BOSELEY, OF Hamilton County.

Current News Items.

The Ohio State Journal (Republican) says "there need not be another draft." That is just what we think. The Republican papers are alarmed at the last terrible requisition of Lincoln for 500,000 men, and are trying, in one mode or another, to explain it away. The Cincinnati Gazette said it meant only one-third of that number, but the Provost Marshal General put a quietus on the Gazette by asserting that 500,000 men were wanted, and not one less. The State Journal is figuring to prove that the State is entitled to a credit of 20,000 men, the excess furnished on former calls. But this will probably prove wholly false. The whole 50,000 will be taken. What the effect will be upon the interests of the State, we need not say. We notice that quite a number of Republican papers are very anxious for peace—Where do you suppose? In Denmark! It is reported in Washington that Lincoln was hidden in a garret while the Confederates were threatening the city. It is for the 11th year of the war that the pending conscription is to be made. From the 5th of September until the ensuing spring the immense army called for will have to be maintained in idleness. Fifty thousand of the young and able-bodied men of Ohio are to be taken out of the State just when the corn will be ready to gather. What are we to do for labor? How much will this raise the price of food? It is believed that Grant's delay is caused by lack of soldiers. The glorious army which he marched across the Rappahannock is frittered away by battle and disease, until it is powerless to accomplish its great mission. We will publish to-morrow the reply of Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMB to LINCOLN'S missive, addressed "to whom it may concern."

The Peace Correspondence.

The country has been thrilled for a day or two with rumors of Peace. Vague and indefinite as was the only intelligence given to the public on the subject, it was still sufficient to inspire something like hope in the hearts of all good men and women, that this most desolating and ruinous war was approaching an end. A corresponding gloom was felt by the ghents who have so long fattened on blood, and now when the telegraph announces that grim ABRAHAM has abruptly repulsed every advance of the Confederate peace-seekers, the ghents throw up their gory hands, and shout with demonic glee, and prepare again for their accustomed repast of blood. We will give, in brief, all that is certainly known of the matter in question. It is enough to show the people, that when peace was possible, the authorities at Washington deliberately chose bloody and cruel war instead; first by refusing to recognize by name the gentlemen who came with overtures from the Confederate Government, and second, by prescribing conditions in advance which it was known would never be accepted by those in rebellion until the work of subjugation and extermination is complete. The first note of the correspondence is from GEORGE N. SANDERS to HORACE GREELEY, and is simply the expression of a desire on the part of the former, and three other gentlemen, to visit Washington, provided they can be furnished with a safe conduct. Mr. GREELEY, who, whatever may be the tone of the paper which he ostensibly edits, (the actual control of which long since passed out of his hands) heartily detests this war, and devoutly desires peace, replied that he understood Mr. SANDERS and his associates to be accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, and upon that understanding he was authorized by the President to tender them a safe conduct. To this Hon. C. C. CLAY, and Prof. J. P. HOLCOMB, the gentlemen associated with Mr. SANDERS made response, that they were not formally accredited from Richmond, but that they were "in the confidential employment of their government, and entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on this subject, and felt authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, they would at once be invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen clothed with full power, should immediately be sent to Washington, with a view to hastening a consummation so much desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of war." The reply of Mr. GREELEY was, that as the facts were not exactly as he had at first understood them, he would telegraph to the President for fresh instructions. This he did. The answer from LINCOLN was delayed. No doubt there was a gathering of ghents about him. They were in a panic. There was danger that the war might be stopped, and they no longer allowed to gorge themselves with blood. When at last the answer came to GREELEY'S dispatch, it evinced a total change in what had seemed to be the disposition of LINCOLN. It offensively omitted the names of Messrs. CLAY, HOLCOMB, and SANDERS, and was addressed "To whom it may concern." We give it in full: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 13.—To whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the army, now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points; and the bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. And thus ended all present hope of a termination of the war. Let the reader consider the facts, and he cannot mistake in fixing responsibilities. The Next Call. It is said that if the 500,000 newly-drafted men fail to put down the rebellion, Lincoln will immediately issue an order for ten millions of men and ten billions of money—Lincoln has a great fondness for magnificent figures, and he wants to finish the job at once. A Tapeworm ninety feet long was taken from a patient in York Pennsylvania's last week. The physicians occupied three hours in removing it.—Ez. There's many a Washington City functionary who has much more tape in him—red tape at that. And it will take the people till next March to remove it.—Peanut. Millions of locusts are making their appearance in Wisconsin. Many persons have been so severely bitten by them that they are not expected to live. Their last appearance was in 1849.

Democratic Association of Montgomery County.

Pursuant to call a number of the Democrats met on Wednesday, July 13, 1864, to organize a Democratic Club. On motion, John A. McMahon was chosen Chairman, and Geo. P. Boyer, Secretary. On motion, F. T. Thresher, Wm. Patton and A. Cahill were appointed a committee to report a plan of organization and declaration of principles. The same committee were instructed to procure the use of the hall. At an adjourned meeting held on Saturday, July 16th, David Clark was appointed Chairman, and W. F. Thompson, Secretary. T. P. Thresher, as chairman of the committee appointed at a previous meeting, reported the following by-laws and DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES: 1. Government arises from the necessity of society, and rightful government derives its sole authority from the will of the governed; its chief end being their welfare. 2. The governments organized and existing in the original Thirteen States of North America, after they had severally and unitedly renounced their allegiance to the Government of Great Britain, we regard as the wisest and best adapted to the nature and character of the people of the United States. 3. That Government was established originally by Thirteen Free, Sovereign, and Independent States, "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to the people thereof and their posterity; being entrusted with the powers and supremacy—and no further or other—which are specifically granted in a compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States," strictly construed. 4. The liberties of those States were assailed by despotic power which aimed at their conquest and subjugation; hence they made common cause for their mutual defence, and established friendly relations with each other, in the compact entitled "Articles of Confederation, and perpetual Union between the States." 5. When those States had maintained their freedom and independence, they severally entered into a compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America," for the ends and purposes therein distinctly declared and specified; and the government thereby created was endowed by the States acting in their several capacities of "Free and Independent States," with powers sufficient to the accomplishment of those ends and purposes, and no other; powers not delegated to that government, being by the letter of the compact, expressly reserved to the States or to the people respectively. 6. Sovereignty resides in and with the people of the States respectively, which are the parties to "The Constitution of the United States." It cannot be alienated, neither can it be delegated. Some of its powers may be exercised by delegated authority, while others cannot be exercised, except at the sacrifice, on the part of the constituent, of all that lends dignity to man's relations to government. 7. The Government designated the United States of America has no sovereignty, because that is an attribute belonging to the people in their respective State organizations, and with which they have not endowed that Government as their common agent. It was by the terms of this compact, constituted by the States, through the express will of the people thereof, severally, each common agent to use and exercise certain specified and limited powers. It was authorized, so far as regards its status and relations, as a common agent in the exercise of the powers carefully and zealously delegated to it, to call itself "supreme" but not sovereign. Supremacy, as plainly intended by the tenor and spirit of Article VI of the Constitution, was created, defined and limited by the sovereignties themselves. 8. In accordance with these principles the Federal Government can exercise only delegated powers; hence, if those who shall have been chosen to administer that Government, shall assume to exercise powers not delegated, they should be regarded and dealt with as usurpers. 9. The reference to "inherent powers," as also to State or military "necessity," on the part of the functionaries of a Constitutional Government, for sanction of any arbitrary exercise of power, is but another form of the assertion of the "Divine Right," which we reject and repudiate, as did the PATRIOTS of the REVOLUTION. 10. Whenever the officials to whom the people have entrusted the powers of the Government, shall refuse to administer it in strict accordance with its Constitution, but shall assume and exercise power and authority not delegated, it is the inherent right and imperative duty of the people, to resist such officials, in all such usurpations, if need be, by force of arms. "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." 11. The real question involved in the existing civil war is not slavery but "balance of power." Our sole reliance for peace and ultimate reunion is upon the action of the several States, acting in their separate and sovereign capacity in convention assembled. As the Union was made so only can it be restored. The Committee also reported the following: BY-LAWS: MEETINGS. The regular weekly meeting of the Club shall be held on Saturday evening. The Club room shall be kept open every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday nights, for reading and social conversation. DUES. For the purpose of keeping up the room and paying incidental expenses, every member shall pay—cents each week. OFFICERS. The Officers shall be President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall perform the duties incident to their respective offices. On motion, the report was received, and adopted section by section. Proceeding to the election of officers, the following were chosen: President—John A. McMahon; Vice President—Walter Trowbridge; Secretary—Elihu Thompson; Treasurer—John Stoppelman. Demotees desirous of joining with the Club will observe the times of meeting without further notice.

Arbitrary Arrests and Military Outrages—Seward and Lincoln's "Bell" Played Out in New York.

The most encouraging sign we have yet seen comes from New York. General Dix has succumbed and agrees to submit to an order from the civil courts to try him and his subordinates for illegal and arbitrary acts, committed on citizens of New York, by order of Lincoln and Seward. That "bell," which Seward boasted of to Lord Lyons, more powerful than any monarch's orders in Europe, has rung about its last ring in New York.—Governor Seymour has finally resolved that it shall stop if it takes the whole military power of that State to stop it. The Courts have ably sustained Governor Seymour in demanding the arrest of General Dix, Marshall Merry, and others, and although Lincoln and Seward offered to protect them in resisting the process of the Courts, General Dix refuses to enter upon the perilous undertaking and gave his personal recognition to appear for trial. In the meantime Governor Seymour is organizing the State Militia, and will be prepared, at all hazards, "to see that the civil law is sustained." General John A. Green, one of the ablest and clearest headed men in the whole country issues this "general order," from his "headquarters" in Syracuse, the closing paragraph of which reads as follows: 6. The importance of the present crisis will, it is sincerely believed, impress itself upon the officers of the several regiments and companies within this district. It is hoped no State draft will be necessary in Onondaga and Oswego counties, but that their citizens will enjoy the distinction of having promptly filled up the National Guard to the maximum by volunteering within the limited time. The National Guard of this State is intended to be the bulwark and defense of law and order—of liberty and property; the guaranty of peace and safety to our citizens. The Constitution of the United States declares a well-regulated militia to be necessary to the security of a free State; and the Constitution of New York has provided that the militia shall at all times be armed and disciplined and in readiness for service. His Excellency, the Governor, has set forth in his proclamation the necessity for an immediate and full organization of our National Guards. In addition to the dangers of invasion from without, and of popular discontents at home, we have been warned by recent events of the still greater danger of arbitrary encroachments upon our liberties as citizens. The laws of New York have already been set at defiance. Men have been incarcerated without warrant of law; their property seized, and the freedom of the press has been unlawfully restrained by the armed hand; and the dearest and most sacred of those civil rights which our revolutionary fathers won for us through suffering and blood, have been wantonly violated. We must be prepared for all emergencies, while there is yet time. The power which our people may have suffered to be exercised in the hope of the restoration of the Union, must not be permitted to be usurped to the overthrow of our Constitution and laws, and of our freedom at home. Every citizen who values that freedom, and would maintain the Constitution, should be at all times prepared to defend them against all assaults. JOHN A. GREEN, JR. Brigadier General Com'd 24th Brigade. This reads like earnest, and we hope it will be a warning to Seward and Lincoln that they have pressed their arbitrary measures about as far as "free people" will bear. We presume they wanted to know how much pressure a people born to freedom would stand before they would show signs of disapprobation. If they will take this gentle hint all may yet be well, and the night sentinel on the rounds may cry "a clear and starlight morning," as was the old custom; if not, then the cry will be "dark and cloudy weather."—Columbus Crisis. [From the Cincinnati Commercial.] General Hunter's Campaign—His Imbecility and Vandalism. One thing is sure—Gen. Crook saved the army; as much so as Gen. Thomas saved the army during the memorable contest at Chancellorsville. The loss of the entire command will probably be 700 killed, wounded and missing, 150 wagons, 15,000 head horses and mules, six pieces of artillery and eleven caissons—the two latter items lost by sheer carelessness and gross neglect of duty on the part of somebody. General Hunter is not a Napoleon by any means, while Gen. Crook was the "King Bee" of the expedition. We lost Lynchburg by inexcusable delays, and could have taken it easily forty-eight hours before we got there; and we might have been there, had we not remained at Lexington two days. The Virginia Military Institute was burned, and its valuable library, philosophical and chemical apparatus, relics and geological specimens; nothing was saved. Washington College was sacked and its fine library destroyed, and graph letters of Washington's carried off. A. C. M. Governor Letcher's residence was destroyed by fire, she only having ten minutes to get out, and only saved what was contained in three or four trunks and boxes. I saw this myself. The Institute and Mrs. Letcher's residence were destroyed by order of General Hunter. The sacking of Washington College was done without orders, but winked at by the same official. The lady Principal of the College went to Gen. Hunter, informed him of the proceedings, and asked for protection, which was flatly refused. Gen. Crook protested against the destruction of private property, but without avail. It was as great an outrage as the burning of the library at Washington by the British in 1812. Were but half the truth known in regard to this expedition, it would damn some officers forever. Had it not been for Gen. Crook, our retreat from Lynchburg would have been a complete rout and terrible disaster. As it was, his firmness and the fact of Hunter's giving him virtually the direction of everything, and the unbounded confidence the entire army had in Crook, (for the men felt that he was "bossing" the affair,) saved and prevented a stampede and general demoralization. These are all facts which every officer and soldier was cognizant of. It was a terrible trip—worse on the men than Morgan's retreat from Cumberland Gap. Men were found on the road dead, with a meal-cake to their mouths and the flesh eaten off to the bone. Escaped prisoners who belong to Company P, 36th Regiment O. V. I., and who came to see Camp Pike, saw such cases. The broken down horses were all shot by the rear guard. We did inestimable injury to the rebels in the destruction of mills, factories, furnaces, government shops, railroads, bridges, culverts, depots, wood and crops.

Five Hundred Thousand More.

We publish to-day the President's Proclamation, calling for five hundred thousand more men to save an Abolition war. No one will be startled. The people have been driven to that condition of recklessness that ignores all emotion. We are all automatons, without volition, without self-agency, without apparent consciousness of present misfortune or threatened danger. The one man at Washington touches the springs and the automatons perform. They follow the file and drum; they march to the battlefield; they are swept down by shot and shell, they are tumbled into graves or crowded into hospitals, and then five hundred thousand more puppets are brought upon the scene, and the tragedy goes on. Mr. Lincoln's craving increases with going. The herd of bullocks bargained for in the present call exceeds in number all those heretofore marked for the shambles. Five hundred thousand additional victims of fanaticism, in the fourth year of the war, and with our valleys already studded with graves, our hospitals filled with the invalid, and our streets with limbless men—the thought demands that we should be hardened to calamity, or human nature would revolt. Five hundred thousand more workingmen to be taken from the loom, the anvil, the plow, the various implements that create a nation's strength! Five hundred thousand more to be drained from the channels of industry, where their presence is essential to supply the absolute wants of trade, and to give food to the millions. Five hundred thousand more, to be torn from their peaceful homes, from the arms of their wives and children, who will be left without protectors to beg, or starve, or search for daily bread in the shodes of vice. Five hundred thousand more, whose immolation will swell the list of orphans and widows, whose lamentations already appeal to Heaven and assail the earth with the voices of woe. Many a heart will shudder with foreboding this morning as the eye glances over the cold and pitiless language of that proclamation. Many a father and husband will look anxiously around at the inquiring faces of his loved ones clustering around the fragrant board. How long will he be permitted to commune with them in the brief hours of respite from his daily toil? For the Summer, the delights of home, for the Autumn the terrors of battle, for the Winter, perhaps, the unmarked grave. Meanwhile the sound of revelry at Washington mingles with the roar of cannon, the shrieks of the dying and the sobs of the bereaved. Why should the jester morn with the afflicted, when his parasites are laughing at his ribald jokes? Weep on mothers and wives and daughters of our land; march on and perish, fathers and brothers and sons; count your hours, you traffickers in blood; weave at the looms of your ambition, you aspiring demagogues, the balance of justice, in the hands of God and at last will find its level.—New York News. Circumstantial Evidence. I have heard some very extraordinary cases of murder tried. I remember one where I was counsel; for a long time the evidence did not appear to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the most perfect unconcern, thinking himself safe. At last a surgeon was called who stated that the deceased had been killed by a shot in the head, and he produced the matted hair and stuff cut from and taken out of the wound. A basin of warm water brought into court, and as the blood was gradually softened, a piece of printed paper appeared—the wadding of the gun—which proved to be half of a ball. The other half had been found in the man's pocket. The man was hung. A shrewd genius in Norfolk, Litchfield county, who appreciates the high price of things nowadays, says that a shoe dealer in that town bought a stock of children's shoes lately and commenced making their value upon the heel. Every morning he made a new mark, and as the goods went up the marks went up, until they covered the whole sole, and then went over upon the upper leather. Since then that dealer won't buy anything smaller than No. 10's, so that he can have sufficient margin for the advanced prices. The Abland Union says that a Republican by the name of Buckingham in that county, who had accumulated a thousand dollars in green-backs, not knowing what to do with them to insure their safety, went crazy, and has been sent to the Asylum. There are more Republicans than Mr. Buckingham who will want an Asylum to hold them before they get through with their green-backs.—Crisis. Sunarrow, even in peace, always slept fully armed, boots and all. "When I was lazy," he said, "and wanted to enjoy a comfortable sleep, I usually took off one spur." Aina Life Insurance Company of Hartford Connecticut is doing much to provide for the relief of the families of those who die, leaving them without adequate provision. Life is uncertain—death is sure to come and every prudent man will provide for those who are dependent upon him. By insuring with the Aina, every man by a small outlay—an outlay within the reach of the most humble—can provide an amount of money for his family, which will be theirs, in spite of misfortune and the many changes and chances of business and of life. Those who are in prosperous circumstances to-day, may meet with reverses and die poor. The Aina have in the last few days paid over to the wife of John Bart dec'd the sum of \$2,000 the amount for which he had insured his life with them. This makes the sum of \$9,000 paid in this manner so the families of well known citizens of Dayton in the last eighteen months. No other company has done so much for the people of Dayton and we think the company are entitled to the thanks of the people and the patronage of all who are insurable. The prosperity of the Aina, we are glad to state, is now greater than ever before. Its business this year will be more than double that of any preceding year—honestly and sincerely, we say to every man and woman, in your own life, and the Aina deserves your first consideration. Received of H. I. Huggs, special Agent of Aina Life Insurance Company, Hartford Connecticut, two thousand dollars, in full payment of Policy No. 929 on the life of my late husband, John R. Bart, the amount being paid before the said policy was due by the regulation of the Company. ERMELINE BART. Dayton Ohio July 12 1864. Im.

Medical COUGH & MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY. EVERYBODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. Read what those who have used it. Mr. Charles W. Land, son of Lemuel, and Mr. J. P. Haggard, Cincinnati, O., both were cured a very short time by the use of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything but could obtain no relief, but one Pile Remedy, Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy cured a violent attack of hemorrhoids which had been present for several years. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it. Ask for Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. Sold at all drug stores, 20 cent a box. Manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. Diarrhoea and FLUX. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. It is a composition of stimulents, absorbent, stimulant and carminative, which every physician acknowledges to be the only safe and reliable remedy for cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera. It is a permanent cure of cholera, and dysentery. The Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in some of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for diarrhoea and dysentery. Mr. Woods of Cincinnati, N.Y., said he was most happy to testify any one as to the value of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after long and painful attacks of cholera, dysentery, and diarrhoea. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is the only one that will cure cholera, dysentery, and diarrhoea. It is sold by all druggists and by mail.

A PETITION will be presented to Governor Haggard for the pardon of John Haggard, now a prisoner in the Ohio Penitentiary. CATHERINE HAGAN.