COLUMBUS, OHIO:

TUESDAY MORNING. - - - AUGUST 6-DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR, LLLEN G. THURMAN, of Frank'in. DANGEL S. URL, of Holmes. C. FULTON, of Crawford. JOHN MCELWEE, of Butler

FRANK H. HUBD, of Knox. THO WAS M. KEY, of Hamilton CONFUNCTION OF THE THEASURY, MEMBER BOARD PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT TO YOUR AND HOLD OFFICE.

The Ohio Statesman-Daily. Tri-Weekly, and Weekly-lins at his time the LARGEST AGGRE-GATE CIRCUEATION of any Paper in Columbus or Central Chio. This makes it the best Advertising Medium of any paper in this city.

. GREAT

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT WAVERLY. LACTOR OF BRIDE & CO.

JUDGEH. HEMPSTEAD.

OJ & MONTONI Y3218 An Old-Time Whig and until Recently a Zealous Republican, Presides. SEATILIEANKRAND COLLECTION BUSINESS

The Judge's Letter Accepting the Presidency of the Meeting.

SPEECH

Monday, August 5th, 1867, will long be remembered with pride by the Demediacy and Conservative men of Pike county. They met emphatically en masse at Waverly, to listen to Hon. ALLEN G. THURMAN, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who thirty-three years before, then a beardless youth, had in that county made his first political speech, and to other ed De crats who had been ansed to speak. The meeting was a coss. Early in the morning banners were flung to the breeze and flags floated from suadry flag-staffs in the town, g it to wear a gala-day appearance,

The Waverly Band enlivened the morning with their delightful music. As early as eight o'clock, delegations began to come into the town, and by nine o'clock one continuous stream seemed to pour la from all rters. It was a little after this time that the Ross county Delegation, led by the Chillicothe Band, arrived. To over-flowing the town was filled. At about one o'clock the meeting was called to order in the magnificent grove near by. The scene was electrical, and enthusiasm became intious and tumultuous, when Judge H. HEMPSTEAD (he having been born during the administration of WASHINGTON, and was a resident of Pike county at the time of its creation into a county, and who was a conspicuous member of the Whig party luring its existence, and thenceforward until recently was a zealous member of the Republican party), took the stand as the President of that vast meeting. Why he has abandoned the Republican party and why he now labors and prays for the suc-cess of the Democratic party, he very plainly and very forcibly set forth in the letter accepting the invitation of the pocratic Central Committee of Pike county to preside at this meeting, which we here insert, and commend it to the perusal of Republicans as well as Democrats:

JUDGE H. HEMPSTRAD'S LETTER. Democratic Central Committee of Pike County: Gentlemen:—Your kind invitation to be present and preside at the opening of the campaign at Waverly, Aug. 5th, has been received.

Permit me to express to you, and those you represent, my thanks for this mark of your confidence.

Owing to the impaired state of my health under ordinary circumstances I could not accede to your request. But I feel that at this important crisis in our affairs no one should refuse to labor in any direction that you can be accomplished.

You have assumed to judge for me in the premises, and I shall therefore accept your invitation.

your invitation.

I feel grateful to you for your very complimentary expressions, as to my past and present position politically, and I indulge in the hope that those with whom I have heretolore been associated politically will generally award to me the same degree of

Having been what might very properly be termed an ardent Republican, from the time of the organization of that party up to time of the organization of that party up to the time, that I conceived to be its de-parture from the principles upon which it was founded, in assuming my present posi-tion I feel truly mortified that numbers of my former political friends refuse to ac-knowledge the sincerity of my convictions as to what I deem necessary to perpetuate

as to what I deem necessary to perpetuate our free institutions.

Until I assumed my present position, I could not realize the tendency of many of my political associates to intolerance, and I have deemed it but justice to myself and my triends to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing briefly my reasons for opposing the men and measures of the Republican party.

publican party.

You are aware, geotlemen, that I was a resident of this locality at the time of the resident of this county, and by the kind-

resident of this locality at the time of the formation of this county, and by the kindness and partiality of the people have been permitted to act in an official capacity the greater portion of my life.

During all this time I tried to divest myself of partisan prejudices and adopt that lime of policy which I deemed best calculated to scenre happiness and prosperity for the people; and moreover endeavored to be a close observer of the practical workings of our Government, and whilst acting as a zealous partizan of the Whig

that it is as incapable of governing itself and the country as the rebels are of gov-

posed of by some means different from the

part of the officials of the Government and be converted to such a political faith, we, as their kindred, will be compelled to acknowledge the imbecility of our race and our inability to maintain self-government.

The frauds and peculations upon the Treasury are unprecedented in the history

Treasury are unprecedented in the history

But time will not permit me vertible truth that these things are increasing instead of diminishing, and the past demonstrates that there can be no reform effected except by a change of officials.

Thave referred briefly to these important acts as indicative of my reasons for my resent course.

But there are two other matters I deer of still more importance. One is the ten-dency to deny the right to a fair and im-partial trial for crimes by jury.

It is true that this threatened evil is yet in its infancy, but precedents by the high-est authority have been established and so long as these precedents remain the danger is imminent that upon one pretext and another they will be followed until milita-ry commissions will become powerful in-

he better.

It is apparent to me that it is the solemn duty of every good citizen to aid in erasing these precedents, and wresting the power of the Government from the hands of those

one who did not formerly repel the accusa-tion of being, or intending to be, what they now profess, with anger and a denuncia-no respect for anything but their own unnow profess, with anger and a denuncia-no respect for anything but their own un-tion that this assertion was an infamous falsehood. I have so denied it repeatedly, for power and plunder. From the day that falseheod. I have so denied it repeatedly, and at times, too, when my good nature forsonk me. The only difference between me and my former associates now is, I still repel the imputation and they do not.

There is no question so portentions of evil as this question of suffrage. The Government is founded upon it, and the denial of this right to the white people of the South and the conferring of it upon the blacks (if successful) must inevitably lead to the saddest results. In view of these grave questions, and ignoring all past possible to that disunion and civil war were grave questions, and ignoring all past po-litical prejudices, I am to-day a hearty co-laborer with the old Democratic party. I have no ambition to see that party triumph as a party. I have no desire to see any members of that party elevated to power for the reason that they are Democrated as soon as nease was achieved; and they as a party. I have no desire to see any members of that party elevated to power for the reason that they are Democrats. But I desire only the safety of my country and the peace, happiness and prosperity of add, every day, some new element of dis-the people, and I look to that organization cord to aggravate our unsettled and danas the only possible hope in this crisis of our affairs. However much I may still differ with it upon past issues, I am hearti-lp with it in its attempts to restore the

overnment to democratic and equitable

Thirty-three years ago, and in this county, I made my first political speech. I was then a beardless youth, not yet entitled to vote. What I then said has long since passed from my recollection; but the kindness with which I was received and listened to, I can never forget. Most of those who then heard me have passed away from earth, and I now stand in the presence of a new generation. But I feel that I am now, as I was then, surrounded by friends, and that the same kindness that was bestowed upon me by the fathers will be shown to me by their sons.

shown to me by their sons.

What a change these thirty-three years have produced. When I spoke to your fathers we were by far the freest people in the world—now, absolute despotism prevails over one-third of the Republic. Then the Constitution of our country was regarded as only less sacred than Holy Writ—now, outside of the Democratic party, there is none so poor as do it reverence. Then, the great principles of American liberty were universally cherished—now, they are openly scoffed at and trodden under foot. Then, a violation of the constitutional safe guards of public and individual face dom was a thing unknown—now, they have been violated so often that their very existence is scarcely acknowledged.

nce is scarcely acknowledged. Then we were the least indebted country on the globe—our national debt being less than six millions—now, we owe more than any other equal number of mankind, and our public debt exceeds \$3,000,000,000.

any other equal number of mankind, and our public debt exceeds \$3,000,000,000.

Then, we were the lightest taxed people in the world—now, no other nation groans under a burthen of taxation equal to ours. Then we had a currency of gold and silver or their equivalent—now, we have rags and only rags. Then, the balance of trade with other countries was nearly equal—now, it is against us to more than a hundred milions of dollars a year. Then, twenty-five millions per annum covered our expenses of Government and the interest on the public debt—now, we pay nearly \$600,000,000 every year, and are, nevertheless, running

ing taken at the mere will of a despot? The disorganize our system, and threatens it life of a subject can be thus taken in Turwith total annihilation, and I desire to perpetuate our original form of Government, and with this object solely in view severed my association with the Republican party.

Congress has undoubtedly assumed unwarranted powers, and has demonstrated warranted powers, and has demonstrated warranted powers, and has demonstrated that it is as incapable of government to the pleasure of a dictator? There is no such security in very many countries ——why is there here? Because your Continuous forbild it. stitutions forbid it.

What is it that secures you in the acqui sition, enjoyment and disposition of prop-

I cannot comprehend how we are to have a free and independent government, when the people of States are denied the right of self-government and are placed temporatily in charge of the military for the purpose.

Self-government and are placed temporatily in charge of the military for the purpose.

What is it that secures the minority from

rily in charge of the military for the purpose of transferring the government of those States permanently to the blacks.

The idea of maintaining a banking system that is perfectly useless to the Government and the people, and inures only to the benefit of the stockholders of those institutions, are public expense of twenty millions per ar; and at a time too when taxation is positively oppressive, is so incompatible with the principles of our Government, that I feel it to be the duty of every citizen to see that this canker upon the treasury is removed at once.

I have looked in vain for an answer tending to show the impracticability of supplying greenbacks to the full extent of the demand for currency, thereby absorbing the interest bearing bonds, which, if not disposed of by some means different from the posed of by some means different from the present policy, must inevitably bankrupt the country.

Intimately connected with this subject is the question of expenditures by the Government.

Military districts have been constructed in open violation of the organic law, and the rights of the people have been made dependent upon the will of military commanders who are naturally repulsive to the people of their districts. These commanders are sustained by princely salaries, invested with a large political contingent tund, and are indulging in all the excesses of Lords and Emperors, and thereby rendering themselves despots in the most hateful sense of the term.

It is true the people of the South are conquered, but if they can be educated do ours, and there have never been Consti lering themselves despots in the late of the sense of the term.

It is true the people of the South are conquered, but if they can be educated tamely to bear with such conduct on the part of the officials of the Government and part of the officials of the Government and to the scaffold and to death, by sentence of the officials of the Government and to the scaffold and to death, by sentence of the converted to such a political faith, we, will transfer the civil courts were open and peace everythead to such a political faith, we. functions.
It forbids the making of any law prohib

iting the free exercise of religion; and yet preachers have been silenced and even im-prisoned for teaching Christ's sermon on It guarantees freedom of speech and o the press; and yet banishment, or impris-onment, or both, have followed the exer-cise of this right; while press after press

has been silenced by the orders of Government or the instigated violence of mobs. Indeed, it is but truth to assert that there is scarcely a provision of the Constitution, that has not, within the last six years, been shamelessly and needlessly trampled under ry commissions will become powerful instruments of political retaliation.

There can be no excuse for the violation of the legal rights of citizens.

If our form of government is inadequate to furnish a remedy for every wrong, the sooner we acknowledge it; and adopt a form that will provide adequate remedies the better.

To produce that effect, it must have th constant affection and support of the masses; and just in the proportion that this af these precedents, and wresting the power tection and support are necessary to its of the Government from the hands of those who refuse to be circumscribed in their official action by the laws of the country.

The other question is that of Negro Sufficient and the proportion that this are the proportion that the proportion that the proportion that this are the proportion that the proportion tha

The other question is that of Negro Suttrage.

A political heresy, devoid of a single plausible argument for its defence. A measure foisted upon the party by fanatical leaders as a stepping stone to power.

I shall not detain you with any detail of my views upon this subject.

It is sufficient for me to say, that amongst all my former political associates who now essume to favor this measure, there is not e to favor this measure, there is not ho did not formerly repel the accusa-

> ed as soon as peace was achieved; and they are the men who, with diabolical ingenuity gerous condition, and to menace us with a fature of anarchy or despotism.

They overwhelmed with abuse and ridicule every man, who, before the war, sought to preserve the Union by peaceful means; they hunted down, as far as they Indulging in the hope that I may yet be spared beyond the three-score years and ten with which I have already been blessed, to witness the success of the great reforms needed to preserve the government under which I have lived as one of its most favored subjects, and with the assurance that I will always lend my remaining influence and energy to any party that has for its aim the objects above enumerated, and furthermore fudulging in an abiding faith that the God of our Fathers will bless us and the God of our Fathers will bless as and add us in these our efforts to secure our country's welfare, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

H. Hempstead.

Three tremendous cheers were given for Judge Thurman, when Judge Hempstead introduced him to the audience. When quiet was restored, Judge Thurman spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

Thirty-three years ago, and in this country, I made my first political speech. I was then a beardless youth, not yet entitled to yote. What I then said has long since passed from my recollection; but the kindness with which I was received and listened to I can never forget. Most of those who thermore indulging in an abiding faith that the God of our Fathers will bless us and Union and the Constitution—into a war for

use every art, resort to every device, pul every string, invent or repeat every false hood that can in any way serve to excite and maintain angry passions and prejudices among the people, to prevent their ever again becoming one people in feeling as well as in interest.

But not content with all this, they now demand that the white race, to whom this country owes all its greatness, all its free institutions and all of liberty and civil government that is left in it, shall become subordinate to the negro. I say subordinate, for is it not subordination when white men are disfranchised and black men set to rule over them; and is it not unde-niable that for every negro the Radicals propose to entranchise they demand the disfranchisement of more than two white

three times as many white soldiers. But this is a mere drop in the bucket compared to the proposition to make the proposition to to the proposition to make voters out of all the negroes of the South and non-voters out of a majority of the white men there. It

During all this time I tried to divest myself of partisan prejudices and adopt that life of policy which I deemed best calculated to secure happiness and prosperity for the people; and moreover endeavored to be a close observer of the practical workings of our Government, and whilst acting as a zealous partizan of the Whigh and government, administered upon Democratic principles, by a fragment of a Congress and live military dictators.

And now having arrived at the period in my life where personal aspirations are at a no find I deem it so disturption in me to insert, that all the smottlen I now have is to remain the posterity the Government of the constitution was regarded as the highest characteristic of a patriot—now, to even mention it with respect is to bring down upon your head the appellation of trailing portends? Have you considered what this consequences of the sound obey the Constitutions?

It was thus that the Abolitionists got control of the Whig party, destroyed its organization, and built upon Its ruins a figureat and triumphant sectional party. And government, administered upon Democratic principles, by a fragment of a Congress.

And now having arrived at the period in my life where personal aspirations are at an end I deem it so disturbed upon a principle so the principles, by a fragment of a Congress and live military dictators.

My friends, these was a time, less than thirty-three years ago, when to love and obey the Constitution was regarded as the highest characteristic of a patriot—now, to even mention it with respect is to bring down upon your head the appellation of trailers. Have you considered what this cross principles and the people shall rise in their strength of your strength of the experiment of the experiment of the experiment of the construction and the people shall rise in their strength of the process of the South will be consumed to the principles of th

advance in civilization, no increase in wealth, no security for life liberty or proprty; but everywhere burnings, plunderings, murders, insurrections, proscriptions and confiscations. Shall we, my friends, wring upon one-third of our country a similar teta.

Shall we make a Mexico of the land that rave birth to Washington and Jefferson, to shall we make the descendants of the men of '76, slaves of slaves—never to be freed from thraldom except through an ordeal of anarchy? Shall we blindly and stupidly, for the gratification of revenge or the pro-longation of the power of a party, entail such calamities upon our common country? I trust not, I believe not—for I have not vet lost my ancient confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the people. Just as firmly as I believe that the negro race is not capable of self-government—and in the light of science, history and experience, I certainly do believe that—just so firmly do I believe that the white race is thus capable; and if that the white race is thus capable; and if

circumstances that could be imagined, the experiment has been tried of social and political equality between our own Anglo-Saxon race and the negro.

The British Parliament not only emanipated the slaves of that island, but it conferred upon them an absolute equality of rights, political as well as civil, with the whites. The right to vote, to sit on juries, to hold office, were all granted, as well as the right to freedom, and to acquire, hold and dispose of property. Not only this but immense sums have been expended, but immense sums have been expended, partly by the Government and partly by philahthropists, to educate and christianize the blacks, and to procure for them farms sufficient for their decent support. And now what is the result? A plain and undeniable failure. The production of the island not one-third what it formerly was, society everywhere fearfully demoralized, a negro insurrection occurring within the last year and put down with a great destruction of life, and, at length, the British Partlement, compelled to supersede, for the liament compelled to supersede, for the present at least, and perhaps forever, the local government, and take the rule into its own hands. Such are the fruits of near-

fully corrupt." About the same time, the London Times meeting, held at Chatham, August 18, 1849 to the people of Canada:

freedom, any habits of industry or moral-ity. His independence is but little better might and resist the onward progress of an than that of an uncaptured brute. Having evil which threatens to entail upon future accepted few of the restraints of civilizaaccepted few of the restraints of civilization, he is amenable to few of its necessities; and the wants of his nature are so easily satisfied, that at the current rate of wages, he is called upon for nothing but fiful or desultory exertion. The blacks, therefore, instead of becoming intelligent husbandmen, have become vagrants and sufficient with the fallure of cultivation in the island will come the fallure of its resources for instructing or controlling its population. So structing or controlling its population. So emigrants, or of the poisonous effect upon imminent does this consummation appear, the moral and social habits of a communithat memorials have been signed by classes ty. You listen with active of colonial society hitherto standing aloof from politics, and not only the bench and the bar, but the bishops, clergy and ministers of all denominations in the Island, and this often by the hypocritical declamawithout exception, have recorded their conviction, that, in the absence of timely Under such influences many of you, in relief, the religious and educational insti-tutions of the island must be abandoned, into societies, and, without reflection, you and the masses of the population retrograde to barbarism." Mr. Bigelow, an editor of the Evening

Post, one of the most influential of the jour-nals of New York, and strongly antislavery, after having spent a winter in Jamaica, says of its condition from 1848 to

"This decline has been going on fro year to year, daily becoming more alarming, until at length the island has reached what would appear to be the last protound of distress and misery, when thousands of people do not know, when they rise in the morning, whence or in what manner they are to procure bread for the day."

The American Missionary, a religious periodical, and the organ of the American Missionary Association, in its number for July/ 1855, contained the following:

"From the number of churches and chapels in the island, Jamaica ought certainly to be called a christain land. The people may be called a church-going people. There are chapels and places of worship enough at least in this part of the island, to supply the people if every station into this country by the 'under ground of our mission were given up. And there is no lack of ministers and preachers. As far as I am acquainted, almost the entire adult population profess to have a hope of connected with churches. In view of such facts, some have been led to say, 'The Spiritual condition of the population is very satisfactory.' But there is another class of facts that is perfectly astounding. With this array of the external of salicing eternal life, and I think the large part are With this array of the externals of religion, one broad, deep wave of moral death rolls over the land. A man may be a drunkard, a liar, a Sabbath-breaker, a profane man, a Judge observed, that "he was not surprised o common as to create a public sentiment in his favor. He may go to the communion

I close the proofs of the state of things In Jamaica by the following very clear statement of a correspondent of the Boston Post, written last June; and I pray you to note the similarity of the practices of the English and American abolitionists, and to ask yourselves whether the same causes that produced the negro insurrection in Jamaica, may not, if allowed to exist, pro-

luce like insurrections here: "EDITOR BOSTON POST:-I notice in your issue a day or two since an article which censures Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica, for his vigorous measures in suppressing the late insurrection. It is not strange to me that the American press is greatly in error upon this subject, as all intelligence has reached this country through English Liberal papers. As I know you desire to arrive at the plain truth upon all subjects, allow me to give you what I believe to be a truthful entation of facts connected with the Jamaica insurrection, gathered from per-sonal observation on the Island at the close

"In no country of the world has more money been spent and greater efforts been made for the moral, intellectual and material improvement of the negro than in Jamaica. Soon after emancipation the right of elective franchise was given to the black man. He was allowed to hold any office of intermarrying with the white people, and I will say in addition to this, that there ments of professorships in these institutions which were and are filled by eminent men of the old country. The churches of England and Scotland were supported by Government in the most liberal manner, and I next call to the stand your late distinguished the superior position assigned to the stand your late distinguished the superior position assigned to the stand your late distinguished the superior position assigned to the stand your late distinguished the superior position assigned to the stand your late distinguished the superior position assigned to the stand your late distinguished to the stand your late and the superior position as a ernment in the most liberal manner, and the Missionary Societies of the Methodist Episcopal and Baptist denominations in Europe extended their work there until He said: Europe extended their work there until the 'meeting house' was as common, and the sound of the 'church-going bell' as frequent as in the most favored portions of our own New England. Thus all which an enlightened nation could do for the prosperity, the intellectual improvement and the morality of the black man had been done—enough, one would certainly suppose, to raise a community of whites to a most prosperous state. Combined with this were the advantages of a wooderfully productive soil and a salubrious climate. The North, rejecting them, as it has done in many States, and might do in many others, the four millions let loose in the South would eacounter a war of castes, a war of EXTERMIN ATION." Constitutions? has been the result of political and social know at this juncture is, what have been the result is it that secures your lives from he- equality among different and greatly distinctions?

imiliar races in the same country? Look t the South American Republic. look at Lexico, nay, look at Hayti, where even the dacks and mulattoes, though closely related, have been compelled to separate, the remer occupying one part and the latter nother part of the island, because they amnot live together in peace. In all these ountries what have we seen but alternations of anarchy and despotism for the last thirty years? No stable Government, no advance in civilization, no increase in his clothing was of the poorest kind, and it most cases was never removed from his person until it fell off; this neglect brought on loathsome disease which the fore of a master had formerly provides against; he removed his children from school, and his religion degenerated into the most revolting sensualism.

"The effect upon the master was that his revenues were cut off for want of laborers his rich valleys of sugar cane gave place to underbrush; his coffee and allspic groves ran up to timber; his smiling hill sides of bananas and oranges were over-grown by the invasive mango tree; his castle wasted in decay; his plantation, which had yielded him thousands of pounds per annum, was worth only a few hundred dollars; and the noble families of England which had courted alliances with the princely planters of Jamaica, now turned from him in disdain. Could

"The sequel will show. The negro enthis be so I cannot expect it to surrender its power or share it with those whom God, for his own wise purposes, has made inferior and incapable.

If there be any who think that the illustrations I have given are of little value, because the whites of Mexico and South America are chiefly of Spanish descent, and the inhabitants of Indian blood there outnumber all others, let him turn his eyes to the inhabitants of Indian blood there out-number all others, let him turn his eyes to Jamaica, where, under the most favorable circumstances that could be imagined, the experiment has been tried of social and po-litical equality between our own Anglo-Saxon race and the negro.

The Patien Patien Patien and college of the college of the secretly favored a move-that the Crown secretly favored a move-tent tried of the patient of the pat ment to throw the power into the hands of her black subjects."

her black subjects."

So much for negro equality in Jamaica.

Let us now turn to Canada. You have all heard of the underground railroad and how thousands of negroes were run off upon it to Canada, and there settled in the enjoyment of all the privileges of the whites-the right to vote included. Well how did the experiment work? Let the Canada officials and people answer. It would take

part of my observations, in once more call-ing the particular attention of the grand jury, as well as the public at large, to the remarkable and appalling circumstance ly thirty years' experience of white and that among a population of near 20,000 negro equality in the fairest and most fersouls, inhabiting this District, the greater thirty years' experience of white and negro equality in the fairest and most fertile island of the globe. And this state of things is not accidental or spasmodic. The decay and demoralization have gone on increasing from year to year, ever since the inauguration of negro equality. Years after the adoption of that policy, the American and Foreign Anti-Sleveny, Society in can and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in a far different line of conduct might reasts annual report of 1853, felt compelled to sonably be expected. I allude to the alarmadmit that "a nation of slaves cannot at ing increase of crime still perpetrated by once be converted into a nation of intelligent, industrious and moral freemen." And
that, "it is not too much even now, to say
of the people of Jamaica, their condition
is exceedingly degraded, their morals woeis exceedingly degraded, their morals woeis the colored settlers, and who, in spite of the
off-nases now likely to be brought before
you."

I next read from the address of a public tuation:
"The negro has not acquired, with his we should arouse from our lethargy; when tion of some self-styled philanthropist. Under such influences many of you, in supply funds for the support of schemes prejudicial to the best interests of our country. Against such proceedings, and especially against any and every attempt to settle any township in this District with negroes, we solemnly protest, and we call upon our countrymen in all parts of the

Province, to assist in our opposition. The apprehensions expressed in this address were more than realized. I find, in the debates of the Canadian Parliament of 1857, the following description of Canadian negroes, by a member, Col. Prince, who knew them well, and who had at first encouraged their immigration but had been forced by experience to change his

opinion. He said:
"The blacks: were a worthless, useless thriftless set of beings-they were too in-dolent, lazy and ignorant to work, too proud to be taught; and not only that, if the criminal calendars of the country were examined, it would be found that they were a majority of the criminals. They were so detestable that unless some method into this country by the 'under ground railroad' the people of the West would be obliged to drive them out by open vio

In November, 1859, the grand jury o Essex county made a presentment to the property, persons of capital would be driven from the country.

fornicator, an adulterer and such like—and at finding prejudice existing against them be known to be such—and go to chapel, (the negroes) among the respectable porand hold up his head there, and feel no dis-grace from these things, because they are shiftless and dishonest, and unworthy o the sympathy that some mistaken parties extended to them; they would not work table, and cherish a hope of heaven, and not have his hope disturbed. I might tell for persons guity of some if not all these things, ministering in holy things."

I have thought lit to produce these proofs, (not one out of a hundred that might be produced), notwithstanding their inconenient length, because some of them may be new to you and because experience is of far more value than mere opinion. That there may be exaggerated expressions in some of them is very possible, but that they are in the main correct would seem to be underlable, and they certainly show that the Canadian and Jamaica attempts at begro and white equality, like every such attempt elsewhere, have proved miserable

failures.

But if there be any here who prefer the opinions of eminent men, and who, as is very likely the case, attach more weight to the judgment of gentlemen of the Repub-lican party than they do to mine, I invite their attention, first, to what was said by Mr. Liucoln in one of his celebrated debates with Senator Douglas, in Illinois. and which I take from the copy of his speech revised by himself. He said:

"I will say then that I am not nor never have been, in favor of bringing about, in any teay, the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not nor never trust which was at the disposal of the peo-ple. A free school system was devised and black races which I believe will forever established, with a free college or institute, forbid the two races living together on where the higher classics, the sciences and mechanic arts were taught. Benevolent inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they persons in England made large endowsition of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of

Lastly, I produce our present able and new, at aug3-4t

learned Governor, General Cox. You all learned Governor, General Cox. You all admember that in 1865, certain Oberlin people wrote to the General asking for his opinion in respect to negro suffrage. He replied at great length and with great trankness, and it is but just to say that his letter bears internal evidence that he had given the subject great consideration. I read from it as follows:

"You, indeping from this distance say

"You, judging from this distance, say 'Deliver the four millions of freed people Deliver the four millions of freed people into the hands of their former oppressors, now embittered, by their defeat, and they will make their condition worse than before. I, starting from the same principles, and after four years of close and thoughtful observation of the races where they are, say I am unwillingly forced to the conviction that the effect of the war has not been simply to 'embitter' their relations, but to develop a rooted antogonism which makes their permanent fusion in one political community AN ABSOLUTE IMPOSSIBILITY. The sole difference between us then is in the degree of hostility we find existing between the races, and its probable permanence. You assume that the extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks leaving them intermized with the whites, will cure all the trouble. I bettete that it would rather be like the decisions in that outer darkness of which Milton speaks, where ness of which Milton speaks, where

And by decision more embrois the fray. "Yet, as l'affirm with you, that the rights to life and liberty are inallenable, and more than admit the danger of leaving a laboring class at the entire mercy of those who formerly owned them as slaves, you will say that I am bound to furnish some solution of the problem which shall not dehy the right or incur the peril. So I am and the only real solution which I can see is THE PEACEABLE SEPARATION OF THE EACES.

"Because there dould be no real unity of

people between the Southern whites and Son ern blacks, it seems manifest to me that there could be no political unity, but rather a strife

for the mastery, in which the one or the other would go to the wall.

"The struggle for the supremacy would be direct and immediate, and I see no hope whatever that the weaker race would not be reduced to hopeless subjection, or utter-ly destroyed. There is no reason to sup-pose that Missouri border-ruffianism could never be repeated on new fields, and the strife once inaugurated, the merciless war would continue as long as the obnoxious race had an existence. You have expressed your anticipations of such a result in state of the case, how is it that you do see that a direct struggle for power at the

"The Anglo-American and Africo-American races now stand face to face upon the Southern soil in irreconcilable hostility. The few colored men whom we have amongst us, may be regarded as the waits and strays of the great body which is a nation in num-bers, and in its isolation by mental and physical characteristics. It is as a unit that we must deal with them, and no paltering with the edges of the difficulty will avert the doom which all history teaches us will follow a wrong solution.

This last paragraph is eminently just.

Great as would be the evils of negro suffrage in Onio, much as it would tend to bring into our State an every way ande-sirable population, yet the question whether we shall let negroes yote here, is, of itself, insignificant compared with that greater question whether we shall surren-der the whole South to negro rule, to ruin and to anarchy, and thereby not only de-stroy that fair section of the Republic, but bring upon the North also untold calami-ties. Apart from these considerations, the reasons for refusing the vote to negroes in our State are abundant and convincing. bring into our State an every way undeour State are abundant and convincing, but when we regard the proposition, as we should regard it, as a part of a great scheme of national ruin, the objections be-

come perfectly overwhelming.

Look at the causes of the present depression of business in the North and especially in the northwest, and do you not find prominent among them, the impoverished and distracted condition of the South, once our best and most profitable market, and which under good and constitutional government would be so again. Shall this state of things be perpetuated, and we remain deprived of our best customers, that the inordinate ambition of party leaders, and the insatiate cupidity of public plunderers may be gratified?

Shall we continue to maintain freedmen's Belleffontaine and track H. Burg.

Hons, George H. Pendleton and Hon. L. R. Critch-field.

MARYSVILLE, Union county, Wadaerday, Aug. 22d.

Hons, George H. Pendleton and Hon. L. R. Critch-field.

GREENVILLE, Union county, Wadaerday, Aug. 22d.

Hons, George H. Pendleton and Hon. L. R. Critch-field.

GREENVILLE, Union county, Wadaerday, Aug. 22d.

Hons, Alon, D. Thursday, Aug. 22d.

administration of Andrew Jackson? Shall we continue to pay over 250,000,000 of dollars a year for the support of an army which never before in a time of peace cost us over \$16,000,000, in order to disfranchise white men and enfranchise negroes? Shall we perpetuate war taxes, long after war has ceased, and pay a heavy tribute upon all we eat, all we drink, all we wear, all we own and all we earn, to support a horde of office-holders and agents, whose chief employment is to violate the Constitution and promote the schemes of Radical politicians? Shall we continue to employ the continue to employ all the powers of government, and powers never delegated to it, nay, powers express-ly denied to it by the Constitution, and, in addition, take from the people all that an inexprable tax gatherer can safely lay his hands upon, not to foster, not to promote, not to build up the welfare and union of

our country, but to yet further impoyer-ish, yet further destroy, yet further distract and divide it? and divide it?

These are the questions we have to answer and upon the answer that shall be given to them depends the destiny of the Republic. If this state of things is to continue, if the South is to remain not only interesticated but the state of th impoverished but almost in a state of star-vation, if nearly the whole burthen of taxation is thus to be thrown upon the North because the South has nothing to contribute, if, instead of reducing the ex-penses of government we are to go on in-creasing them, if, instead of lessening ofaway, how, let me ask, are the taxes to be paid, how is the public debt to escape, repudiation? And if we continue to disre-

No, my friends, it is by no such malignant and destructive policy as this, that true peace and union are to be restored, and this country made, what it might and I appeal to you, then, to rally to the rescue before it is too late. Let not the fairest inheritance of liberty and prosperity that man ever enjoyed, be wrested from you. Let not despair enter your souls and make you believe that because much has een lost nothing can be saved. All is not lost. There is yet bene for the future if the people will shake off their lethargy and, rising in their might, resolve to be once more prosperous and free.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. EDITORS OF STATESMAN:—Please announce to my friends and the public that I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace, at the ensuing election.

jy23-did WM. L. HEYL.

New Advertisements TO BUSINESS MEN.

The Journal refuses to compare circulations with The Ohio Statesman, knowing, as its Proprietors do, that it would be badly beaten. Of this fact, advertisers having due notice, will govern themselves accordingly.

Master Commissioner's Sale. John J. Squire and Sophia C. Squire Court of against Common Ann A. Cutler, alias Ann A. Van Pleas of Pleas of Ann A. Cutter, atlas Ann A. Van Pleas of Loop et al.

In PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF alse in the above case to the directed, I will offer for sals at the door of the Court House in the city of Columbus, on Saturday, September 7th, A. D. 1867,

ohio, to-wite.

Lot No. Sive (5) in subdivision of out-lot number thirty-nune, in the city of Columbus.

Appraised at \$1,700.

JOHN D. BURNETT.

augs-ditawst Master Commissioner. WE HAVE SOLD OUR INTEREST in the firm of Reed, Jones & Co. to Addison Moure, and he rotices tham our firm this day. August lat. 1867. august in KELTON, BANCROFT & CO.

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, situate in the county of Franklin, State of

FOR SALE CHEAP FIFTY FEET THREE-INCH SHAFT.



MASSIMEETINGS FOR AUGUST.

> Additional Appointments for Ho A CORRECTED LIST.

DEM. STATE EX. COMMITTEE ROOMS.

Columbus, O., Aug. 5, 1867.

The Committee, having revised and carefully corrected the list of Democratic Mass Meetings heretofore announced for August, submit the following as the corrected list, and respectfully ask the Chairmen of Democratic County Central Committees and the editors of Democratic county papers tolook over the list and ascertain whether the time and the speakers they have announced for their meetings conform to this list, and if they do not to make them con form thereto:

MANSFIELD, Bichland county, Tuesday, August 6th, Hon, R. P. Renney, Cot. George W. McCook and Hon. George Bliss. WOOSTER, Wayne county, Wednesday, August 7th, Hon, R. P. Ranney, and Col. George W. Mcc Cook. PORTSMOUTH, Science county, Wednesday, Ang. 7th, Hoo. Atlan G. Thurman, and non. John H. Puttant. Pulnam.
ALLIANCE, Stark county, Thursday, August 2th,
Hon. R. P. Banney and Col. George W. McCgok,
JACKSON, Jackson county, Friday, August 2th,
Bon. Alice G. Thurman and Hom. John H. Putnam.
NEW MIDDLETOWN, Mahoning county, Friday,
August 2th, Hos. U. 3s. Vallahdigham. NEW PHILADELPHIA, Tuscarawas county, Sat-urday, August 19th, Hon. R. P. Ranney and Gol. George W. McCook. McARTHUR, Vinton county, Saturday, Augus 19th, Ron. Allen G. Thurman and Hon. John H OGAN, Hocking county, Monday, August 198 NEWARK, Licking county, Tuesday, August 18th Hon, P. P. Kanney and General George W. Mon ZANESVILLE, Muskingum county, Wednesday, August 14th, Hon. R. P. Ranney and General George W. Morgan; LANGASTER, Pairfield county, Wednesday, Aug. 14th, Hons. Allen G, Thurman, Hugh J. Jewest and William E. Finck. NEW LEXIMATON, Perry county, Thursday, Aug. 15th, Hons, Allen G. Thurman, Hugh J. Jewet and William E. Finck. CAMBRIDGE, Guerosoy county, Thorsday, Augus 18th, Hons. R. P., Ranney, John F., Pollett an William Lawrence, idMa, Atles county, Thursday, August 15th, Ho George H. Pendleton, Frank H. Hurd and Willia Mungen. PLAIN VILLE, Hamilton county, Thursday, August 15th, Hon, C. L. Vallandigham. RANDLAY, Harcock county, Friday, August 18th, Hons, George H. Pendleton, Frank H. Hurd and William Mungen. PREMONT, Sandusky county, Saturday, Angust 17th, Hons, George H. Pendleton, Frank H. Hurd and William Mungen. STEUBENVILLE, Jefferson county, Saturday August 17th, Homs. R. P. Ranney and H. J McCONNELSVII.LE, Morgan county, Wednesday Aug. 21st, Hoo. D. S. Uhl, Hon. R. Morris and E B. Eshelman. NAPOLEON, Henry county, Wednesday, Aug. 3lst Hou, George H. Pendleton and Hou. L. R. Celash field.

Shall we continue to maintain freedmen's bureaus and reconstruction officials at a greater annual cost than the entire yearly PIQUA, Mismi county, Friday, Aug. 231. House, Aleu G, Tharman and Frank H. Hurd. SIDNEY, Shelby county, Saturday Ang. 24th. "Hon'-Allen G. Thurman and Frank R. Hurd. CIRCLEVILLE, Pickaway county, Saturday (Evening), Aug. 24th, Hon. D. S. Uhl and E. B. Esbelman,

BUCYRUS, Crawford county, Saturday, Aug. 24th Hons, George H. Pendleton and L. R. Critch field. C. L. Vallandigham.
WAPAKONETTA, Auglaicacounty, Monday, Aug.
28th, Hoss. Aller G. Thurman and Frank H.
Hurd.
CELINA, Mercer county, Tuesday, Aug. 27th, Hons,
Allen G. Thurman and Frank H. Hurd. HAYSVILLE, Ashland county, Saturday, Aug 27th, Hon. D. S. Uhl., Hon. E. P. Ranney and A M. Ja kson.

MORROW, Warren county, Saturday, Aug. 31st Hous, Geo. H. Pendicton and Alien G. Tharman In a few days we shall publish a revise list of meetings for September. JOHN G. THOMPSON, Chairman, E. B. ESHELMAN, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sejourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a contribute, if, instead of reducing the expenses of government we are to go on increasing them, if, instead of lessening office holders we are to go on multiplying them; if, instead of husbanding our resources we are to go on squandering them; if, instead of realizing income from our public lands we are to go on giving them away, how, let me ask, are the taxes to be paid, how is the public debt to escape for mombination, as Nature herself is simple, yet amounts. combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsur-passed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from gard the Constitution, if we continue the overthrow of civil government and the existence of military rule, if we prolong the disruption of the Union, and solidity instead of dissipating sectional dislikes, how, let me ask, are civil liberty and the P. let me ask, are civil liberty and the Repub-\$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by W. L. ULARK & CU., Chemists, No. 2 West Fayette St., Syraouse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same

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cessor. Godener and Carran withership HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and Increase Research and deficate discorders in all their states; at little expense, little or no change in dist, no inconvenience and no exposure), it is pleasant invisate and odor; immediate a COLUMBUS PAPER MILL. Its action, and free from all injurious properties,