

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

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

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

Political Conventions.

A Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the 45th District will be held in MARIETTA, O., ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 21st.

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

Town Hall, McConnelsville, Saturday, Aug. 18th

Disregarding all former differences on political questions and issues, we invite Democrats and all men of conservative views to assemble at the usual place of holding elections in their respective townships on

Saturday, August 11th., AT THE HOUR OF 3 P. M.,

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

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

By order of the Democratic Central Committee, J. B. GOUDY, Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE.

It may, perhaps, be expected that we should say something with regard to the publication of the CONSERVATIVE. Our attention has been called, during the last year, to the fact that in many of the townships of this county there existed a strong feeling in favor of getting up a paper; therefore, by the solicitation of many Democrats, we have purchased the press formerly owned by D. B. Linn, Esq., which has now been idle nearly two years. We have undergone considerable expense in fitting up. We intend to publish a good, reliable family newspaper, devoted to politics, general and local news, with a view to the markets, home and abroad. We desire to put this paper in the hands of every Democrat and all others that are in favor of the union of all the States, as proposed by President Johnson. We want a united Union, and not a divided one. We want peace, and not contention. Notwithstanding the war is over, and slavery set at naught, much yet remains to be done in the threatening and dim future. Our appeal to the public is general, we want all conservative men to send their names to this office immediately, in order that you may get the next number. Address, CONSERVATIVE OFFICE, McConnelsville, O.

NEWS ITEMS.

- They talk of nominating a Major General in each of the five Congressional Districts in Philadelphia.
-Gen. Logan is to stamp Pennsylvania for the Indians.
-Gen. Speed has retired from his office, and leaves for Kentucky next Monday.
-The Senate on Tuesday passed the bill creating the new military office of General. It will go back to the House for concurrence.
-The Sheriff of Boone county, Missouri, is a defaulter to the tune of \$13,000.
-Preachers in Missouri continue to be hunted down and arrested for preaching and refusing to take the oath.
-There is a report in Washington that the whole Cabinet will resign, so that President Johnson will have an opportunity to reform the same.
-A Washington special to the Cincinnati Enquirer states that General Hoke will be appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, in place of A. C. Sands, Esq.
-The Republican caucus in Congress have decided that Congress shall adjourn on the 23d instant.
-The Prussian Parliament was to meet on the 15th inst., and the primary elections, half of which have taken place, are decidedly unfavorable to Bismarck's policy as far as national government is concerned.

-Hond Center Stephens was surrendered to the Court at Boston on Monday by his agents, and in default of the necessary amount of bail, he was committed to jail.
-The nomination of Colonel J. A. Harris as Collector of the First District of Ohio, was reconsidered by the Senate yesterday. Harris is therefore not Collector yet.
-A New York dispatch says extensive diseases are quite prevalent there from paper colic. There is arsenic in the collars, which acts on the neck during perspiration.
-The amount of spurious checks issued by the West River Bank, Holoken, is \$100,000. Wall Street operators were at the bottom of the concern.
-The Tennessee Legislature continues to be refractory. General Thomas applied to Washington for authority to compel their obedience to the laws of the State. Such instructions were denied, on the ground that the peace of Nashville belongs exclusively to the State authority.
-The Democratic organizations of Missouri and Tennessee have formed an alliance, it is said, for the fall election in that city. If so, they will carry nearly every office.
-Thad. Stevens has written a letter, in which he accepts the nomination for United States Senator in Pennsylvania, but says no man should canvass for it presently. This is a bit at Bayne, who is doing that thing.

-Governor Dennison is opposed to any special legislation or acts of Congress to interfere with the President's power of appointing and removing.
-Secretary Harlan will, it is said, resign on the 20th ult. Gen. Grant will act temporarily as Secretary of War until August resigns.
-Fears are felt in New York for the safety of the brigantine Demos of the Sea, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 19th of March last. She had 671 passengers, and a crew of 34 men, including officers. The vessel was valued at \$125,000, and is fully insured.
-The Emperor Napoleon has signified his intention of being present at the experiments of the submarine torpedo invented by Commodore Mury, and has fixed an early day for his visit to Villeneuve St. Georges for the purpose.

-The report of the Committee into the Chelmsford National Bank swindle at Washington, shows a remarkable conspiracy to defraud the Government, for the benefit of individuals, on the part of Hays, Byne and others. The bank has been rotten for many months, and looted up by Government funds, which went to Bayne & Co.
-Gov. Orr has written a letter in which he says there is much need of railroads being distributed by the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina.
-The sympathies of the Queen of England must be strangely divided in the European contest. The husband of her eldest daughter commands a division of the Prussian army, in which are relatives of her late husband's once prominent positions. The husband of her second daughter has a command in the Austrian army. Prince Teck, just married to the Princess Mary of Cambridge, has accepted a command in the Austrian army, and sets out for the seat of war, with his bride, before the honeymoon is half over.

-A letter-writer with the Prussian army says the march within Austrian territory has been distinguished by the same regard for private property that was so scrupulously observed in Saxony. The Austrian villagers at first looked on the intrusion of the army of their northern kinsmen with fear, but in curiosity, but soon they came to be speaking terms with the soldiers, and then were quickly seen supplying them with drinking water and doing their other good services.
-Here is a specimen of the way the public lands are given away: In one day Congress passed the following bill: Granting public lands in Nevada: granting lands to the Iron Mountain Railroad Company of Missouri; granting lands in Michigan to aid in the construction of a ship canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior; granting lands to construct a canal from Lake Superior to La Belle Lake; granting lands to all in building railroads in Minnesota. Pretty good for one day's work.

Philadelphia Convention-Circular from the Democratic State Executive Committee.
Rooms of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Ohio, Columbus, July, 15
To the Democracy of Ohio:
Your late State Convention unanimously adopted the following platform, which, we believe, has met your hearty approval:
1. Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio will adhere in the present and in the future, as in the past, with unflinching fidelity and firmness to the organization of the Democratic party, and to its ancient and well settled principles, as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of American Democracy, and as acknowledged and accepted by the party from the foundation of the Government, and especially of equal taxation, and of representation of all States subject to taxation.

2. Resolved, That the one great question of the day is the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to the exercise of their rights within the Federal Union, under the Constitution; and that we cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson, as President of the United States of the United States, in all necessary and proper means to carry out his policy as directed to that end; and especially in securing immediate representation in the Senate and House of Representatives to the eleven States from which it is now unconstitutionally and arbitrarily withheld, unless on the degrading condition of inferiority in the Union, and of negro political and civil equality enforced by the Federal Government.
3. Resolved, That for the purposes above set forth, we will cordially co-operate in public meetings, conventions and at the polls, with all men, without reference to past party positions, who, honestly, and by their acts and votes as well as by their professions, support the President in his policy of restoration as now declared.

On the 25th ultimo a call for a National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August next, was issued by the Executive Committee of the National Union Club, supporters of the restoration policy of the President, and the invitation to send delegates is addressed to all, irrespective of party organizations who support that policy, and who, of course, oppose the destructive and dissolvent schemes of the Radicals. Believing that such

a Convention would be productive of good to the country, and would in no wise affect the integrity of the Democratic party, the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress informed and approved it.
By a subsequent circular of the 10th inst., it is suggested, "that it is desirable that there be sent [to the Convention] from each State, four delegates at large and two from each Congressional District, who favor the principles set forth in the call, to be taken from the supporters of Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and a like number from their opposers." This plan, if carried out, as there seems to be no doubt it will be, gives to the Democracy four delegates at large from each State, and two delegates from each Congressional District. Under these circumstances-and the Democracy of the other States having already inaugurated measures to be represented in the Convention-your State Central Committee met at Columbus last week to consider the subject, and after a very full interchange of opinion among its members, and other prominent Democrats who attended its session, the following resolution was on the 12th instant, unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out the cooperation proposed by the platform adopted at the recent Democratic State Convention of Ohio, the State Democratic Executive Committee be authorized to appoint four Senatorial Delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention of August 14, members of the Democratic party, in accordance with the suggestions of Messrs. Randall, Campbell and Blair on behalf of the National Union Committee, and to issue an address to the Democracy of the several Congressional Districts, recommending the appointment, by their several county Central Committees or by District Conventions, two members of the Democratic party as delegates from such Districts, as also suggested by said National Union Committee.

In pursuance of the instruction contained in this resolution, the undersigned, your State Executive Committee, will in a few days, appoint four members of the Democratic party, delegates for the State at large, to said Convention, being in proportion of such delegates as above suggested, and do hereby recommend to the Democracy of the several Congressional Districts of the State to appoint, by the joint action of their several county Committees, or by District Conventions, two Democrats from each District as delegates to said Convention.
It may be proper, though it is perhaps unnecessary, for us to add in conclusion that had not your State Central and Executive Committee been fully satisfied that the proposed Convention has for its object a disbanding of the Democratic party, and a merging in it a new organization, they would not for a moment, have given it their sanction. No one more than they recognizes and cherishes the truth, that the Democratic party is indivisible. But being satisfied that the Convention will be composed of patriotic men, who, irrespective of party, are firmly resolved to spare no effort to maintain the Constitution and rescue the country from the grasp of the disunion Radicals, whose domination threatens utter ruin to the people and their free institutions, and believing that the Convention will be not only one of the most able and important that ever met in the Republic, but that it will be productive of great good, and that the Democracy of every other State will be represented in it, your committee are of the opinion that the Democracy of Ohio should also be represented.

J. G. THOMPSON, Chairman.
A. G. THURMAN,
E. P. BINGHAM,
L. WILSON, Secretary.
Democratic State Executive Committee.

THE OHIO WID.

THE FALL OF THE BEAST.
There is, if the declarations of Prussia are to be believed, one Confederation less in the world than there was a week or two back. The German Kingdom gradually changed into the German Confederation has suddenly changed into something else-as yet we do not know into what. He must be a prophet indeed who can undertake to foretell the final result of the present war; but we may safely venture on one negative prediction. Whatever happens, the most unlikely thing of all to happen is that the German Confederation should be restored exactly as it stood before the issuing of the Prussian manifesto. We may safely put the German Confederation among things of the past. It has gone; it has followed the Holy Roman Empire, out of which it sprang. Indeed, of the two the Empire is most likely to appear. The Germany of the future is not likely to call itself either Holy or Roman; but it is more likely to take the form of a Confederation; and if it does take the form of a Confederation, it must be a Confederation of a very different sort from that which has just been upset.

A FAMED BATTLE-FIELD.
A correspondent of the Daily News says:
Perhaps on all the surface of this slaughter-saturated globe there is not to be found a spot which has been so copiously manured with human blood as the little bit of territory to the south of the Lago di Garda, between the rivers Mincio and the Adige. The same names turn up again and again, as often as Europe is

consulted by war-the names of obscure little villages, rich, thriving, well-growing families villages as long as peace endures-start once again into a feverish and ill-omened notoriety, as soon as the blast of Bellona's trumpet has been heard. Let us pray for the days when nobody will any more know where Voltri, Rivarola, Valleggio, Goito, Monzambano or Cavriana are. It has been bad for Europe whenever they have been heard of north of the Alps, or south of the Po.

Italian failure means, therefore, only the intervention of France, of a power that is, with which Austria, already struggling against Northern Germany, would find it useless to contend. Of this intervention the Italians live in a constant dread. They know that the price will be heavy, know also that once paid it can never be changed again. The Frenchman and the Italian are to nearly allied for that steadiness of hatred, that solidity of resistance which, since the Hohenstauffens perished, has baffled Germany in the Peninsula. France, which can not colonize, can attract. The Strasbourger boast in thick German that the trick off is invincible, and the Nizzard children who now exult that Garibaldi is their compatriot, will grow up to believe Paris the center of civilization and the name of Frenchman the highest of earthly honors. Above all, the Italians fear the influence which France, if a second time their protector, would not fail to exercise, and which is to them scarcely less intolerable than the harsher but less destructive dominion of German soldiers.

They want to be a nation, not a province of France, to go their own way, live their own life, take their own place on earth, to be in fact, and not simply to have an acknowledged right to be. They will not summon France save in the very last resort, yet, unless they stand up frankly under this blow, refill the wasted ranks, repeat in some other form the attack which has been repulsed, press on to Venice as the North pressed on to Michendorf, through defeat, and disease, and bankruptcy-this is their alternative. Their own national life will merge in one which they admit to be great, and with which they have some nuances of sympathy, but which is not theirs, is, if even loftier than theirs, far less lofty than theirs might, in the braising air of a complete freedom, grow to become. To call in France is to give up at once a reality, and a dream, to cripple the national imagination as well as weaken the national strength, to surrender Liguria and the Trentino, and we believe that until the choice lies visibly between German and Gaul, Croatia and Zouave, the Italians will ever yield, will gather move on patiently, supplying a man for every man who falls, producing statesmen and Generals to their need, as they have always done as they did, for instance, from 1850 to 1860 and wearing out attack by a deadly persistence of defense. Their material resources are unimpaired, their ranks will be refilled in a week. They have lost no General and statesman, no position they had possessed, no hope they were justified in entertaining. The sacrifice is one of a plan and 15,000 men-a loss not a thousandth of that which fell on them when the blood-letters killed the man who in this hour would have been the equivalent of armies. The nation which survived Cavour will not despair because of Custoza.

THE DEVIATION OF THE AUSTRIAN TERRITORY.
The correspondent of the London Times, who is with the Prussian army, thus describes its entrance into Austria:
To-day, with the First Prussian Army he has crossed the frontier into Bohemian territory. The troops were early under arms and fell into their ranks a little after day-break, under a steady downfall of driving rain. They had to march many miles from their billets to the places where they were to form columns for the advance, but they stepped well over slippery grass and sloppy roads, and were all ranged in proper order close to the Austrian frontier, but still on Saxon ground, a little after seven. At six the Commander-in-chief left his last night's quarters at Hirschfeld, and by the Zittau road reached the frontier a little before eight.
The frontier is marked on the road by a toll-house, in front of which a long bar supplies the place of a gate. This bar balances near its end furthest from the toll-house on a pivot, and by means of a weight on the end of its shorter arm can be raised almost perpendicularly upward when the road is to be left open for a free passage.

On this bar are painted the alternate black and gold stripes which are the distinctive colors of Austria. The bar was raised to-day, but not quite in a vertical position; high enough to allow a man on horseback to ride under it, it still sloped

over the road. It was here that Prince Frederick Charles took up his position to watch his troops march over the border. He had hardly arrived there before he gave the necessary orders, and in a few moments the Ulans, who formed the advanced guard of the regiments that marched by this line, were over the frontier. Then followed the infantry. As the leading ranks of each battalion arrived at the first point on the road from which they caught sight of the Austrian colors that showed the frontier, they raised a cheer, which was quickly caught up by those in rear, and was repeated again and again till, when the men came up to the toll-house and saw their soldier Prince standing on the border line, it swelled into a roar of rapturous delight which only ceased to be replaced, by a martial song that was caught up by each battalion as it poured into Bohemia. Their chief himself stood by the roadside, calm and collected; but he gazed proudly on the passing sections, and well he might, for never did an army cross enemy's frontier better equipped, better ordered, or with a higher courage than that which marched out of Saxony to-day.

THE WEAKNESS OF PRUSSIA.
The real weakness of Prussia lies in the disproportion of the work it has to do to the resources it can command. On the east, the Prussians are in great strength, and Austria could not hope to give any decisive advantage over them without making an effort which, if not successful would be very costly and exhausting. But the further west we go the weaker the Prussians seem. They have so very much to do. They have to watch the Hanoverian arms, and it is evident that the troops which they can employ for the purpose are not very numerous. They have to protect their own Rhine provinces. They have to oppose the Federal army under Prince Alexander of Hesse, and the Bavarian army now stationed near Baireuth. The Federal army may not in itself be a very dangerous enemy, but it is led by a general said to be one of the best in Germany, and its strength is likely to increase as events compel those who would willingly be neutral to send in their contingents.

The Prussians must employ a large force to watch this Federal army, and there are probably already at least a hundred thousand men actually under arms in the Federal and Bavarian armies. This is a very serious opposition to Prussia, and if her enemies do but know how to make the best use of their opportunity, they might impose on her a burden that she would be scarcely able to bear. If this remained as they are now, time would probably tell in favor of the Prussians. At present they can not call into play the resources of the territories on which they have seized. The Hanoverian army and the Saxon army places the fighting men of two important provinces on the side of Austria; nor can the petty contingents which some of their principalities have sent to the aid of Prussia do any thing to redress the balance. But if Prussia is permitted to occupy the whole, or almost the whole, of Northern Germany for a few months longer, to introduce everywhere her system of civil and military organization, to levy and drill recruits, to raise taxes, and to call for supplies of all kinds, through States that have an aggregate population of more than twenty-four millions, she will be able to make Germany do more for her than it can do for Austria.

The critical question of the war is whether Prussia will be able thus to consolidate herself, or whether she will not be exhausted by the series of conflicts which her enemies can force on her in the west and center of her position, while Benedek holds in check the main body of her troops on the East: It is said that she did not think Southern Germany would be as earnest and united in opposing her as it has proved to be. Baden might have been expected to be rendered inactive by the private prepossession of its ruler. But in Baden, as throughout South Germany, it is not the ruler so much as the subjects that are the enemies of Prussia. They regard Prussia with a mixture of fear, dislike and indignation, which goes deep into the popular heart; while in the North Prussia nowhere excites enthusiasm and is only supported because a conviction is widely spread that she is the necessary pioneer of some form of National unity. The impulse, therefore, to humble her; is stronger than the impulse to uphold her, at the outset this undoubtedly threatens with a serious danger. Every thing, however, tends to show that the political gain which Prussia has already achieved is substantial and indisputable.

THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT IN THE WAR.
The London correspondent of the New York Times says:

Before this war began I spoke of its religious character. Very little of it appears on the surface, but it is, notwithstanding, a strong element in the contest. Austria, and the German States with Austria, are four-fifths Catholic. Even the King and Queen of Saxony are Catholic, though the Saxons are mostly Protestants. Prussia, and the States she has violently annexed, and, on the other hand, three-fourths Protestant. The Government of Victor Emmanuel though nominally Catholic, by annexing the States of the Church, abolishing religious orders, and confiscating church property, has acquired Pius's antipathies, and by the same means the enmity of the Catholics. But the liberality of the Governments of Austria and Bavaria toward their Protestant subjects has been so marked as to call out spontaneous expressions of satisfaction and fidelity. Austria, therefore, has the sympathies of Catholic Europe, and so long as she adheres to a moderate policy it is very doubtful if any Catholic country can be induced to join in the war against her. France, it may be said, created Italian unity-but he who studies France to-day must strongly doubt whether she would fight another battle of Solferino-he may even doubt whether, under similar circumstances, she would repeat her campaign of 1859. The Austrian army has never been satisfied with that campaign or its results. They were barely defeated, they had a reserve of 100,000 men one day's march in their rear, and they had the Quadrilateral to fall back upon, which even Napoleon might hesitate to attack. But there were two Emperors, horrified at the earnings of their first field of battle, and one of them was young, and without consulting Ministers or Generals, he made a hasty and, as the Austrian Generals hold, an unnecessary peace. But this Emperor of Austria is a frank, loyal and liberal man, and it is by no means impossible that he may wish at this moment to do more for Italy than he did at Villa Franca-to abandon more than he lost at Solferino. It is not impossible that Austria may yield something on her southern border, while she gains strength and security in the north. She might raze the Quadrilateral, and freely give independence to Venetia, if by that means she could dictate the terms of peace at Berlin, and placed herself at the head of a new German confederation. This solution, it must be admitted, would satisfy England, France, Denmark, Italy, and perhaps Russia. I do not say that this is possible but I do not consider it impossible.

The subjoined dispatch were forwarded by Marshal Benedek to the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria during the action at Solferino:
Eight in the morning-The action is commencing; pray to God!
Noon-The battalions are wavering; pray to God!
Four in the afternoon-The Prussians are beaten; return thanks to God!
What of the subsequent battle of Ladowa, where the Prussians were so overwhelmingly victorious? We suppose Benedek's dispatch read something in this wise:
We are badly beaten. God is with the Prussians. Take care of yourself.-Clan King.

A French engineer, named Desoe, is exhibiting in London a bathing apparatus, which is also a life preserver. It is of simple construction, resembling a child's cradle, the upper part having a cylindrical coil-float, canvased over, nearly surrounding the machine, which keeps the bather afloat with the greatest ease and safety. The body consists of a net, with light iron tubular pipes for supports; and the bottom or bed of a piece of twisted tick, at the foot of which there is a screw copper rudder, which turns upon a swivel, with a pair of cork soles the shape of the foot. Against this the bather places his feet, and is thus enabled to guide or steer himself any direction, while by the use of a handle attached to the left side of the apparatus below the cylinder, he is enabled to propel himself or recede. This invention can be used in open sea, as well as on a river or lake.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.-A very curious report comes to us from France which, if true, pretermits the silk-worm to its original undisturbed life, and relieves silk from the mulberry tree without the intervention of cocoon. A. M. Brunet affirms that he has succeeded in reducing the finest textile substances which are found in the bark of the mulberry to the essence, durability and general appearance of silk by chemical and mechanical processes, and attracts his faith in the discovery by buying up large quantities of the bark for producing this description of silk. If the discovery is real, plantations of guelder-wood will become numerous in all those broad degrees where it can grow; and as in this country that belt is both long and wide, we shall have profit from the invention. More strange things have happened in the world's history.

A negro has formally petitioned the Probate Court of Tallapoosa County, Ala., to be allowed to sell himself into slavery. He says he is twenty-two years old, a good field hand, and he believes, worth a thousand dollars. He says there are too many responsibilities surrounding him, and that he is dissatisfied with his present condition. The Probate Court having no jurisdiction in his premises, has forwarded his petition to Thad. Stevens.