POLITICAL.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Speech of Hon. E. M. Stanton.

STEUBENVILLE (Ohio), Sept. 25.—The Republican ratification meeting held in this city at Steubenville to-day, from all accounts, surpasses in interest the great speech delivered during the present campaign, by that sterling patriot, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

The weather being very inappropitious, the meeting was held in Kilgore Park, Mt. Market street. The spacious room was crowded to excess and the men of Jefferson and Belmont, "Jim Lane were flying," the band of music was in attendance, and a number of ladies added to the scene with their presence.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Dunlap, and the Hon. Robt. Sherrard was selected as Chairman, and a large number of Vice Presidents were appointed.

Mr. Stanton was introduced by the Chairman, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheers, which continued some minutes, and there was evident, from his manner of speaking and also from his appearance, that he was laboring under indisposition. His advent has caused a sort of general hobbling, and he seems to bear him on the part of his friends of soldiers in this vicinity was intense.

MR. STANTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Stanton spoke as follows:

Friends and Fellow Citizens—The time is rapidly approaching when you will be called upon to choose whom you will trust with the chief executive power of this nation for the next four years, and who shall exercise the law making power as your representatives in Congress during the last congressional term. You never made a choice so important to yourselves, to your posterity and to the mankind, as to-day. Not the issues of peace or war, of domestic tranquillity, or civil discord, of freedom or slavery, in short, all the blessings that can follow good government, or any blunder that a bad government can inflict upon the human race.

In the last Presidential Election everything was in the midst of a bloody war, and had for three years been struggling for existence against treason and rebellion. The South and public credit seemed so varied that some patriots began to feel doubtful as to the result, others were hopeful. On the other hand, the rebels, strong in military power, and encouraged by Northern sympathy and Western States, were bold, defiant, and boasted that it needed only the fall of Richmond and their friends in the Northern States should carry the Presidential election. Those friends were to restore the war at every stage and throw every obstacle in the way of its success, they were quiet, bold, and confident that their triumph was at hand.

But these hopes and expectations were doomed to a tremendous overthrow. The result of the Presidential election of Abraham Lincoln, and on the battle-field by our armies under command of General Grant. [Applause.] Overwhelmed by their disasters, political and military, the rebels gave up in despair, and dispersed from the field, "Lost Cause," and humbly sued for life, liberty and property, professedly to be dealt out to them by the generous treatment they received. On the causes that led to the Rebellion and the justification of the nation in prosecuting the war it is needless here to dwell. They are fresh in the public recollection.

The graves of four hundred thousand patriot soldiers dials in battle by the rebels are still green. The tears of orphans and widows and aged parents still flow, and the maimed and wounded soldiers around us are living mementoes of the cruelty of the rebels in their treasonable war against the United States government.

You will bear in mind, however, that the rebellion was occasioned by a thirty-years conspiracy of those whom Mr. Johnson aptly termed the slaveocracy "Oligarchy" of the Southern States, an "Oligarchy" based upon land monopoly and slave labor. The slaveholding aristocratic influence of the South, hereditary and political power, and, by extending their system into the new Territories, to acquire a monopoly of the fertile lands and rich minerals of the Western Territories, and thus completely control the government.

Experience has shown that the systems of free labor and slave labor are hostile and cannot exist together, of that the foolish "Survey" is an impassable barrier to free emigration, and given to the slaveholders not only the annual profit of the products and minerals, but the command of the channels of commerce, and thus control the nations of the East, and makes this "Oligarchy" the richest and most powerful oligarchy in the world of the globe. This ambitious aim was thoroughly entered in the Northern States.

Mindful of the fortunes of war, and fearful of delay, Mr. Lincoln's Administration acted by the slaveholders as a fitting occasion for the outbreak of their Rebellion. On the day after the Presidential election the flag of the United States was hauled down and the "Palmetto" flag run up in Charleston. Conventions for secession were called in eight other slave-holding States, and very soon ten States organized the so-called Confederate Government—hostile to the government of the United States—at Montgomery, Alabama, and transported the Capital to the Potomac.

Immediately afterwards, the forts, arsenals, magazines, arms, ammunition, and hundreds of ships of war and the public moneys were seized and converted to Appomattox Court House, and finally compelled him and his army to surrender as prisoners of war, the principal traitors in the Rebellion to an end. [Applause.] His capture and imprisonment by the civil authorities were equally manifested throughout the country, and the injustice in which he operated. If there is a man who would hide from the by the musket his father carried at Donelson, at Vicksburg, at Chattanooga, upon Lookout Mountain, through the Wilderness, before Richmond, at Five Forks and at Appomattox Court House, to hide him vote against General Grant. If there is any man among you who would like to tear the page of history the story of these great achievements of Vicksburg, at Chattanooga, at Lookout and Appomattox Court House, let such a man tear out the page, and throw it across them. "I have no share in these triumphs. I have done my best to blot them from history. I voted against General Grant." [Applause.]

Is there any man among you who would count out the Army of the Potomac, of the Army of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, of the Tennessee, of the Gulf, to be greeted with cheers at the sound of the drum, and forced to surrender as prisoners of war to Lee, Johnston and Beauregard? If there is, let such a man vote against General Grant. Is there any man among you who would compel Farragut and Worden to pull down the Star Spangled Banner, never again to brave the battle or the breeze, and, sneaking from the quarter-deck, give up the ships to Maury and Buchanan and Farrand and Barney? If there is such a man vote against Grant. Let him vote early and often; for, if Grant be elected, the banner of the Union will float over free land and peaceful homes, and never more shall it be hauled on the land or on the deep.

If there is any man among you that would reverse the order of history, that would bring upon the Government such a shame and reproach unknown to other nations of the earth, that would have the commander of the armies of the United States stand, liver up his sword and humbly bow before the rebel commanders, let that man vote against General Grant; but let him never again call himself an American citizen. If there is any man whose eye-balls would not burn like fire to behold Lee upon the portico of the Capitol, and Preston and Forrest by his side, and the Confederate army around him, let such a man vote against Grant. If there is any man who would not leap from his bed in the middle of the night to hear the New York Convention chorus (hoarse laughter), let such a man vote against Grant, and go to Philadelphia to join the Copperhead "Cheers."

Why, then, should any lover of his country vote against Grant, Colfax and the Republican nominees of Congress?

A Convention has been held in New York that has been composed of a thirty-years conspiracy of those whom Mr. Johnson aptly termed the slaveocracy "Oligarchy" of the Southern States, an "Oligarchy" based upon land monopoly and slave labor. The slaveholding aristocratic influence of the South, hereditary and political power, and, by extending their system into the new Territories, to acquire a monopoly of the fertile lands and rich minerals of the Western Territories, and thus completely control the government.

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Why then, again I ask, should he not receive the support? What reason has any man to give for withholding it? If there be among you any man who would like to buy the land at the lowest price, let him rather carried at Donelson or Vicksburg, or the James, through the Wilderness, or at Appomattox Court House, and finally compelled him and his army to surrender as prisoners of war, the principal traitors in the Rebellion to an end. [Applause.] His capture and imprisonment by the civil authorities were equally manifested throughout the country, and the injustice in which he operated. If there is a man who would hide from the by the musket his father carried at Donelson, at Vicksburg, at Chattanooga, upon Lookout Mountain, through the Wilderness, before Richmond, at Five Forks and at Appomattox Court House, let such a man vote against General Grant. If there is any man among you who would tear the page of history the story of these great achievements of Vicksburg, at Chattanooga, at Lookout and Appomattox Court House, let such a man tear out the page, and throw it across them. "I have no share in these triumphs. I have done my best to blot them from history. I voted against General Grant." [Applause.]

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