amended, and of the act to establish the independent treasury of the State of Ohio, of of the public money belonging to the several counties or townships, shall be paid by the treasurer of the proper county, under the supervision of the county commissioners and county auditor of such county, by the warrant of the said auditor, drawn on the treasury, and certified by said commissioners as to the object for which it was drawn. And any failure, or neglect, or refusal on the part of any county treasurer, to provide specie for the payments of specie out of his treasury without unnecessary inconvenience or trouble or individual loss or expense to the tax payers in the manner prescribed in and by the fourteenth (14) section of the act entitled "an act to establish the independent treasury in the State of Ohio," passed April 12th, 1858, shall be deemed and held in law to be a misdemeanor, and on his trial and conviction thereof, by indictment before any court having competent jurisdiction, he shall be sentenced for each such offense to pay a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than five-hundred dollars. And each county treasurer shall make a settlement with the county commissioners and county auditor of his county semi-annually, as provided by law;—and he shall be allowed for his services, two and one-half per centum on all moneys by him received, and two and one-half per cent on all moneys by him paid out during the preceding half year, where each sum so received or paid out shall not exceed fifty dollars; and on all sums, so received or so paid out, exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one-hundred dollars each, one and one-half per centum; and on all sums so received or paid out, exceeding one-hundred dollars and not exceeding two-hundred dollars each, one per centum; and on all sums so received or paid out, exceeding two-hundred dollars and not exceeding five-hundred dollars each, one half of one per'centum; and on all sums, so received or paid out, exceeding five-hundred dollars each, one quarter of one per centum for receiving into, and one quarter of one per centum for paying out of the treasury as aforesaid, hereby expressly excepting that which may be collected on the tax duplicate, and that collected for taxes on delinquent or forfeited lands, by sale of such land or otherwise and excepting also that on which some other rate of compensation is fixed by law. And said treasurer shall be credited with the sum by him paid for printing such advertisements as he is required to publish in some newspaper, and with the sum paid by him for blank books and stationery necessarily used in his office; provided that no percentage shall be allowed to the treasurer on any money by him received from his predecessor in office, or from the legal representatives of such predecessor.

SEC. 4. That section (27) of the aforesaid act be so amended as to read as follows:—Sec. 27. The county commissioners of each county in this state, are hereby required to provide, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, all such rooms or offices, and construct such fire and burglar proof vault, or provide such fire and burglar proof safe, and other means of security in the office of the county treasurer in the public buildings of each county, as may be needed by the county treasurer for the perfect protection and safe keeping of the money therein.—And if any county commissioner or county commissioners of any county in this State shall fail, or neglect, or refuse to provide and furnish the county the county treasurer of their county, such fire proof and burglar proof safe or vault, for the safe keeping of the public money therein, as the said treasurer shall require or demand in writing, any such commissioner, or commissioners, so failing, neglecting, or refusing to provide the same, shall be held in law as guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on trial and conviction thereof, before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be severally fined, for the use of the county, by the court before which such trial and conviction is had, in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than one-hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution, at the discretion of said court, for each such offense; and the said county commissioner or commissioners, so failing, or neglecting, or refusing to furnish the same, shall moreover be held liable on his or their official bond, and also in his or their private capacity, to pay for the use of the county, for all amounts of money or property that may be stolen, robbed, or unlawfully taken from such county treasury during the time between the periods when such requisition or demand shall have been made by any such treasurer, and the time when such vault, safe, and other means of security, may be furnished to such treasurer by such commissioner or commissioners.

SEC. 5. That the original sections six (6), fifteen (25), and twenty-seven (27), of the act hereby amended, and section thirty-one (31) of the act entitled an act prescribing the duties of county treasurers, passed March 12th, 1831, and took effect June 1st, 1831, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, that the repeal of the said sections of said acts shall not affect any rights acquired under them or either of them, or affect any liability, civil or criminal, growing out of or arising out of, or arising under, said sections of said acts, or either of them, or the prosecution of them to final judgment, agreeably to the law heretofore existing.

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

April, 5, 1859.

"I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing laws with authenticated copies received by me from the Secretary of State, and that they are correct.

C. C. FIELD,
Auditor of Geauga County.

Another Letter from Judge Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The letter from Judge Douglas to Colonel Briton covers two points—Naturalization and the African Slave Trade—substantially as follows:

There can be no difference in the degree of protection accorded by Government to native and naturalized citizens. Our constitution recognizes no difference in this respect. If one can expatriate himself from a foreign government and swear allegiance to this and still owe anything to the foreign power, he is in the singular and incredible predicament of owing allegiance to two countries without being entitled to the protection due to all our citizens.

In the Convention the Constitution was a creature of compromise and the African Slave Trade was the subject. South Carolina and Georgia wished to continue it. Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York wished it terminated. New England was passive in the matter, South Carolina and Georgia finally carried their point of continuance till the year 1808, with the understanding that it should then end. It therefore became the vital compromise, of the instrument, and must be held as sacred as the instrument itself. In this view Judge Douglas declares himself to be irrevocably opposed to the re-opening of the African Slave Trade.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The inquest on the bodies of the killed, by the recent railroad disaster has been concluded—the Jury returning a verdict to the effect that as the Schaghticoke Bridge was known to be unsafe the Superintedent and Directors should be held responsible.

The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor.

CHARDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1859.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM DENNISON, Jun'r.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
ROBERT C. KIRK.
For Supreme Judge,
WILLIAM Y. GHOLSON.
For State Auditor,
ROBERT W. TAYLER.
For State Treasurer,
ALFRED P. STONE.
For Secretary of State,
ADDISON P. RUSSELL.
For Public Works,
JOHN B. GREGORY.
For School Commissioner,
ANSON SMYTH.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Geauga County are hereby notified that a Delegate Convention will meet in Burton, on Saturday, September 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate Republican Candidates for the following County Offices, to wit: Representative to the General Assembly, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Recorder, Coroner, Commissioner, Surveyor, and Director of County Infirmary; and to transact such other business as may come before said Convention. The Republican voters are, therefore, requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective townships, on Friday, September 2d, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates. The Delegates will be apportioned among the several townships, upon the basis of the apportionment of jurors for the year 1859, as follows:

Chester, 6; Russell, 6; Bainbridge, 6; Auburn, 6; Newbury, 6; Munson, 7; Chardon, 11; Hambden, 6; Claridon, 7; Burton, 8; Troy, 7; Parkman, 8; Middlefield, 6; Huntsburg, 6; Montville, 5; Thompson, 7.

The voters at each of the primary meetings, will elect one Delegate to the Senatorial Convention, to be holden in Madison, on the 8th day of September next, and the County Convention will elect three Delegates at large, Geauga County being entitled to nineteen delegates in that Convention.

J. S. WRIGHT,
ERASTUS SPENCER,
MARSH SMITH,
J. S. MURRAY,
DAVID ROBINSON,
Republican Central Committee.

To the Voters of Ohio.

It is arranged that the two candidates for Governor of this State, Hon. Wm. Dennison and Hon. R. P. Ranney, will discuss the political topics of the day before the people of this State, at the following times and places, viz:

At Tiffin, on Tuesday, September 6th.
" Dayton, on Thursday, September 8th.
" Cleveland, on Saturday, September 10th
" Canton, on Tuesday, September 13th.
" Zanesville, on Thursday, Sept. 17th.
" Columbus, on Tuesday, Sept. 20th.

The Central Committees of the Republican and Democratic parties at these several points, will take steps to make this announcement known among the people as extensively as possible, and to select the place and time for holding the meetings.

GEO. M. PARSONS.
Ch. Rep. Cen. Com.
GEO. W. MANPENNY,
Ch. Dem. Cen. Com.

August, 4, 1859.

Republican Rally!

Gov. CHASE, Hon. E. WADE, and Hon. F. T. BACKUS will address the people at CHARDON, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1st, 1859.

Let the Republicans of Geauga County turn out *en masse*, to hear Gov. Chase, and the other able speakers who are to be present on that day. The ladies are particularly invited.

An Accommodating Administration.

Gen. Cass has written, within the past three months, three different letters, (and we know not how many more,) in which the Administration, of whose variableness he is a fitting representative, is made to assume three dissimilar positions, in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens. Some of our contemporaries have arranged the most important passages in these three letters, side by side, in separate columns, that their readers may be the better enabled to judge of their respective merits; and, really, it should seem that, among all these different "views of the Administration," enough good might be found to harmonize the various elements of the Democratic party. In his letter to Le Clerc, dated June 11th, Gen. Cass says:

"I have to state that it is understood that the French Government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. Your naturalization in the country will *not* exempt you from that claim, should you go thither."

There is a shade of difference between the doctrine of the above extract, and that advanced in Gen. Cass' letter to Hofer, of the same date, which may possibly be accounted for by the fact that the latter was written a few hours later in the day. The General's feelings might have undergone a "great change," (they are subject to changes,) or it is possible that he had some premonition of the storm of indignation with which his original doctrine, (which is believed to be the real doctrine of the Administration,) would be received by all parties. At all events, he thus "tacks around," preparatory to a final renunciation of his first position:

"The position of the United States, as communicated to our minister at Berlin for the information of the Prussian Government, is, that native-born Prussians naturalized in the United States and returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties, *except* such as were existing at the period of their emigration."

On the 8th of July, Gen. Cass had experienced another and greater change. His vision had become more clear, and he saw the naturalized citizen in a new light. He had a lucid political interval on that day, and thought that our naturalized foreigners had been born again. He could no longer doubt it, they had given him such strong evidence, since his first letter was written, that they were "alive and kicking." So he wrote to the American Minister at Berlin, in the following reckless style:

"The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized, his allegiance to his native country is severed forever. He experiences a new political birth. A broad and impassable line separates him from his native country. He is no more responsible for anything he may say or do, or omit to say or do, after assuming his new character, than if he had been born in the United States."

That Gen. Cass may not quite lose all his faculties until the expiration of the term of the present very accommodating Administration, is the sincere wish of all that desire the defeat of the Democratic party.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY IN CLEVELAND.

Probable Murder of Elisha T. Sterling.

On Sunday morning last, Mr. Elisha T. Sterling, an old and respected business citizen of Cleveland, was found lying on the pavement in front of a brick block on Bank St., (the one, we suppose, in which the Lake Erie Paper Mill Company have their store,) in an unconscious condition, and breathing his last. It appears from the testimony before the Coroner's Jury, that Mr. Sterling had been at a Mr. Sherman's room, in the third story of the building, engaged in drinking and gambling, from about 11 o'clock, on Saturday night, till about 3 o'clock, on Sunday morning, when he left for his home. The *Leader* of Monday says:

The community was startled into intense excitement yesterday morning, by the report that rapidly passed from mouth to mouth, that ELISHA T. STERLING, one of Cleveland's old residents, a man universally honored and respected, one of the most prominent business men of the city, and the Agent and general manager of the Cuyahoga Furnace Company, had been found upon Bank street, covered with blood and under circumstances indicating foul play. The facts in the case must be taken from the evidence as given below. It appears that Mr. STERLING was in the company of Mr. K. Sherman—that the two went to Sherman's room about 11 o'clock, and that yesterday morning he was found by Dr. Dickinson in Sherman's room just breathing his last, from the effect of a fracture of the skull. An inquest was called at the house of the deceased, No. 10, Euclid street. An examination of the body was here made by Dr. Cushing, assisted by Dr. Sterling, nephew of the deceased. The result of that examination will be found below.

The news came like a thunder clap upon the city. Everybody knew Mr. Sterling. For many years he had been one of the most enterprising and capable business men of the city. Probably no man in the State had more real practical knowledge of machinery, and particularly enginery than he. As Agent of the Cuyahoga Works, his name was known far and wide. His locomotive, steamboat, and propeller engines turn wheel and crank over all the western roads and waters. The news that "Elisha Sterling is dead," will be read and told over all the broad country, and the shrill whistle of the engines from his patern, and built under his superintendence, will sound a requiem to his memory.

Mr. Sherman's room is in the third story of the brick block at the north east corner of Bank and Frankfort streets. To reach the room two flights of stairs pass from the open hall on the Bank street side. The lower flight, the foot of which is some six feet from the side walk, fills the hall. At the head of this flight is a landing of perhaps ten feet. The second flight occupies only half the width of the hall, a walk reaching back to the other offices.

These stairs are in range, so that one standing at the head of the upper flight can see to the street. When the crowd gathered about the scene of the tragedy there was a large pool of blood upon the second stair, some upon the lower stair and a quantity upon the pavement outside the door. Sherman, who is perhaps the man who saw Mr. Sterling last, and perhaps not, says he fell down the stairs and out upon the pavement, but all the medical men who testified yesterday, Dr. Cushing, Dr. Sterling, Dr. Garlick and Dr. Mathevet, all agree that the fracture of the skull, such as caused his death, could not have resulted from falling down stairs, as Sherman says he did, in a tumbling way. The inquest was held all day yesterday at Chapin's Hall, the jury consisting of Charles Stetson, Geo. A. Benedict, A. M. Perry, T. S. Paddock, Charles Bradburn and Dr. A. Maynard.

The *Leader* of Tuesday says:

The coroner's jury was occupied during all of yesterday afternoon in taking testimony relative to the cause of Mr. Sterling's death. The greatest interest and suspense was felt as the anxious crowd gathered into Chapin's Hall to listen to the evidence, testified. Various opinions and theories were rife as to the manner of his death. That he fell from the upper window to the pavement; and that he was met at the foot of the stairs by ruffians who dealt the fatal blow, were the most generally received.—The idea that his death was caused by falling down stairs, has few supporters, after the evidence of five medical men that the injury could not have been produced in that way. The witness whose statement throws the most light as yet upon the circumstances of his death, is Thomas D'Orsay, an employee at Goodale & Co.'s wool depot, directly opposite the scene of the tragedy. If his statement is to be taken as truth, and there is no reason to doubt it that we know of, then he had it in his power to have cleared up all mystery about the affair, had he not timidly hung back.

He states that he saw two men, one of whom was Mr. Sterling, standing talking at the foot of those stairs; that three other men came up to them from the North; that these three men soon passed on to Superior street; that the other two, Mr. Sterling being one, had some talk about money at the stairway; that Mr. Sterling said "go away, I dont want any thing to do with you," or words to that effect; that one of them had a cane in his hand; that they were standing talking when he went into the store; that in *twenty minutes* after, he went out and saw a man lying in or near that door-way, and that he started to go across to him, but turned round when half across the street and went back into the store where he staid. Now if this is so, there is very little doubt but that the murdered man might have told D'Orsay the cause and means of his death He had just been struck and lived for three hours after, but after being taken up stairs was too unconscious to speak.

The Weddell House watchman states that he heard a scream or yell at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock Sunday morning. He saw a number of men upon Bank street, but no body was in the doorway or on the sidewalk.

Another watchman, Mr. Wilcox, saw 10 or 12 men on Bank street about 2 o'clock, and 5 or 6 on the street about 4 o'clock.—Mr. Sterling was not with the second crowd, but may have been with the first. No body was lying on the walk at 4 o'clock. Mr. Newcomb at the American heard screams, a fall and running footsteps. Altogether, there is a great mystery enshrouding the case, which unfolds but slowly. It is the general opinion that a fearful crime has been committed, but by whom, time and circumstances must show.

The Coroner's Jury retired at half-past ten, A. M., on Wednesday, and returned the following verdict:

The Jury find that Mr. Sterling came to his death by hemorrhage on the brain, produced by a fracture of the skull; that the circumstances surrounding the case, as developed before the jury, lead them to believe that the fracture was caused by violence, but at whose hands they cannot determine; that while expressing said opinion, they also believe it possible said fracture was caused by a fall.

The Sickly Season.

Though the present season has, thus far, been considered one of general health, there is much sickness in some parts of this County. Last week, there were five funerals in the township of Huntsburgh. Mr. Truman Clark lost all of his children—four in number—by scarlet fever, which seems to be prevailing, to considerable extent, in that township. Three of his children were aged, respectively, one, three and seven, and the fourth, we believe, about five years. There are also some cases of typhoid fever and dysentery in Huntsburgh.

Judge Converse, of Parkman, who is severely afflicted in the loss of his wife, has but recently recovered from an attack of typhoid fever, and has two daughters now dangerously ill with the same disease.

Mr. J. S. Wright, ex editor of this paper, has been confined to his bed, for more than three weeks, by the typhoid fever; but, though much reduced by the disease, it is now thought that he will recover.

No one can be too watchful of his health, at this season of the year.

HISTORY OF THE OBERLIN-WELLINGTON RESCUE. Compiled by Jacob R. Shipherd, with an Introduction by Prof. Henry E. Peck and Hon. Ralph Plumb. Boston: published by John P. Jewett & Co. Cleveland, Ohio: Henry P. B. Jewett. New York, Sheldon, & Co. Price, in paper, 50 cts; in cloth, 75 cts.

This a volume of 280 pages, and contains a complete and accurate account of the Oberlin-Wellington Rescue Cases, from their commencement till the release of Prof. Peck and his associates from the Cleveland Jail, besides a great deal of other interesting and important matter. The testimony, the arguments of counsel, and the opinions of the Court, are all very fully reported, and shed a world of light upon the questions involved in these Cases. We know of no book so well calculated to enlighten the public mind in regard to the unconstitutionality and inhumanity of the Fugitive Slave Act, as this History of the Rescue Cases. We hope it will be generally read and circulated.

Old Folks' Rehearsal.

We are requested to state that the second "Old Folks' Rehearsal" will take place at Stocking's, on the Little Mountain, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. All are invited to attend, by the old folks of Mentor.

THE CROPS.—The wheat crop in this County, is little better than a total failure. The grass crop is very light—probably not one-half the average. A friend who has had ample opportunities for observation, states that the oat crop is better, this season, than for many years past. Potatoes are very backward. Those planted early, were nearly all destroyed by the June frost; yet our farmers entertain hopes of a very fair yield, if the weather is favorable.

The News from Europe.

By the steamer *Nova Scotian*, which passed Father Point yesterday, we have advices from Europe to the 27th ult.—four days later. There is no official news with reference to the approaching Conference at at Zurich, the provisions likely to be incorporated into the treaty, or the Governments likely to take part in the proposed Congress, but the air was full of rumors. Count Persigny had arrived in Paris from London, bearing with him, it is reported, an assurance that England would send a representative to the Congress, on condition of an immediate and general disarmament; which condition, it was said, had been accepted by the Emperor, with whose conduct Lord Palmerston's Government was "well satisfied;" and it was also rumored that Napoleon would soon visit London. Another report ascribes the original proposition to Napoleon himself. There had, however, been another debate in the House of Lords, initiated by Lord Lyndhurst, in which the propriety of improving the national defenses was mooted. The French and English journals were earnestly discussing the relations of France and England. It is said that Count Walewski has drawn up a plan for the confederation of Italy, of which the general features are given, and which has been submitted to the French Cabinet. The French army were withdrawing from Italy. An article in the *Monitour*, accusing England of too great warlike preparations, had caused a fall in Consols. The report of a general disarmament had produced but slight effect upon the market, as it was not believed that the army would permit it.—Italy was still agitated, and addresses from the Duchies and from the Romagna praying for annexation to Sardinia were pouring in. Garibaldi had had an interview with Gen. Della Marmora, and was moving with his volunteers toward Central Italy, where, it was thought, he might form a nucleus of revolution. The Sardinian army was increasing, and measures were taking for her complete union with Lombardy.—*N. Y. Tribune, of Monday.*

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—The following Opposition Congressmen have been elected: Bristow in the third, Adams in the sixth, Mallory in the seventh, and L. T. Moore in the ninth. The fourth district is doubtful. The remaining five districts are Democratic. The Democrats have a majority of about thirty on joint ballots in the Legislature. Democratic State Governor and State Officers elected by probably 7000 to 10,000 majority.

Tennessee Election.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 7.—Harris, Dem., for Governor, had about six thousand maj The Opposition have elected Congressmen in the 2nd 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, districts and probably in the 1st.

The Dem., have elected in the 6th, 7th and 10th. The 9th, district is still doubtful. The Legislature is Democratic.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 8. Thirty counties, more than half the State, have been heard from. Netherland gains 1,600, indicating a Democratic majority of 8,000. The Opposition elect Congressmen in the first and ninth districts. The Senate will have one, and probably three Democratic majority; and the House three, probably five Democratic majority.

North Carolina Election.

In the first Congressional District of North Carolina, Smith (Opposition) has a majority over Shaw (Democrat) for Congress of 586 votes. His election is an Opposition gain of a member. In the fourth district, L. O. B. Branch's (Dem.) majority over Sanders is 679 votes. In the seventh district Barton Craig is re-elected. In the fifth district John A. Gilmer (Opposition) is re-elected by an increased majority. Nothing has been heard from the second, third, and eighth districts.

Death of Elisha T. Sterling.

We know not how to pen the obituary of this good man who has fallen in the midst of his usefulness and whose death has sent such a thrill through a community as has never before been known upon the happening of any event within our remembrance. If Mr. STERLING had died on his bed there would be left us the melancholy pleasure of recording his virtues, and his worth. This, it is true, we can do now, but the manner of his death, the sad circumstances that surround it, are so public, are so heinous, so startling, that duty will not permit us to stop there. We must comment upon this tragedy, and in order to save somewhat the memory of as good a friend as we ever had, we must deal plainly with the facts.

But first, we will speak of the deceased, what we know of him, through a very intimate and long friendship, as bearing upon his condition the night of his death. All the intimate friends of the deceased know that under the influence of the least stimulant he was not responsible for anything he did. He was a thoroughly deranged man whenever that mysterious and all controlling gnawing of appetite led him to use intoxicating liquors.

Mr. STERLING was not an intemperate man habitually. That is, he did not daily indulge in strong drink. He knew the brink of danger on which he stood, and by no one was that danger more vividly appreciated than by him. No man living more thoroughly despised the gambler than he. No man was farther from being a voluntary inebriate than he.

In our late arguments in favor of an Asylum for Inebriates, we had our murdered friend, more than any other man, in our eye He was not wilful in his departures from sobriety. For years and years, and up to perhaps three years since, he has been as exemplary a man, as correct a man as our city could boast. Illness, of a nature that effected the tone of his stomach, led to the medical prescription of stimulants. He first took them as prescribed by our best medical men, and before he or his friends were aware of his danger, he was in the mysterious power of a demon, whose power no one beyond its influence, can appreciate. All of Mr. Sterling's errors in conduct were the result of intoxication. In his hours of reflection, tears, bitter tears, repentant tears, honest tears would stream down his face in view of his calamity; he sought strength against his tempter in prayer and in tears. In justice to his memory we feel that nothing connected even with his closet life should be withheld. His case, as we believe, was one where the desire for stimulants was a *disease*, and such a disease as, *at times*, no human strength could resist.

As a correct, upright, honest, liberal business man the whole city bear witness; as a friend, guileless and self-sacrificing as a public benefactor, as a neighbor, as a christian at heart and in his walk to the extent of human strength, as a man who never closed his ear against a tale of suffering, as one who for a friend would go as far as the farthest, Mr. STERLING was a rare instance. What more can we say. We wish that wherever the sad testimony of his death shall be read that there too shall be read this tribute from one who knew him intimately and who at times within a very late period, has been admitted to his bosom confidence upon this lamentable error of his later life.

As to the developements brought out by this tragedy, comment would seem unnecessary. They startle the city, and yet they but bring to the surface things well known to a great many before. This sad event reveals to the light of day the abyss yawning right in the path of our sons, and well may those who little dreamed of the iniquity of this city, hold up their hands and exclaim, "Can these things be?"—*Herald.*

Blondin at the Falls.

Next to Louis Napoleon, Blondin is confessedly the most wonderful of Frenchmen. At the Falls yesterday, he performed all he promised, and more. Between 4 and 5 o'clock, he crossed the rope for the fourth time. He was dressed in Indian costume. His journey to the Canada side was not marked by any feat of peculiar daring. He went over on a trot, merely halting for an instant to balance himself. His homeward trip, however, completely eclipsed his previous feats. When about one quarter of the way across, he stood on his head, holding the balance pole in his hands. A little further along, he laid down on his back, with apparent composure. When near the center of the rope, he tied his balance pole to the guy rope, and navigated by means of his hands and feet, his body being in a state of suspended animation beneath. After proceeding some distance in this way, he assumed a perpendicular position and returned for the ballance pole, and then walked on. Another feat which he performed was, turning a sort of hand-spring. Lying down on his back, he extended the balance-pole the length of his arms, and then throw his body over the pole, striking astride the rope. Without the pole, he hung by one leg from the rope, and supported himself by one arm. During his passage, he stood on his head several times, and performed a variety of feats which we have not time to recapitulate. The number of persons present was greater than at any previous exhibition. A special train on the Great Western brought several hundreds. Rochester and Buffalo turned out their thousands, while Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk and other considerable places, sent large delegations.—*Buffalo Courier.*

UNPRECEDENTED HEALTH IN THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.—Yesterday, through the kindness of the Clerk, Mr. Goss, we were permitted to pass through several of the departments. Every thing is in order—cleanliness pervades the whole establishment. We visited the Hospital, and to our surprise found not a single bed occupied by a sick convict.

There are at the present time 850 inmates in the prison, and not a single one sick! This is truly astonishing when we take into consideration the number confined, it speaks volumes in favor of the sanitary regulations adopted by the present Warden, Mr. Vanslyke, and the attending Physician, Doct. Hamilton. It is a pleasure (although a melancholy one.) for the friends of those confined within the gloomy walls of the prison, to know that their health is watched over and cared for, and that, in common with the rest of mankind, they have friends who are ready and willing to minister to their wants.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The construction of the Washington National Monument, after a suspension of several years is to be resumed under the direction of Lieut. J. C. Ives, of the Topographical Engineers. It is proposed to request the Postmasters throughout the country to give aid to the enterprise, by placing boxes in their respective offices for the reception of contributions, and forwarding the returns to Washington. However insignificant the amounts may be, they will swell to an important aggregate when collected from 30,000 post offices throughout the United States. A few cents a month, transmitted regularly by each, would suffice, in a few years, to raise the shaft to its intended height. The Postmaster General, in a letter dated July 26th, heartily concurs in the movement.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

The Last Rail Road Slaughter.

The catastrophe on the Northern Railroad by which some twenty lives were lost, occurred at Schaghticoke about twenty miles north of Albany. The tressel work of the bridge which gave way with a crash was some 300 feet long and when the cars went on the bridge they fell 38 feet, and sank into 8 feet water.

The train consisted of an engine tender, two baggage cars and two passenger cars. As the engine neared the south end of the bridge, the engineer felt the bridge sinking under him. He instantly threw the throttle-valve open, and with mighty strain the machine puffed—baulked an instant—and then bounded clear of the falling mass. The two baggage cars dashed into the chasm and were crushed to atoms, the tender falling upon the wreck.

The two passenger cars leaped upon the other, the rear end of the last car resting upon the abutment. The shock of concussion was terrific.

The passengers in both cars were hurled violently from their seats and altogether in heaps at the ends which went into the water.

Conductor Cooley whose wife and mother-in-law were among the killed, was conversing with the ladies. Mrs. Cooley had her babe on her knee when the shock came. Mr. Cooley seized the child and clung to the window whilst his wife and mother-in-law were precipitated into the forward end of the car, which was partially under water, where they were drowned.

This accident is a melancholy one to the family of Mr. Cuyler. He loses a wife and daughter. The family had only went up as far as Saratoga yesterday, for a ride, and were on their return home when they met their sudden death.

Coroner Madden, of Troy, held an inquest on the body of Charles Plimpton, which resulted in the following verdict:—

That said Charles Plimpton came to his death from injuries received by the falling of a bridge on the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, over the Tomhannock Creek, while engaged on a regular train of said Railroad as mail agent, and as said bridge was in a rotten and unsafe condition, the jury believe that those having charge of said Road should be highly censured.

The Wool Growers' Fair.

The National Wool Growers' Fair commenced yesterday morning most auspicously, exceeding the expectations, large as they were, of the originators, Messrs. Goodale & Co. The amount of wool on exhibition and for sale, is about 680,000 lbs. This immense quantity is stowed in the ware-rooms of Messrs. Goodale & Co., on Bank street, in store rooms No. 82 Leonard street, and in the old Centre street theater. The largest lot is exposed for sale at the latter place. The exhibition is very fine. The large room is filled with the various lots, labeled and numbered, and all arranged in the most convenient and artistic manner. The galleries, which extend on three sides of the room, are likewise filled with assorted lots. There are in all 67 assorted lots, which average thousands of pounds each, many containing from 10,000 to 30,000 pounds. Besides these 67 lots there are 80 or 90 fancy clips which are on exhibition and sale. This wool is the product of the several states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. In Ohio nearly every county is represented. This wool is of excellent quality, the greater portion of it being of fine to very fine qualities.—*Cleveland Leader, Friday.*

The Great Wool Sale.

The great success of the Wool Fair just held in this city, is cause of great congratulation to Northern Ohio, and especially so to our city, for it establishes Cleveland as the great wool mart, not only for Northern Ohio, but for the Mississippi Valley. This city, by being the great local point, where lies the natural middle ground between the consuming East and the producing West, has, of course, local advantages which designate it as the rallying spot for wool growers, wool dealers and wool consumers. Yet these advantages require direction to give them full effect, and Messrs. Goodale & Co., and other Wool Dealers of the city, took the matter in hand and have carried the First Wool Growers' Fair to a perfectly successful issue.

We being judges, there were more wool buyers here at the Fair than there were wool growers: and that fact shows that the Eastern Manufacturers are ready to cooperate in this great movement which is of so much moment to the wool interests of Ohio. The only fear had, was upon the part of the growers, who, looking upon the Fair as an experiment, were on the start a little timid, fearful perhaps, that the Fair would not attract the attention of wool consumers sufficently to prevent combinations among bidders that would be ruinous to the wool growers' interest. The first hour of the sale dispelled that fear, for in that hour the different classes of buyers were "felt of" by the offering of various lots and grades of wool, and it became apparent that there were buyers for all the wool and at good prices.

We suppose the sales reached $250,000—a big day's work. This wool, for the most part, was raised within a circuit of one hundred miles. Although there were many samples from other states, the heaviest lots, however, were from the region round about us.

If there were any not entirely pleased with the result of the Fair, we imagine they were the Wool Speculators, who, in the figure at which the wools went, saw no "margin" for them to operate on.

Every thing was conducted so far as we could learn upon honorable, high-minded business ground. Unfortunately, sickness and death in the family of Mr. Goodale prevented him from personally directing at the sale, but Mr. Burt discharged that duty with great satisfaction. The admirable arrangement of the Fair, classification of wools, the catalogues, and every thing that liberality and good judgment could secure, contributed very much to the success of this first wool Fair.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE ARTESIAN WELL.—This "Great Bore" has got to the depth of 2,025 feet, and progressing at the rate of four feet every twenty four hours.

On Saturday, Professor T. G. Wormley made several experiments, with the following results, which he kindly furnished us. He says that the pressure per square inch at the bottom is 861 pounds, or 120,000 per square yard.

1st Experiment—Three bottles, two of them hermetically sealed, were placed in the pump and sunk to the bottom of the bore. When withdrawn they were crushed to powder. The other which was closed with a strong cork, had it forced in and the bottle pulverized.

2d Experiment—Two very strong cut glass bottles were used, one of them was crushed, the other, a very small and thick one, was forced half full of water—but not broken, and the cork remaining firmly fixed in the neck. The water forced into the bottle at the great depth of 2,025 feet, or over three-eighths of a mile, was as pure and limped as the purest spring.

Curious stones are brought, in limited quantities, from the bottom, which, when polished, show minute stars, new moons, half moons, full moons, and suns, most regularly and clearly defined.—*State Journal.*

Slave-Trade Flourishing.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald says he received information of the landing of large cargoes of slaves in Florida, which he regards as confirmed by the silence of the Southern press on the subject. He continues: "I have no doubt that time will develope some startling facts in the history of slavery since May 1858.

There are said to exist depots of savages in over 20 large cities or towns at the South, in some of which the initiated may find them at times to the number of several hundred. Among the places where these depots are to be found, Charleston, Memphis and Columbus have been named by a person whom I think trustworthy and reliable, who informed me that he had visited them, and that he had seen altogether in there three places about 900 imported blacks. He said it was notorious throughout Georgia and Alabama six weeks ago that quite a fleet of slavers is expected to land cargoes within a month or two on one of the Florida inlets not far from Key West. A large proportion of the vessels engaged are Northern, and fitted out at the North."

The writer thinks a large proportion of the Southern planters are opposed to the traffic.

Gov. Chase in Hartford.

We clip the following paragraph from a late number of the Hartford Courant:

GOVERNOR CHASE, of Ohio, was in this city yesterday. Quite a number of gentlemen paid their respects to this distinguished Republican, at the house Ex-Senator Gillette. Gov. Chase has a manly and prepossessing bearing, and is one of those good men and true, in whose hands the helm of State would be firmly held, and the nation would be creditably guided should the fates of politics decree that the Presidential chair should be filled by as sound and reliable a Republican as he has proved himself to be.

AN ABUNDANT HARVEST.—It may now be fairly calculated that the crops throughout the entire country are safe. The prospects in every quarter are most auspicious; an abundant harvest has blessed the labor of the husbandman. From all parts of Europe, also, the reports are favorable. In England, Ireland and Scotland the season has been a delightful one, and an early harvest was expected. The crops throughout these countries will be at least an average one, despite the fears which arose for the result of the great drouth of the summer.

With this cheerful information before us, an abundant season and low prices for provisions may be anticipated.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ Horace Mann, it is said, left a dying request that Dr. Rellows should take his place, as President of Antioch College. He was buried in the College grounds, where we doubt not his guardian spirit will continue to watch over the institution for whose prosperity the labors of his late years were so freely bestowed.

Columbus Journal.

☞ A Frenh editor has given the following amusing descripiton of the effect of an advertisement: "The first time a man sees an advertisement he takes no notice of it; the second time he looks at the name; the third time he looks at the price; the fourth time he reads it; the fifth time he speaks of it to his wife; the sixth time he buys.".

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.—Mr. SETH EDSON, of Hambden, will be a candidate before the next Republican County Convention, for the office of County Surveyor.

August 12, 1859.

Dr. H. TUBBS will be at his rooms in the Chase House, in this village on Thursday next, the 18th inst.

NOTICE.

A GOOD Templar Celebration will be held at the Fair Grounds in Burton on Wednesday, August 24th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Gen. F. Cary, of Cincinnati, Speaker of the Day; Hon. P. Hitchcock, Grand Marshal of the Day. Music by the Painesville Brass Band. All Good Templar Lodges are requested to attend in Regalia, and come prepared for the Pic-Nic. Let every body come and have a good time.

By Order of WM. GLENDENNING,
O. M. BARNES,
L. T. PATCHIN,
Committee of Arrangement.

A. H. FOOTE, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

All persons who are in any way Owing for Clothing or Goods purchased of John Strehl **since February 20, 1857, are hereby Notified** that Payment for such Indebtedness must be made to me, after this date.

W. T. REXFORD.

Chardon, July 16th, 1859. 499-tf

Professor ELEMAN'S QUADRILLE BAND will play at Little Mountain, every Friafternoon. 496-tf

PERSONS Afflicted with the Fever and Ague should not spare either time, trouble or expense, to procure **Dr. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters**, whose beneficent effects upon the human system has been clearly proved to those who have been stricken down in a short space of time by this dreadful curse, whose cheeks are wan and meagre, and whose nights are sleepless and restless, and whose eyes are dim and sunken, with death staring them in the face, this compound must prove a blessing; snatching them, as it were, from the very mouth of the grave. None can know its true value until they have tested it. When all others have failed, these Bitters have restored the sufferers to pristine health. Their popularity in all the Western and Southern parts should introduce them to all families.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

☞ See Advertisement in another column. 499-w4

PERSONS Advanced in Life, and feeling the hand of Time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, an Elixir that will instil new life into their veins; restore, in a measure, the energy and ardor of more youthful days; build up their shrunken forms, and give health and energy to their remaining years.

Ask for *Hoofland's German Bitters*, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia. They are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. 499-w2

Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies.—Are