NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL.

JAMES E. CHAMBERS, - - - Editor.

SATURDAY, - - AUGUST 17, 1872.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

THE Chicago *Times* wonders and wishes it knew who first invented the game of ball. Now the fact is, it never was invented at all, but came into its present position by a process of evolution from the time when the first monkey threw the first cocoanut. It is far enough back to the Odyssey for the first mention of it, unless one prefers China or Hindostan. The real question for the higher criticism and one, the capabilities of which would prove much more suggestive, is, who first invented the bat?

THE Comet didn't keep its word. The world, to the best of our knowledge and belief, still rolls on its clattering course—men are made and unmade—happiness and misery daily act and react the old story which was begun in Adam's time. But we are all getting used to those dire prognostications about the final break-up. They can scarcely agitate or interest us again. Unless the next prophecy should possess some elements of originality, it will scarcely even excite a smile. And yet another prophecy has been proclaimed, even before the old one was decently dead and buried. Another Parisian savan has made the astonishing discovery that the world's finality is to come off in the year 2,000. So far as we have seen he makes no attempt to assert how, but contents himself with establishing the when. In the year two thousand! Certainly this is a perfectly safe prognostication, and after all might quite as well be believed, if only the belief would silence these crazy people who so impertinently insist upon the event taking place at periods so inconveniently near our own times.

IT has always been a matter of considerable doubt whether witty compositors did not often avail themselves of their opportunities, and force mistakes into print which are then attributed entirely to carelessness. At all events, some of these typographical misplacements are so *apropos* that it seems almost impossible for them to have happened entirely by chance. For instance, in the commercial report from Chicago, printed in the morning papers of Monday, was a blunder which was not all a blunder. In quoting wheat it said the demand was mainly from the "sports"—meaning parties who had been selling August delivery, or, as they are technically termed the "shorts." Now it may possibly have been "sport" to pay $1.44 for wheat to deliver on contracts made at $1.22 and under, but probably they "don't see it." However, the "shorts" are "sports" in the sense in which that word is applied to gamblers, for gamblers the victims to the "corner" in wheat at Chicago undoubtedly are. For that reason the blunder of printing "sports" for "shorts" was so much a nearer approximation of truth as to suggest the possibility of an intelligence over and above chance.

IN almost all of our exchanges we see reports of the discovery of diamonds and other precious stones in Arizona, and accounts of the organization of a company to work the new fields. Naturally, visions of riches incalculable and of days when solitaires will flash from the bosom or finger of each one of us have arisen from the glowing stories told, and it is therefore with a feeling strongly akin to disgust that one reads the statement recently made in one of the daily papers, from which it seems that even if diamonds prove to be as abundant as the reports indicate, the effect upon the market value of the brilliant stones will scarcely be appreciable. Before passing into the hands of the dealer, the diamond must be cut, and the number of persons capable of performing this delicate operation is small. In Amsterdam, where the business is more largely carried on than in any other part of the world, the diamond cutters have recently raised their prices and entered into a compact not to receive apprentices or give instructions to others, not even to their own sons, for three years. Diamond cutting is also done in London, and by two houses in this country. Messrs. Tiffany & Co., and a Boston house employ about a dozen men in this work. The diamond cutters have been overwhelmed with work for a long time, and the largest increase in the supply of the rough stones will not cause, therefore, a much greater number of diamonds to be thrown upon the market.

CARICATURISTS are, like other sensational caterers to the public taste, often unable to judge correctly as to when they have reached the boundaries dividing decency from indecency, and separating allowable from unallowable liberties. We have frequently said that we did not believe the caricatures against Mr. Greeley, drawn by Mr. Nast and published by Messrs. Harper Brothers, would be productive of any good to the Republican cause, for the reason that Mr. Greeley has been subject to that kind of notoriety for so many years that it serves rather as a help than a hindrance. But inasmuch as their appearance was so entirely a matter of taste and political judgment, and in reality effected no real harm or good, no one had any reason to protest until the artist was permitted to overstep the line between permissable and forbidden representations. To place the features of Mr. Greeley upon the body of an ape, or to hand the philosopher down to posterity in any other disagreeable way, is a matter concerning which the publishers are alone responsible. But when one finds, in a journal of civilization, as was seen in *Harpers Weekly* of last date, a pictorial burlesque of the Saviour of mankind, the feeling excited can be but of disgust. In the caricature alluded to, Mr. Greeley is represented as kneeling on "a high mountain apart" and tempted by Satan to whom he will not say "get thee behind me." Political feeling may serve as an excuse for a great deal, but it can never justify the introduction of allusions which to every right minded person are simply blasphemous.

DIE BLUMEN.

Just below the window is a bed of fragrant blossoms—brilliant with color—heavy with perfume. Across its surface dance softly broken, sunlit shades, that flutter off upon a patch of green-sward just beyond, when stirs the foliage-laden branch, down drooping from above, and treasures rich are given forth and borne away on every passing breeze. A vine has clambered up, and hangs in trailing curves of quivering green as if to form a living frame of emerald wealth, and through it comes a changing view of floral beauties just beyond.

One knows not why, and yet in flowers is that which brings a blessing from the universal heart of man. No decoration half so rich—no offering half so pure can else be found and they alike are wreathed around the infant's pillow, the marriage altar and the quiet tomb. The Russian in the far off East delights in their perfume and writes his love in fragrant colors, while the Indian child of Western climes laughs out in gleesome mirth as he fills his tiny hands with abundant blossoms—the illuminated scripture of the wide prairie. The Cupid of the ancient Hebrews tipped his barbs with flowers, and now, with us a nation of but yesterday, the orange bud is used as a bridal crown. In olden times sweet flowers garlanded the Grecian shrine and now to-day they hang in votive wreaths before the Christian altar.

And are not all these uses most appropriate? Flowers should deck the crown of the youthful bride, for in themselves they constitute a lovely type of marriage. They should hover around the tomb, for in their beauty constantly renewed is a symbol of the resurrection. They should festoon the altar for their fragrance and their beauty ascend in perpetual adoration before the throne of Him the Highest.

Bondage and Freedom.

Just at the present time—when the political parties are to a certain extent changing—when as a consequence there is an increased effort put forth to enforce the observance of party obligations—when disagreement of opinion is regarded by the one or the other as deliberate heresy—when charity and forbearance are in a fair way to become things of the past—when intolerance and oppression are rapidly raising Might into Right—it is curious to observe the tenacity with which Americans cling to the belief and vehemently assert the fact that slavery has ceased to exist and that the Stars and Stripes literally float over a "land of the free." To doubt, or at least to express a doubt, is held as but little better than open treason, and one scarcely knows which to deplore the most—the fact that this faith is but a delusion or the blindness which seeks to hide the chain that binds.

Independent freedom is becoming almost a myth, and strange as the assertion may seem, observation but proves its truth. Whether in the political, social or religious relations of life, a man is far more apt, even now, to find bondage than freedom. If one wants office, he must attach himself to a political organization, and then his eyes must be sealed in blindness and his lips in silence, towards all the faults of his party. He may have his eyes open and he may see much to condemn, but he must say nothing, for over him is held the iron rod of party discipline. If he is a religious partizan he may know, perhaps, that there are errors in his adopted creed, faults in his sect, fanaticism and extravagance in some of its measures. But attempt to get him to speak of them. See if you can persuade him to breath a whisper of doubt. No! for a stern taskmaster is ever present and he kisses the lash while asserting, in that convenient phrase prepared for such, that he believes at least "the substance of doctrine." Nor can one find this loudly asserted freedom in the press of the country, champion of liberty and intelligence though it is held to be. If a man edits a paper, his choice is often between bondage and beggary and all too frequently the spectacle is rendered the sadder because of the total ignorance of any restraint. It is possible for one to be so completely a slave as not to feel the chain. In some instances it is true, the passions of the journalist are so enlisted in the cause of his party as to blind his discrimination and to destroy all comprehension and capability of independence. A machine, he only plays as his masters may direct. But far more frequently it is not the intelligence to recognize the situation which is lacking, not the full comprehension of the demands of principle, but the courage to cut loose from his bonds and strike out manfully and boldly for Right and Truth. He has friends upon whom his support depends and he dare not oppose them—so he goes on, advocating and writing what he does not believe or, worse still, what he knows to be false—outwardly acquiescing, inwardly remonstrating—the slave of fear, of party allegience. He sees men struggling along in the advocacy of the very belief which he himself holds, but, restrained by hopes of emoluments, of office, of patronage, dares not come openly out and say "I think so too." And more; he often casts the stone of persecution against his own conviction, but in obedience to the command of those to whom he is literally a slave. Who can doubt but that bondage still exists—and that too in the most baneful form of moral slavery.

We do not propose now to advocate any particular opinion but only to assert the necessity of a breaking loose from the state of servitude in which all are held, and the exercise of a manly freedom in the expression of those opinions which one honestly entertains. If these opinions are unpopular then so much the more need of an open and independent expression of them, if only they are true. In speaking of this a writer has most forcibly asked "who is ever to correct the faults of society if nobody lifts his voice against them; if everybody goes on openly doing what everybody privately complains of; if all shrink behind the faint-hearted apology that it would be over-bold in them to attempt any reform." And this is true. If no one has the independence to protest against political time-serving, dishonest managements, religious fanaticism or shuffling social folly—if, above all, the press of the country lacks courage to throw off all bondage and speak in the interests of true freedom—there is indeed no way from which to hope for relief. "So long as there is no barrier against the universal despotism of public opinion save individual freedom, *its* compromise is the death blow to manly hardihood, high resolve, self-subsistence, fearless dignity and the glorious right of mind."

And yet Freedom, perfect and true, is a possibility. The fathers feared not to stand up against Kings and Nobles and Parliament and better did they account it that their lonely bark should sweep the wide sea in freedom—happier were they when their sail swelled to the storm of winter—than to be slaves in palaces of ease—sweeter was the soughing of the winter's storm through their broken cordage than the voice which said, "stifle your opinions, give up your useless contest against public customs, and all will be well." And when they reached this wild shore and built their altar and knelt upon the frozen snow and the flinty rock to worship, they built that altar to freedom, to individual freedom, to freedom of conscience and opinion—and their noble prayer was that their children might, in the fullest sense, realize true freedom, nor be bound by shackles of self-indulgence or fear of personal disadvantage.

The love of power and place—the greed of wealth and gain—the corrupting influences of public patronage—the hope of political advancement—the fear of possible loss in power—the final dread of accepting the position—have all conspired to rivet deeper the chains which bind free opinions and to prevent that open espousal and advocacy of one's true convictions which ought to be the life work of each, but which is too often entirely crowded out of sight and thought. And yet the time will come when all this must yield to the progress of modern education and enlightenment. Already indeed the signs of emancipation are begining to be seen in the way of rebellion against the tightly drawn lines of party and religion, and the growing desire for a development of that higher liberty which finds a perfect freedom for individual thought and action, without fear of punishment by banishment from social companionship or by the lash of political or religious fanaticism. It is no longer possible to lead or drive men, like brutes, as in the middle ages. Reason is asserting the power which it was ever intended must be used by her and mankind are begining to insist upon the right to judge and decide, each for him or herself. But the perfectness of all this is yet far off and true religious, social and political freedom can only reach their intended development when the minister of God's altar, the guardian of the press and the sober and thinking man shall alike learn to dare to speak the thought that is in them, and manfully battle for the Truth as revealed to them. It is better to speak honest error than to suppress conscious truth, for smothered fire is ever more dangerous than that which flames and burns away its substance.

But so long as Truth shall be made, as now, an altar for mental slavery—so long as expression is restrained by policy—so long as thought is laid a victim upon the shrine—so long as the passions of the trained and prejudiced multitude are permitted to furnish fuel—just so long will be sacrificed all hopes of untrammelled liberty—all hopes of true progress helped by individual labor—all hopes of emancipation from the whip of public opinion—and all hopes for the true advancement of the world.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OHIO.

The completion of the Ashtabula Youngstown and Pittsburg Railroad to Morgan was celebrated by nearly five thousand people, who picnieed in a beautiful grove just above Rock Creek. An excursion train from Ashtubula, carried about one thousand persons with a band and fire companies.

At the meeting of the Exposition Commission the committee reported applications for space double that of this time last year. It was estimated only half of the applications were in. The present applicants if allotted space asked would fill all the buildings. The Commission therefore ask that exhibitors show with reference to quality not to quantity, they also resolved to erect additional buildings at once. As to variety the offerings for the present Exposition excel those of any former occasion. Gentlemen at Baltimore will ship car loads of flowers for exhibition. Art hall is about full.

A *Chronicle* special says the latter part of a freight train on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad became detached from the engine, while going down a long grade near Waynkoneta and was not missed for several minutes. After reaching the bottom of the grade, and before the engineer could get out of the way the detached cars ran into them, injuring Conductor Merry and a young man named Coffman so badly as to cause their death shortly afterward.

Some six weeks ago Ruchel's residence in Columbus on South Third between Rich and Town was robbed of $63 in money. No suspicion was fastened on any one, and the theft was attributed to some one of these mysterious disappearances that sometimes effect families. After a while Dr. R, becoming dissatisfied with Sol Smith, a colored man in his employ, because of his neglect of work discharged him. Last Tuesday night Dr. Ruchel's stable was fired and was only saved from entire destruction by the prompt arrival of fire engines. As it was the roof and a quantity of hay were consumed. The matter was placed in the hands of Msrshall Eugelke who followed up the trail until he thought he had the right person when he arrested Sol Smith (colored,) who has served one term in the penitentiary, and was formally in Dr. Ruchel's service. He was placed in the station house, but becoming tired has confessed in the presence of several witnesses, that he not only fired the barn but also stole the money. He will be arraigned before Mayor Bull Tuesday to answer for the double crime.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In accordance with a letter from Gerritt Smith to President Grant, asking for the release of certain Ku Klux prisoners now confined in the Albany Penitentiarys the Attorney Cenoral to whom General Grant referred the letter, has requested Colonel Whiteley, chief of the government detective corps, to visit the institution where the prisoners are confined, and make a complete investigation into their condition, reporting all facts to the Department

The treasury Department has adopted regulations providing that hereafter all appointments for promotion in the New York Custom House will be made in accordance with the results of public competitive examinations, as prescribed in the rules governing the Civil Service. Local examining committees have been appointed for the Custom House and its several branches in that city.

The *Evening Star* has published a letter from St. Petersburg, denying the statement that the Emperor of Russia had declined to shake hands with Lieutenant Grant and stating on the contrary that he was most kindly received, as also was General Sherman, not only by the Emperor but by the entire Imperial family.

The War Department has issued regulations for the discovery, identification and payments of claimants for pay, bounty, prize money and other money due to colored soldiers, sailors or marines or their legal representatives, now residing, or who may have resided, in any State in which slavery existed in the year 1860. A chief disbursing office will be established in the Adjutant General's office at Washsington, with disbursing offices at Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans. Payments to claimants in Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia will be made through the Washington office. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida and States wherein slavery did not exist, by officers who will be temporarily assigned to that duty and in all other States through disbursing officers herein before enumerated.

Sumner has written a letter addressed to A. P. White, ex-San Domingo Commissioner, in which he says he is surprised at White's statement that he misrepresented facts, with regard to Frederick Douglas. Sumner repeats that his allusion was to the exclusion he rebuked and that he said that President Grant carefully omitted Douglas while he was in Washington at the time from the dinner to the Commissioners and thus repeated the indignity. Sumner quotes statements of A. M. Green and James Wormley (colored) to show that Douglas complained of the neglect and felt it keenly. Sumner adds that Douglas at his house, said that he felt the President's neglect which was less excusable, as he had gone to San Domingo, at the express invitation of President Grant and on his return was insulted on board a Potomic mail packet, and that an investigation by President Grant would have been a proper rebuke to those who had insulted him.

Mr. Douglas, alluded to Mr. Sumners letter to Mr. White and said that he did not sympathize with this attempt to fasten on President Grant an act of which he had not been guilty. The truth is, said Douglass, I have been insulted while on the mail steamer coming up the Potomac to Washington with the commission and when I learned that President Grant had entertained the commissioners at dinner, I felt that by not inviting me to dine with them an opportunity had been lost for rebuking that insult. I never believed his neglect to invite me to the White House was intentional on the part of President Grant, or that it was anything more than mere thoughtlessness, and I acquit him of the charge of having purposely neglected to send me an invitation. That I expressed my regret at not having been invited I admit, but I don't believe I ever said that "I felt it keenly" as reported by Sumner. So long as I don't complain of President Grant and acquit him of any intentional forgetfulness, I don't see why Sumner and other persons should find fault with him for alleged want of courtesy to me.

PENNSYLVANIA.

On Saturday afternoon the iron bridge across the Shenango River at New Castle Pa., broke down during a heavy thunder storm. One man who had taken refuge under it was killed.

The Executive Committee of the Labor Reformers has declared that the chairman A. M. Puett, cannot reassemble the Columbus Convention, as he has gone over to the Greeley party. They sustain the call for a Convention in Philadelphia, August. 22

ILLINOIS.

The deputy United States Marshal arrested nine men at Tawaroa, suspected of being members of a gang of counterfeiters whose operations in that neighborhood extend over a term of several years. A considerable amount of counterfeit money was found on the accused, and it is thought the evidence is sufficient to convict a part, if not all of them.

A shocking case of child murder is reported to have come to light at Naples Illinois. A man named Hale disappeared a few days since under suspicious circumstances, and a new made grave was discovered near the house in which was the body of a little nephew of his of whom it is said he had whipped to death.

There appears to be little doubt but that Osburn, one of the men arrested in Peoria county for the murder of Mrs. Mathews, a few days ago, is guilty. The proofs were so strong that the sheriff and posse experienced great difficulty in keeping back the people, who gathered with the determination of lynching him, long enough to get him on the train and take him to jail.

A Sioux City dispatch says: About sixty Indians chiefs and representative men from different tribes on the Upper Missouri, under charge of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowan and Commissioner Crunot, will arrive in the city on the 20th inst on their way to Washington. Sitting Bull, Unkapapa, and chiefs who have been on the war path in Western Dakotah and Eastern Montana for two years, form one party. These men represent all the tribes who have shown hostility to the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and it is hoped that this trip to Washington will pacify them so that hostilities may be avoided.

NEW YORK.

The New York Democratic State Central Committee met and resolved to hold the State Convention at Syracuse, on the 4th of September next. The vacancies in the committee from the first Judicial district were filled by the choice of John Kelly and James Thayer. General Cochrane and Alfred Wilkinson chairman secretary of the Liberal Republican State Committee were present, and concurred in the above mentioned time and place for their State Convention.

It is expected that the politital discussion among the colored men, Saunders for Greeley and Garnet for Grant, will take place on Thursday evening. A challenge has been sent by Saunders to Rev. W. F. Butler, Grant, colored, inviting him to meet his colleague, George W. Hatton, Greeley, in like manner.

A Baltimore special says the United States authorities arrested O'Baldwin, and he is now in prison. There is no probability of the fight now coming off and there is much excitement among the roughs.

The *World* says Thomas Murphy will be a candidate for Congress from the city district at the next election, the new apportionment having been arranged so as to make Murphy resident of a Republican district. Other Republican politicians are dissatisfied with this plan. Charles Spencer is an opponant of Murphy.

Dispatches from Maine say that very active canvassing is going on, on both sides, throughout the State. Senator Doolittle is working very hard on behalf of the Greeley ticket. Governor Noyes, of Ohio, has arrived and is addressing Republican meetings. Senator Wilson is also to be shortly there.

A private telegram from Rome to Archbishop McCloskey announces the appointment of Right Rev. William Henry Elder, Bishop of Natchez, to be Archbishop of Baltimore, to succeed the late Archbishop Spaulding. Bishop Elder is a native of Baltimore, where he was born in 1812.

Governor Chamberlain of Maine has written a letter to General Kilpatrick, stating that his name was not authorized to be attached to the call for a soldiers' and sailors' convention at Pittsburg.

The *Tribune* says a committee of the Common Council have discovered indubitable evidence of fraud amounting to over $250,000 in the building of the Eighteenth Ward market, located at avenue "C" and sixteenth and Seventeenth street It appears that the Legislature appropriated $75,000 in 1865 for the construction of this market. This sum was offered to the contractor to finish the market, but, for some unexplained reason, it cost $386,000, which amount was paid.

BY ORDER OF THE PEOPLE.

"Down on the paririe by Centerview" is the way the people of Warrenburg, Mo., and vicinity designate the situation of one of the most hospitable and picturesque old homesteads in Johnson County. Famous amongst the farmers of the region as one of the finest farms in the State, and noted far and wide for its choice stock-raising, this prairie home has also a pleasant social celebrity for the benignant Christian character of its mistress, of whom a recent local chronicler says, that "her name in the neighborhood is a proverb of charity and benevolence." As for the master, James Sharpe by name, it is probable that he bore a reputation generally worthy the possessor of such a domain and helpmate until a few days ago, when, in an altercation with one John Erskin, whom he suspected of having injured him in some business transaction, he resorted to a violence of demonstration in which murder was committed. This may sound like a rather emphemistic praising of the affair, but the accounts appearing in the Missourian prints are not definite on this point. There seems to have been a fierce collision in which several men were concerned, and another man named Erskin was killed; and that James Sharpe had at least struck one of the fatal blows was not denied even by himself. The tragedy caused great excitement throughout the country; and upon the prompt arrest and as prompt confession of the rich farmer of Centerview, the public sentiment of indignation evinced itself in that ominous general murmur and popular restlessness which signify the beginning of an instinctive judgment by the people. Whether the country had previously suffered from any signal act of lawlessness or shortcomiing of law is not told; but it is reasonable to infer from the calm and persistent action of the citizens in this case that they had cause to distrust the appointed tribunals of justice, and to believe that "an example" must be made for the good of courts and people alike. From the hour of Sharp's arrest and confession, it was evident that Judge Lynch had proclaimed judgment and decreed "wild justice." The guilty man was no ruffian; he had enjoyed enviable wealth and standing in the county for years, and his wife and children were both respected and beloved to an unusual degree: but nevertheless, he was now a murderer and must pay the full penalty of the crime to those whose peace and safety were menaced by the spirit of his passionate deed. Accordingly the Sheriff, keeping guard over the prisoner in the jail at old Warrensburg, was not greatly surprised when, some days ago, at nightfall, a quiet respectably appearing band of men demanded of him the prison keys for the deliberately avowed purpose of seizing Jame Sharpe and executing him at once. He refused the demand peremptorily, as was his duty. "Then," said the spokesman of the committee, as he and his silent companions gravely departed, "we shall come the next time prepared to effect our entrance without keys."

The Sheriff doubted him not in this. No one in the town doubted that the dread visitors would come again. Even the doomed man in his cell knew probably that it must be so, and prepared for it. At midnight about a week ago, the second and last visitation occurred. Coming over the low hill between town and country, appeared the shadowy forms of 300 horsemen in sombre cavalcade, giving forth no sound or warning save the occasional click of hoofs on the grassy descent. In strict military order and passionless precision, they rode into the sleeping town to within a short distance of the square in which the Court House stands, and there dismounting at a signal from their leader, and securing their horses, moved onward in two bodies upon the jail. Once more the Sheriff, roused from his bed, was confronted by men who demanded entrance to the prisoner. He saw at a glance that the demand was a mere form: that the armed men completely surrounding his stronghold were strong and determined enough to seize the whole town if they saw fit; yet still he protested manfully. "You are my fellow citizens," said he; "your own votes elected me to perform the duty of a faithful officer of the law, and now you would have me turn false to my trust and aid you in breaking the laws. You are going to cast a stigma upon the whole country as a place in which armed mobs take precedence of lawful courts of justice. I solemnly protest against what you would do. The prisoner is self-convicted; there is no thought of rescuing him from the due legal penalty of his crime; but he is entitled to a fair trial, and if you deny him that you disgrace your own citizenship and civilization." His hearers gave him respectful attention. He was told that they respected him for his courage and fidelity, but the people of Johnson County had taken the case of James Sharpe into their own hands—has decreed his doom and must execute it. What more the protesting official tried to say was lost in the crash of the sledge hammers and axes with which the besiegers at the back of the prison had begun breaking their way to the murderer's dungeon. This was the only sound heard until the fatal cell had been gained, the fetters struck off from the prisoner, and the latter conducted forth into the open air. The whole work was done with mechanical formality and precision, without a shout, a threat, or even a word. In the light of the lanterns carried by some of the "vigilants," Sharpe's face looked pale and worn, but he obeyed the muttered commands of his captors without display of emotion, and went with them in their awful procession to the place appointed for his death without sign of trepidation. This place was the edge of a piece of woods about a mile and a half from the town; arrived whither the self-appointed ministers of justice formed a deep square around the captive, who, standing under a branch from which dangled a rope, was asked if he had any thing to say. Yes; he wished to repeat his confession of having killed his enemy, Erskine; that was all. Had he any request to make, or mercy to ask? "None." "Are you ready to die?" "I am." At a signal from the leader the noose of the dangling rope was placed about his neck; men hidden in the darker shadows of the wood dragged at the other end of the cord of death, and the slayer of John Erskine swung between heaven and earth. Motionless and silent as statues stood the inexorable lynchers, gazing steadfastly at their ghastly work by the murky glimmer of lanterns, until the body of their late fellow citizen and the master of the homestead "down on the prairie by Centreview" hung rigid in death. "Our work is done, gentlemen," said the leader, "and I hope we shall never have occasion for another duty like this in Johnson County." Three hundred heads bowed mutely in response to this sentiment, and then it was every one to horse, with a sharp rush and rustle, and a swift riding away of the scattered host of the night in every direction.

List of Letters

UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFfice at Painesville, Ohio, August 16, 1872.

LADIES' LIST.

Brisihas Miss Ellen
Byom Miss Louisa
Higgins Mrs Nellie
Knowles Miss S. Eloise
Lett Miss Maggie
Morrison Miss Carrie L
Tonoyer Mrs Rose
Searls Mrs Adaline
Steele Mrs Miranda
Winegar Mrs Cornelia E
Woodward Mrs Catharine.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Avery A N
Bandle A J
Brooks Sylvester
Budgeman Patrick
Birns George
Carber Peter
Crossette C A
Good H
Hogan Daniel
Johnson E Z
Johnson Daniel
Keener F. L.
Mann Roli
Palmer James
Rexford F J
Scudamore S W
Thompson James
Thayer Jared
Wale James
Wileox Charles A
Wilson James H

Persons calling for the above letters will say "advertised." G. E. PAINE, P. M.

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

S. S. Wood & Co., Newburgh, N. Y.
Miss Jennie Tripps, Newark, N. J.
Eugene Ford, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. S. L. Caul, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Lizzie Corbeen, South Thompson, Ohio.

Legal Notice.

JOHN KEYES, pl'ff, vs. ELIZA KEYES, def't, } Court of Common Pleas.

THE said Eliza Keyes will take notice that on the 22d day of June, A. D., 1872, the said John Keyes filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, his petition against her for divorce, alleging willful absence for more than three years past, and that said petition will be for hearing at the October term of said Court for the year 1872. BURROWS & SWEENEY, Solicitors for plaintiff.
58-62.

Notice.

EMMA E. BRUNER, of the city of Cleveland in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, is notified that Ira Bruner did on the 14th day of August, (A. D.), 1872, file his petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Lake and State of Ohio, charging the said Emma E. Bruner with adultery with one Lamar, and asking that he may be divorced from the said Emma E. Bruner, which petition will stand for hearing at the next term of said Court.

Dated this 15th day of August, (A. D.), 1872.
58-62 IRA BRUNER.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, LAKE COUNTY, } SS

BY virtue of an order of sale made by the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed in the cause of Sally Young against Cornelius Mahony, I will offer at Public Auction at the door of the Court House in said county on the

17th Day of August, A. D. 1872.

At one o'clock, P. M., of said day the following described premises, to-wit: Situate in said County of Lake and in the Township of Painesville and known and described as part of Lot No. 6 in Tract No. 2 in said township and being also the south half of a certain lot of land contracted by Robert Moodey to Enos Sumner and Edward Sumner March, 31st, 1803, and bounded as follows: Beginning in the center of the Lake and Trumbull County Plank Road so called, at the southeast corner of land deeded to Leonard Sumner by Robert Moodey and wife, July 5th, 1805.; thence along the center of said Plank Road south eighteen and one-fourth degrees, east one chain and seventy-eight links; thence south eighty-nine and one-half degrees, west four chains, and ninety-four links; thence north twenty-nine and three-fourths degrees, east one chain and twenty-four links; thence north eighty-nine and one-half degrees, east four chains and six links to the place of beginning; containing one-half of an acre of land.

Appraised at 550 dollars.

Given under my hand at my office at the Court House in Painesville this 6th day of July, A. D. 1872. S. WIRE, Sheriff.
51.5—3¾.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, LAKE COUNTY, } SS

BY virtue of a writ of Fi Fa issued by the Court of Common Pleas of said county and to me directed in the cause of J. B. Burrows against Anna Balch, I will offer at public auction at the door of the Court House in Painesville, on the

14th Day of September A. D. 1872.

At one o'clock, P. M., of said day the following described premises to-wit: Situate in the Township of Concord, County of Lake and State of Ohio, and is known as being a part of Lot No. 5 in Tract No. 3, in said township, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Northerly by lands owned by Erastus Palmer, Easterly by the Painesville and Youngstown Rail Road, Southerly by the road leading from the Chardon road to Fay's Mills, and Westerly by the Chardon Road, supposed to contain about seven acres of land be the same more or less, appraised at $350.

Given under my hand this 9th day of August, A. D. 1872. S. WIRE, Sheriff.
51-5-3.

The Union Cornet Band

Would respectfully announce that they are prepared to furnish Music for all of the requirements of the present campaign, ON SHORT NOTICE AND LIBERAL TERMS, or for occasions upon which the services of a Band are required.

An Efficient String Band,

also in connection with the Cornet Band, are prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Pic-Nics, Suppers, etc. Address,

GEORGE BURT, Leader,
P. O. Box 887.

Office—Parmeley's New Block, State street Painesville Ohio. 58-30.

Cleveland District Camp Meeting.

AT the Camp Meeting for Cleveland District, to be held in Perry, one mile south of the Depot, commencing August 26th, and continuing through the week, there will be extensive arrangements for all who may wish to board at reasonable rates, at the Dining Hall on the ground, to be conducted by the ladies; the proceeds to go toward furnishing the new church now in course of erection.

By order of Committee.

New Clothing House.

S. SCHWAB,
MERCHANT TAILOR
—AND—
CLOTHIER!
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SUPERIOR ST.,
UNDER AMERICAN HOUSE,
Cleveland, Ohio.

I HAVE just opened with a new, large and complete stock of
FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,
And having in my employ a
Competent Cutter,
I am now prepared to make up for customers garments which are
WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT, AND AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.
READY-MADE.
I have on hand a large and select stock of all grades which, when examined, cannot fail to please. Goods in all cases warranted as represented. 45bk6l-2

HOWER & HIGBEE
ARE NOW SELLING
Striped Grenadines
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ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
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ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
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—AT—
ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
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—AT—
ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
4-4 Jaconets
—AT—
ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
A Few Pieces Poplin Suitings
TO CLOSE, AT
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A lot of YOSEMITE STRIPES, STRIPED VICTORIA LAWNS, LINEN SUITINGS.
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TO TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD.
15 Lace Points,
In very desirable patterns and good quantity, will be closed at
TEN DOLLARS EACH.
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The Song Echo, for Schools	$0.75
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599 Broadway, New York.
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Great Excitement
FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.
I will sell for the next 30 days all Summer Goods at a Great Reduction in Prices.

Best Prints, (no damaged or common ones)	11 cts.	per yd.
English Cambrics	10 "	"
Paper Cambrics	12½ "	"
Coats' and Clark's Thread	6 "	spool.
Best Sheeting	12½c; former price 15	cts.
Hills' Cotton	16 " " 18	"
Spring Poplins	25 " " 40	"
Japanese Striped Poplin	25 " " 45	"
do Silks	37 " " 50	"
do do	60 " " 75	"
do do	75 " " 1.00	"
French Percales	18½ " " 25	"
do Cambrics	25 " " 37	"
Table Linen	35 " " 50	"
do do	42 " " 60	"
do do	60 " " 87	"
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All Dress Goods 25 to 50 per ct. lower than former prices. Ladies' Hose at 10, 12½, 15, 20 and 25 cts, worth 25 per cent, more. A reduction of 33⅓ per cent. in the price of our Shawls.

Shaw's at $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.

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Thirty Days.

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ON SUNDAY last, a black and white woolen shawl was lost somewhere between the Stockwell House, in this place, and Madison village. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it at the Postoffice or at the First National Bank.

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At Very Low Figures.
For Cash or in Exchange for Other Property.
Enquire at the Lanphier House, near L. S. & M. S. Depot. 5-1, 3-7.

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—OF—
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"FAMILY FAVORITE"
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SIMPLEST, LIGHTEST RUNNING,
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No Part is Operated by a Spring. Every Motion is Positive.
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Anywhere in Lake county inside of three days, when you can give it a thorough trial and see what the machine is yourself. Remember it will cost you nothing, provided the machine don't suit you.
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" L. W. ACKLEY, " H. C. NELLIS.
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