THE CHRONICLE.

WARREN, O.

WILLIAM RITEZEL, Editor and Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866.

TERMS:--$2,00 per Year in Advance.

Union Meeting.

Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, a Union meeting was held at Webb's Hall, in Warren, on Saturday, June 9, 1866, to appoint eight delegates to represent Trumbull County in the Union State Convention to be holden at Columbus, on June 20th inst.

On motion, the meeting organized by appointing Gen. T. J. McLain, of Warren, President, and Lauren Coleman, Esq., of Greene, Secretary.

On motion of Wm. Ritezel, a committee of three, viz: Wm. Ritezel, J. G. Butler and J. W. Pattengell, were appointed by the chair, to report names for delegates to represent Trumbull County, in the State Convention.

On motion of Judge Spear, Hon. John Hutchins, John M. Stull and Geo. W. Howe, were appointed committee to report resolutions.

The committe on delegates reported the following named persons: Geo. W. Howe, W. O. Forrist, Buel Barnes, C. R. Hunt, John Hutchins, Col. N. A. Barrett, John M. Stull and C. A. Brigdon, for delegates, and O. L. Wolcott, Isaac Holford, J. G. Butler, J. W. Pattengell, Edward Spear, R. A. Baldwin, J. K. Wing and C. A. Harrington, alternates. Report adopted. Committee on resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That we most emphatically approve of the patriotic and manly course pursued by the Union majority of the present Congress of the United States, in their earnest and successful efforts to keep out of power, and place in the Federal Government, the Rebels of the South, whose hands are yet reeking with the blood of our murdered sons of the North.

Resolved, That we will sustain said majority in Congress, in all proper efforts at Re-construction, insisting at all times, that the power and control of the rehabilitated States shall be in the hands of loyal men.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the South went out of the Government without just cause and in haste, we consider it just and the leisure whilst out, to repent and prepare to come back, with clean hands and pure hearts, into full power and communion with their loyal patriotic brethren of the North.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed to-day, be requested to govern themselves in the State Convention in accordance with the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

Our friend of the Warren *Chronicle* sees fit to open his columns for the use of a correspondent, who indulges in a tirade of personal abuse of the editor of the *Portage County Democrat*. The correspondent is the champion of Mr. Hutchins and opposes the re-nomination of Gen. Garfield, and the sin of the *Democrat* is that it favors the nomination of the latter. Personal abuse of all the editors in the District who favor Gen. Garfield (and all do, we believe, outside of Warren,) may aid Mr. Hutchins. If that gentleman thinks so, he can bid his hounds bay on.

To such a scurrilious article as the *Chronicle* publishes, no reply is needed. With such a writer we can have no controversy. We allude to the article simply to correct a false statement, and the correction we respectfully ask our friend of the *Chronicle* to place in his columns.

The *Chronicle* correspondent says that a letter published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Ravenna, May 17, and an editorial article in the Portage County *Democrat* of May 23d, "were written by the same person." This is wholly and positively untrue. The writer of the editorial in question did not write the letter in the *Commercial*, and had no agency in its construction.

Again, the *Chronicle* correspondent thinks it worthy of remark that an article in the *Commercial* of May 17th should be replied to in a letter dated at Ravenna on the same day, but the wonder will vanish when it is understood that the *Commercial*, published at Cincinnati in the morning, reaches Ravenna regularly at 7 o'clock in the evening of the day of its publication.—*Portage County Democrat.*

☞ We take pleasure in giving place to Mr. Hall's "correction," especially as we have full confidence in his statement that he was not the author of the article in the *Commercial*, to which the CHRONICLE's correspondent took exception, and implicated the editor of the *Democrat* as the writer of the attack on Mr. Hutchins. We supposed the writer who preferred the charge against Mr. Hall knew "whereof he affirmed," but it would seem he shot at random. However, since the editor of the *Democrat* has entered the campaign with so much spirit for his favorite candidate, he must not expect to escape controversy, especially as there are several Richmonds in the field, "with soul in arms and eager for the fray." We hope to not have our equanamity disturbed by the contest, but to survey its progress with placid indifference; and, in order to make it interesting, our advice to both parties is, "Lay on, Macduff," &c., &c.

For the Chronicle;

MR. EDITOR:—A communication in your last issue over signature of "*A Soldier*," says the Soldiers dont like my idea of sending Gen. Garfield back to Congress. Wonder if that *Soldier* ever smelled Rebel gunpowder? Perhaps he did. I cannot but observe the civilian badges about that article; its ear marks shell of Warren more strongly than of Howland. We ask the Soldier to publish Garfield's speech against granting bounties to Soldiers. Was it against the late Law on that subject, for the passage of which he labored early and late and voted so freely and which passed almost unanimously? The Soldiers object to Gen. Garfield being renominated for Congress, do they? That is decidedly rich. Soldier! you are in error in this regard. We doubt if there is a Soldier in the district, who would not give a *Tiger* over his re-election. This is no doubt the fact. M.

For the Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR.—My brief communication of a fortnight since, has made quite a flurry among expectants. My friend "W" buckles on his armor most valiently and with a terrible flourish of trumpets and tin horns moves on to the rescue, but 'M' survives, and our member as well, neither being quite annihilated.

'W's' first reason why Garfield should not be returned again to Congress is hugely alarming! Only think, he says, what a time we would have had, had more troops been called for! Why, my dear 'W,' how often have I advised you never to borrow trouble? Verily it wont pay. That old matter was fully canvassed at the time. It is obsolete, passed into history, among other things that were, and is of no account now. We live among live issues and stirring times.

'W' finds fault with the General's course on the Loan Bill, chiefly because it clothed the Secretary of the Treasury with immense power. 'W' does not tell us how it might have been avoided. The nation was peculiarly situated. It was absolutely necessary to invest some one with unwonted power in order that the interests to be subserved, by the said Bill, might be reached at all. One of those objects was to prepare the country for return to specie payment, an object even 'W' would love to promote, as inductive of public good. 'W' seems the more inclined to find fault because the Secretary, since that time, has made a fool of himself by making a serenade speech, while under the influence of Johnson's whisky or something worse. Let me suggest that it is not magnanimous, Mr. 'W,' to hold the General responsible for the shortcomings of Sec. McCulloch, or any other man in these days of changes.

When Garfield voted for the Loan Bill McCulloch was regarded as entirely trustworthy and reliable, in the interests of the country with Congress, in opposition to the visionary policy of the President, in regard to the rehabilitation of the rebel States. It does not become 'W' or any other man, who was beguiled into the support of Andrew Jonnson to be very severe on Garfield for trusting the Secretary. We must be forgiving in this regard.

Here, then, kind reader, are the reasons urged, by the champion of the ring, why Gen. Garfield should *not* be renominated for Congress? Most tame and impotent reasons are they. Surely that member stands firm, good and strong, "keenly alive to the wants and interests of his constituency" against whom no weightier objections can be brought. Certainly their heft is as chaff in the balance. 'W' must be in close juxtaposition to the wall; so close my tender feelings recoil from all effort to crowd him further in that direction.

'W' wants to know what our ideas were four years ago, on the subject of rotation in office. We still love the idea as we did then; but insist now, that for once, it must yield to the "eternal fitness of things." If the the question of Reconstruction, and other highly important matters growing out of the war, were all satisfactorily settled, 'M' would be now as then, in for rotation. I want these great and interesting questions adjusted in the interests of freedom; I want that what we have gained, at so extravagant a price, by crushing out the rebellion, shall be carefully garnered away, for our posterity, and not frittered away in the interest of the rebels. And who so capable to close up all these matters as those who mingled with them? Shall the stay-at-home patriots be called in and entrusted with this matter, rather than to leave it in the hands of him, who when danger was upon us, perilled his life in defence of his country, who went to the hottest of the fight, bore up that flag we so much love, and stood a wall of defence between those stay-at home patriots and our murderous enemies? No! verily, no. Let it not be said that a grateful people so soon forget their brave defenders. Other things being equal, I go for the soldier now and forever.

The Union loving people of the 19th District, into whose very blood has been incorporated an undying love of liberty and freedom, will cherish and appreciate those brave, noble spirits who fought the late, infamous rebellion, to a glorious and brilliant close.—This will, I have no doubt, be happily illustrated at our coming Convention.

'W's' closing question was promptly, and to me very pleasantly answered by the Convention two years since. M.

YOUNGSTOWN, JUNE 6th, 1869

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—I see that a correspondent in your paper advocates the renomination of Gen. Garfield for Congress.—I am one of a large number who dissent, and propose to give the various reasons, that in my judgment, should cause the people of the 19th District to change their Representative. The first part of my review of the Congressional career of Mr. Garfield is published in this week's Mahoning *Courier*, a copy of which article is enclosed and which I would respectfully ask you to publish in the *Chronicle*. ***

Gen. Garfield's Record In Congress.

The friends of Gen. Garfield, with more zeal than discretion, are advocating the propriety of sending him to Congress for a third term.

Against Gen. Garfield as a citizen and a man, I shall have nothing to say; but there are grave objections to his course as a Representative in Congress, which, inasmuch as he is a candidate for re-election, it is proper for me, in a fair way, to criticise.—He, in my judgment, made a great mistake in opposing a joint resolution of the Military Committee to continue bounties to volunteers. Gen. Farnsworth, of Ill., on the 6th day of January, 1864, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution to continue the the payment of bounties till the 1st of March next thereafter. In opposing this joint proposition, Gen. Garfield said, "Before I vote for this resolution I desire to know whether the Government is determined to abandon the draft. If it be its policy to raise an army solely by volunteering and paying bounties we have one line of policy to pursue. If the conscription law is to be anything but a dead letter on the statute books our line of policy is a very different one. I ask the gentleman from Illinois to inform me what course is to be adopted.—I am sorry to see in this resolution the indication of a timid and vacillating course. It is unworthy the dignity of our Government and our army to use the conscription act as a scare-crow and the bounty system as a bait to alternately scare and coax men into the army. *Let us give liberal bounties to veteran soldiers who may re-enlist, and for raw recruits use the draft.*"

Not withstanding this severe assault, the resolution passed the House by the decided vote of 112 to 2. Gen. Garfield was a young man and a young member, and still he did not hesitate to characterize this resolution of the Military Committee of which he was a member, as "indication of a timid and vacillating course." Portunately the House was not so over-persuaded by the argument as to take such a view of it.

Gen. Garfield's views as to drafted men were quite extraordinary. He did not seem disposed to grant them any compassion. After a man had passed from the condition of a citizen to that of a conscript he would have had the Government withdraw all those peculiar rights and privileges which it extended ordinary recruits. I certainly am unable to see why Gen. Garfield should have pursued such a course, but lest I should be charged with doing him injustice, I will let his record speak for itself. On the 10th day of February, 1864, when the conscription bill was under consideration, Mr. Stevens, said, as reported in the Congressional Globe: "Mr. Chairman, if I understand this section there is no process provided by which the defendant, if you may so call him—the drafted man—can bring his witnesses before the Court. It is only in behalf of the Government that such process can be issued, and the drafted man, who claims that he has been wronged, can subpena no witnesses. Now I ask the Committee on Military Affairs if that is intentional?"

Mr. Garfield—"It is intentional."

Mr. Stevens—"The gentleman says it is intentional. Then I think a different provision should be made, and that the defendant should have a right to subpena witnesses." Now it appears to me, and I believe it will so appear to a large majority of Gen. Garfield's constituents, that if a drafted man should feel that injustice had been done him by Government witnesses, he ought to be allowed the privilege of subpening witnesses to show that injustice—but Gen. Garfield was of a different opinion.

On the 10th day of February, 1864, the subject was again before the House, and Mr. Stevens vainly endeavored to so amend the conscription bill, as that the, drafted man could have process at the expense of the Government, to get his witnesses, and failing in this he moved an amendment in the following words—"That drafted men should have process to bring in their witnesses, but without fee or mileage."

I again quote from the Globe:

"Mr. Garfield—I hope the amendment will not prevail, for the reason that it will lead to a long array of trials; every man who desires to escape the draft will ask a postponement and the summoning of witnesses, and it will drag out the business indefinitely.—Drafted men constantly bring in their testimony now."

"Mr. Stephens—I will save the gentleman trouble. If it is thought that drafted men ought to have no chance, I will withdraw my amendment."

Gen. Garfield denied that there was a thought that drafted men should have no chance. He claimed that they did brink witnesses. Mr. Stevens seemed to think there might be witnesses that the drafted man could not obtain without process, and that he at least could not obtain them at his own expense. Gen. Garfield thought otherwise.

That Gen. Garfield was opposed to offering bounties as an inducement for men to enlist, is apparent upon a further examination of his record. On the next day the subject was again up.

"Mr. Brown, of Wis.—I move to add the following—*And be it further enacted*, That the President is authorized to offer bounties to volunteers who may hereafter be required, as he shall deem expedient, not exceeding, however, $600 for each, one half of such bounty to be paid in advance, and one-half on the final discharge of the soldier; and that all proceedings under the draft be suspended until it shall have been ascertained by actual experiment that a sufficient number of volunteers cannot be procured through the bounty hereby authorized, and that the President, being convinced that volunteers cannot be so obtained, may by proclamation, resume proceedings under the draft.

"Mr. Garfield—I am opposed to the amendment."

The speeches and votes of Gen. Garfield all through the dicussion of the conscription bill showed the same opposition to paying bounties to volunteers, that his vote and speech did against the joint resolution which I have referred to. He became so imperious in the pressing of his peculiar views as to bring upon him a sharp rebuke from Mr Boutwell, of Mass. In reply to Gen. Garfield, Gov. Boutwell said, "I thought to be sure from the observation of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Garfield) made this morning that he supposed that because the Representatives of Massachusetts had refused to support the repeal of the commutation clause, as recommended by the Military Committee, they were prepared to endorse the observation which that gentleman made on the previous day when the subject was under discussion, an observation which I thought unfortunate, an observation which I thought calculated to give strength, courage and confidence to its enemies, an observation which, if my memory served me, to the very last word and the very last letter used, I would not repeat here or elsewhere even in the way of quotation."

"Mr. GARFIELD—Do the gentleman,s remarks apply to me?"

"Mr. BOUTWELL—To no other man on this floor."

The 10th section of the conscription law which Gen. Garfield advocated shows the same spirit. I quote the section in full.

"Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the state, and to the ward, township, precinct or other enrollment sub district, where such persons belong by actual residence (if such person have an actual residence within the United States,) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled (if liable to enrollment,) and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instrutions to the several Provost Marshals, boards of enrollment, and mustering officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: *Provided*, that in any call for troops herefater, no county, district, town, township, ward, precinct or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call, by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, and mustered into the military service, on the quota therefor."

The people of Youngstown will remember their indignation at this unwise section, and how much trouble and embarrassment it caused them, and this was the case all over the district in the spring of 1865 when recruits were being raised under it. The editor of the Western Reserve *Chronicle*, in his paper of March 22d, 1865, thoroughly exposed the injustice of this law, I will quote briefly from his editorial.

"Hereafter each sub-district will be required to furnish its quota from among its actual residents. If the number required must be spared and procured after the frequent drains, already made upon the able-bodied men of the agricultural districts, from each sub-district, without exterior aid, it will indicate a depth of resources far surpassing common belief. We do not believe that had a law similar to this existed during the first months of the present draft, one-tenth of the recruits procured under the stimulus of the liberal provisions of the old law would not have been obtained. As the matter now stands, recruiting has almost ceased, the offices of Provost Marshals, from being overrun with reeruits, are nearly deserted and new recruits, the past week, have been few and far between. In fact the members of Congress who supported the new law, have thrown an almost insuperable practical obstuction in the wvy of enlistments, and they are morally, if not technically, guilty of doing infinitely more mischief in that direction than have been accomplished by the combined overt opposition of all the copperheads north of Dixie. In those sub-district, whose quotas were but partially filled prior to the passage of the new law, recruiting has been entirely stopped, and the people discouraged because that such an illiberal, harsh and crushing measure has been sprung upon them at so critical period in their efforts to furnish their quotas."

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., in a clear argument showed the unjust workings of this section, upon which the editor of the *Chronicle*, in the article referred to, remarked, "Mr. Stevens is correct in saying that the man who forsakes home for the perils of the field, should be allowed, and is entitled, to get all he justly can. The editor of the *Chronicle* further remarked:

"The old law worked well, and the people were reconciled to it. The new law starts off badly, and there will be a clamor for its repeal, that will probably disturb the equanimity of its over ardent admirers."

The editor of the *Chronicle* was right—for if it had been necessary to have raised more men, there would have been such a clamor the repeal of this obnoxious section that forn General Garfield would have heeded. oveoungstown, June 4, 1865. **

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Meeting at Kelley's Hall—Representatives of the Press in Attendance—Resolutions, Motions, &c.

The Lake Erie Press Association held its third convention at Kelley's Hall at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large delegation of members was present, representing most of the leading newspapers of Northern Ohio, Western New York and Western Pennsylvania.

The meeting was called to order by the veteran President of the Association, Mr. Joseph M. Sterrett, formerly of the Erie Gazette.

On calling the roll the following named members were found in attendance:

Joseph M. Sterrett, President.
J. H. Cogswell. Herald, Titusville, Pa., Vice President.
J. E. Rupert, Record and Courier, Conneautville. Pa., Secretary.
C. L. Phelps, Spectator, Girard, Pa.
B. F. H. Lynn, Dispatch, Erie, Pa.
J. R. Graham, Gazette, Erie, Pa.
C. E. Hurd, Dispatch, Erie Pa.
C. E. Benton, Advertiser, Fredonia, N. Y.
F. H. Braggins, Argus, Greenville, Pa.
W. A. Rupert, Record and Courier, Conneautville, Pa.
H. H. Hunt, correspondent Erie Dispatch, Titusville, Pa.
A. W. Fairbanks, Herald, Cleveland, O.
Wm. Ritezel, Chronicle, Warren, O.
Jefferson Palm, Constitution, Warren, O.
Edward Bliss, Journal, Meadville, Pa.
R. Lyle White, Republican, Meadville, Pa.
S. D. Harris, Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, O.
H. C. Gray, Telegraph, Painesville, O.
A. M. Clark, Journal, Jamestown, N. Y.
M. D. Cushing, Union, Dunkirk. N. Y
C. G Griffey, Reporter, Conneaut, O.
E. Cowles, Leader, Cleveland, O.
H. D. Smalley, Register, Youngstown, O.
W. H. Beecher, Journal, Dunkirk, N. Y.

The Secretary's report of the last meeting, held at Meadville, was read and approved.

An interesting discussion arose on the subject of advertising, which was participated in by Messrs. Harris, Ritezel, Graham and Bliss. Several plans to fix a new standard of measurement for advertising space were proposed and discussed. On motion it was recommended to charge for advertising by the inch instead of the square, thus dropping the technical term.

An amusing random discussion followed during which several publishers related their "experience" in advertising with unreliable and irresponsible firms. To protect each other as much as possible from these swindlers the following resolution was introduced by Mr. Ritezel, and adopted unanimously by the Convention:

Resolved, That the members of this Association agree not to advertise for any person or firm refusing to pay any member thereof for advertising, until arrearages have been paid, of which the suffering party shall give due notice in his columns.

The subject of advertising agents was taken up and thoroughly considered. Remarks in reference were made by Messrs White, Fairbanks, Ritezel, Bliss, Braggins, Palm and J. E. Rupert. The association was divided in opinion and no definite policy was agreed on.

The following resolutions were adopted by the association.

By Mr. Lynn. *Resolved*, That we believe the firm of Dr. Strickland, of Cincinnati, to be irresponsible and unworthy of the confidence of this association.

By Mr. Palm. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of this association collate the various resolutions relating to advertising and advertising agencies, to-day and heretofore adopted, and furnish such agencies and other general advertisers within the Association as may be within his Knowledge, a circular containing copies thereof, and also the names of the papers and places of publication, represented in this Association.

By W. A. Rupert.

WHEREAS, This association has learned with deep regret that Capt. Jesse H. Lord, late Editor-in-Chief of the 'Erie Dispatch, has "changed his base" leaving the arena of political and general editorship to fill the chair in the Sanctum of the Scientific American. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Association hereby constitutes Capt. Lord an Honorary Member of the Association, and directs the Secretary to furnish Capt. L. a copy of these resolutions.

By Mr. Braggins:

Resolved. That a Committee of four be appointed to secure the services of some competent man to address the Association at its next meeting, on such subject relating to the newspaper business as he may select.

The Committee appointed consisted of Messrs. Lynn, White, Cowles and Graham.

Resolved, That when this Association adjourns it adjourns to meet at Jamestown, N. Y., at such time in September as shall be agreed upon by the editors of the former place.

The convention was in every respect a pleasant and profitable one. In a business point of view its action was of considerable importance, and the few interchanges of opinion on all matters of business and policy cannot fail to add to the material prosperity of the newspapers belonging to the Association.—*Cleveland Leader June 8.*

Be not Deceived.

The public are particularly cautioned against being deceived by some persons who from ignorance, or selfish motives, or some other reason represent that Speer's Samburg port wine is made with sugar.

It is a well known fact that the name wine is applied to a mixture of juice, sugar and water, and some times cheap liquor, in various proportions, forming a cordial and not a wine.

The Samburg grapes, however need no such unnatural admixtures with their juice, as they contain all the properties essential to a rich nutrative and valuable wine within themselves.

WARREN MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY TUESDAY BY FREER & SMITH.

Buyers are paying the following prices. Cash

Per Bushel			
White Wheat	$2,85	Dressed Hogs	7
Red Wheat	2,10	Hams, cured	15
Rye	70@80	Shoulders do	14
Oats	40@44	Chickens	12½
Corn, shelled	60@70	Turkeys	12
Barley	50@80	Geese	9
Flaxseed	2,00@2,25	Hides, green	6½
White Beans	1,75	Hides, dry	9½
Potatoes	50@60	Calf skins, green	12½
Clover Seed	6,00@7,00	Calf skins, dry	15@18
Timothy Seed	3,00@3,50	Tallow	10
Onions	1,00	**Miscellaneous**	
Per Pound		Sheep Pelts	70
Dried Apples	10	Hay, per ton	10,00
Butter	30	Wood, per cord	3,25
Cheese	10@15	Green Apples	1,50@2,00
Lard	10	Wool	45@ 65

RETAIL MARKET.

Per Barrel			
Flour, White Wh't	15,00	Sugar, Coffee	17
Flour, Amber Wh't	14,00	Rio Coffee	30@35
Flour, Red Wheat	12,50	Java Coffee	40
White Lime	2,50	Green Teas	1,50@225
White Fish	9,00	Black Teas	1,50@175
Salt	3,25	Japan Teas	1,15@170
Per Pound		**Miscellaneous**	
Candle, tallow	25	Molasses, ℔ gal	1,10
Candles, stearine	30	Syrup	1,35
Candles, star	50	Lard, ℔ lb	25
Sugar, brown	12½@15	Pork	17@18
Sugar, powdered	20	Carbon Oil, ℔ gal	75
Sugar, Crushed	20	Vinegar	40
		Eggs, ℔ doz	20

☞ Notices of Marriages, Death and Births will not be published, unless the persons sending them give us their names.

BIRTHS.

In West Farmington, Ohio, June 5th, a Son, to Chas. W. and Emma O. K. ARCHBOLD.

MARRIAGES.

In Orwell, Ohio, on the 7th inst., by Rev. B. Excell, Mr. HOMER J. GILKESON, of Warren, to Miss FRANCES M. SMITH, of Orwell, O.

In Nelson, O., on the 6th inst., by Rev. P. D Horton, Mr. H. G. WOLCOTT, of Farmington, O. and Miss JENNIE M. NICHOLSON, of Winsted, Conn.

At Warren, June 7th, by Rev. Joseph Marvin, jr., Mr. LEVI G. FALSOM, to Mrs. ANN ERNST.

On the 6th inst. at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Cone, HENRY W. INGERSOLL, Esq., of Akron, to Miss SARAH H. BOARDMAN, daughter of Charles Boardman of Newton Falls.

New Advertisements.

LETTERS UNCLAIMED

REMAINING in the Post Office at Warren, State of Ohio, June 13,1866.

Aurchaner Gotlcib	Howard James H
Baker & Son W S	Hunt Edward B
Beach A S	Holdenby R S
Ballard Christy	Irwin J B
Bayen J	Jackson H
Braden Rosaline Miss	Jacoby Henry M
Blood E R	King Lottie Miss
Buckley James	Lloyd William
Brintnell Thomas	Miller Isaac H
Carter J C	McElhany Robt G
Cope H & S Mess	Mathews Andrew
Clements Rufus J Mrs	McGowan Michl
Cochran F M	Parker Sarah A Mrs 2
Cook Rachel J	Phillips Addie Miss
Dobbins A J Mrs	Parker Nathaniel
Draper Warren	Pratt & Rowley
Gilbert D	Randolph W H
Harder J	Smith Bixby & Co.
Harshwan G C	Smith Elizabeth Mrs
Headley Eliza Mrs	Wisell M J

"To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for '*advertised letters*,' give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

Office hours from 7:30 A M., to 7:30 P. M.

C. M. PATCH, P M.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

John Tribbett's vr John Dugan et al. In Trumbull Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale in Attachment, issued out of said Court in the above case, and to me directed and delivered, I shall expose to public sale, at the south door of the Court House, in the Village of Warren, in said County of Trumbull, and State of Ohio, on

Saturday, the 14th day of July, A. D. '66,

between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M., of said day, the following Real Estate, to wit: Land lying in Mecca township, Trumbull County, Ohio, bounded on the east by highway, on the south by lands sold to Ethan and Reuben, and on the west by lot line, and on the north by lands owned by said Tribbetts, containing five acres of land; and appraised in said attachment at $22 per acre. SETH M. LAIRD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Warren, June 13th, 1866.

ATTACHMENT.

C. H. Buck, Plaintiff, against John L. Constable, defendant. Before David D. Marvin, Justice of the Peace of Bazetta Township, Trumbull County, Ohio.

On the 21st day of April, A D 1866, said Justice issued an order of Attachment in the above action for the sum of eighty dollars. CHESTER H. BUCK,

Bazetta, June 2nd, 1866, 3w.

ESTATE OF JOHN MORRISON, dec'd. The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the Estate of John Morrison, deceased, late of Farmington Township, Trumbull County, Ohio. JEREMIAH MILLER.

Southington, June 13, 1866, 3t.

THE UNION MOWER,

MANUFACTURED BY

TINKER & MYERS,

Garrettsville, O.

THE UNION MOWER, has now been in use for four years, and combines more good features than any other machine ever offered to the farmer. The public demand a light, quick geared machine, with a flexible cutter bar that will adapt itself to the inequalities of the ground: one that is

EASILY OPERATED;

of Light Draft; Ready thrown in and out of gear, and so well proportioned in all its parts, as to be thoroughly durable. Farmers who intend purchasing might profit by enquiring of those who have used the Union Mower. Until last season they have been manufactured in Mass., only, but sold in this county for four years, and there has perhaps been less trouble from any parts breaking than with any other machine in proportion to the number in use.

JOHN REEVES, Agent for Trumbull County.

ALSO FOR SALE

SIDEL'S EXCELSIOR RAKE.

This is an independent Steel Toothed Rake, balanced equal to any sulky; rakes all kinds of hay and grain, and is light and substantial.

Warren June 13, 1866-4t.

BRICK! BRICK!

Builders, Farmers,

MECHANICS, and all who want Brick, now is your time to get them cheap. Our prices are lower than ever. We have a superior quality of Cherry, Red, Stack and Brees Brick, suitable for the finest work. Large quantities from which to select, constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled. Yard south of Canal.

June 13, 3m. FORBIS & BAILEY.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Trumbull County, O., will meet with the Commissioners of Portage County, near the county line, between the two Counties, on the 11th day of July next, for the purpose of determining upon the petition of Edward Yale and others, and doing such other business as shall be necessary to establish a Ditch, to drain the Tamarack Swamps, and apportion the necessary expenses of constructing the same. The petition asks that a Ditch be constructed, commencing at the north end of the old ditch on the town line between Braceville and Windham, on land owned by Edward Yale, thence south about 60 rods, to the south line of the A. & G. W. R.; thence west along the south line of the Railway about 30 rods; thence southerly about 120 rods through lands of M. A. Birchard, to an old ditch running east and west; thence west in old ditch about 40 rods; thence westerly 50 rods, to an old ditch running north and south; thence south in old ditch about 70 rods to the center of the county road; thence southerly about 50 rods, on land of Peter Shively; thence southeasterly above the natural outlet, about 120 rods to Shively's south line; thence easterly about 30 rods, on land of Peter Butts. Also a Ditch commencing at Sec. No. 20, in Braceville, 51 rods east of the west line of the township, about 20 rods south of the north line of said Sec. 20; thence south, parallel with the township line, about 80 rods to an old ditch; thence westerly along said old ditch, through lands of Chas. Tilden, to the town line between Braceville and Windham; thence westerly along said old ditch, on lands of M. A. Birchard, till it intersects the first proposed ditch. The Engineer appointed by the Commissioner, has made a survey and report.

By order of the Commissioners of Trumbull Co. June 13, '66, 4t C. A. BRIGDON, Auditor.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Alonzo Winans, of the State of Pennsylvania, will take notice, that Eben Newton, Thomas Kennet and Alexander Wallace, Administrators on the Estate of Simeon Jennings, deceased, with his last will annexed, on the 11th day of June, 1866, filed their petition as such administrators against said Winans, in the Court of Common Pleas of Trumbull County, Ohio, setting forth that said Winans on the 2d day of May, 1861, entered into a written agreement with said testator (then in full life) for the purchase and sale of seven (7) lots of ground, situate in the village of Earlsville, in Newton township, and in the County and State, last aforesaid. Said lots are designated on the map of the village plat of Earlsville aforesaid, and in the 2nd Division thereof by numbers: 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 22 and 23. That there is due and wholly unpaid for purchase money on said contract from said Winans, the sum of $692,29, for which sum with interest from the 1st day of next term of said Court, the said administrators pray for a final order against said Winans, and also for a license for the sale of said premises, to satisfy the sum so due and unpaid, and also an order that the sum of $159,00 yet to become due on said contract on the 1st day of May 1867, may be paid on equitable principles out of the grounds of such sale.

The said Alonzo Winans is notified that unless he plead, answer or demurr to said petition on or before the 30th day of July next, (1866) said order and decree prayed for by petitioners will be taken at the next Court of Common Pleas in said county to be held at Warren, on the 17th day of September, the evening of the day last mentioned.

EBEN NEWTON,
THOMAS KENNET,
ALEXANDER WALLACE,

Administrators of *cum testamento annexo* of Simeon Jennings, deceased.

June 11, 1866, 6w.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream, twenty per cent and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

Price 25 Cents per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

FOR SALE to the trade at manufacturer's prices by Dr. JULIAN HARMON Warren O., wholesale Agent for Trumbull County June 13, 1866-1yr.

AN ORDINANCE. NO. 9.

ART. 1. Be it ordained, by the Council of the Incorporated Village of Niles, that no person or persons shall sell any wine manufactured from the pure juice of the grape, ale, beer or cider, within the said Incorporation, unless he or they shall first procure permission therefor, from said town Council, in writing.

ART. 2. Be it ordained further, that application for such permission, as mentioned in article first of this ordinance, shall be made to said Council, of said village, at any regular meeting thereof and be granted, in the discretion of said Council, upon the payment into the Treasury of said Incorporated village, the sum of not less than Thirty Dollars, and not exceeding Fifty Dollars, and such permission shall be binding for one year, from and after its date, unless forfeited, as by article third hereof.

ART. 3. Be it further ordained, that if any person or persons, having the permission mentioned in article first hereof, shall violate any of the liquor laws of the State of Ohio, shall forfeit their said permission, and shall be fined in any sum, not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars.

ART. 4. Be it ordained further, that any person or persons, keeping air room, booth, saloon, grocery or other place of public resort for refreshment or amusement, other than keep a hotel, who shall keep the same open or permit resort thereto on Sunday, for any purpose, shall forfeit the permission mentioned in section first hereof, and be liable to a fine in the sum of ten dollars and costs of suit.

ART. 5. Be it ordained further, that any person or persons, who shall vend or sell any wines, ales, or beer, as mentioned in the first section of this ordinance, without having such permission, shall pay to said Incorporated village of Niles, the penal sum of one hundred dollars and costs of suit.

ART. 6. Be it ordained further, that all fines and penalties, in this ordinance mentioned, shall be collected by action brought in the name of the Incorporated village of Niles, before the Mayor thereof, or any Justice of the Peace therein.

ART. 7. Be it further ordained, that this ordinance shall take effect on and after July 1st, 1866.

H. H. MASON, Mayor.

James Dras, Recorder.

Niles, June 13, 1866, 1t.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, in Vernon Township, on or about the middle of April, 1866, THREE HEIFERS, one 1-year-old and two 2-year-olds; one 1-year-old and one 2-year-old line back, red; the other a Cherry red, coming in this month. Reward of $10 will be paid for the recovery of said Heifers. M. C. BOYD.

Vernon, June 13, 1w*

ESTATE OF HIRAM D. KEE.—The undersigned has been appointed executrix of the Estate of Hiram D. Kee, late of Greene, Ohio, deceased. LOUISA KEE, Executrix.

June 13, 1866, 3t*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Peter Shafer vs Lorenzo Fairbanks. In Trumbull Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of said Court in the above case, and to me directed and delivered, I shall expose to public sale, at the south door of the Court House, in Warren, in said County, on

Saturday, the 7th day of July next,

And between the hours of one and four o'clock, P M of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: Situated in the township of Bristol, County of Trumbull and State of Ohio, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the centre of the highway, on the township line between Mecca and Bristol, at the southeast corner of lands of James C. Mahany; thence along the south line of said Mahany's land to lands of Charles Merrill;—thence south to the highway, east to the east line of Bristol township; thence north on the township line to the place of beginning; containing seventy-eight acres of land, more or less.

ALSO—One other piece, bounded and described as follows; Commencing at the south east corner of the above described premises; thence west along the centre of the highway to lands of Brooks;—thence south along the east line of said Brooks' land to the lands of David D. Shafer; thence east along the north line of said Shafer's land to the centre of the highway on the east line of said Bristol, thence north on the east line of said township to the place of beginning; containing sixty acres of land, be the same more or less. Appraised at $4,350,00. Terms cash.

SETH M. LAIRD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Warren, Ohio, June 6 1866 5w

Horse Rakes vs. Horse Rakes.

I WISH to inform Farmers and those interested, that I am