THE CHRONICLE.

WILLIAM RITHEEL, Editor and Proprietor

WARREN, OHIO.

Wednesday, May 22, 1867.

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

Liberation of Davis.

The leniency and sympathy certain parties have exhibited in the case of Jefferson Davis, excites almost universal disgust among the people. That a man of the high political influence of Horace Greely, a recognized leader in the cause of anti-slavery, should so deeply sympathize with a leading rebel, seems wholly uncalled for. Greely has spent half his life-time in promoting hatred and strife between the North and South; has persistently designated every concession to Southern demands, as a cowardly, doughfaced abasement of Northern manhood; has represented slaveholders, their aiders and abetors, as the most villainous, heartless, Godless of all men,—living stigmas on the civilization of the age. And when these pro-slavery conspirators against liberty, law, order, progress, peace, justice and humanity, having inaugurated a sanguinary war in the interests of despotism, and sought to establish a slave monarchy on the ruins of republican liberty, are barely defeated, and at an expense of human life and suffering which no arithmetical calculation can value, it is painful, disgusting, humiliating, actually degrading, to see a leader in the republican ranks go so far out of his way to condole with a bloody traitor, and assist him to gain that liberty which he fought to rob others of.—The sickly, sentimental philanthropy of some, would, if the thing were possible, prompt them to unbar the gates of hell and let the devil loose—on bail.

☞ We publish this week, the speech made by Judge Kelley, of Penn's, at Memphis, Tenn., while on his speaking tour through the South. It is a kind of earnest, practical argumentation not heard of old, in the late Slave States. It enunciates doctrines that a great many Northern voters would do well to consider, in view of the very general agitation of the subject of Manhood Suffrage. Judge Kelly was listened to respectfully in Memphis, but rebel intolerance could not endure to have the truth boldly proclaimed at Mobile. Here they resorted to their old mode of meeting arguments, that they could not answer with thought and word, by murderous assaults, and desperate brute force. By an article we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that the cowardly rebels attempted to assassinate Judge Kelley. That they did not do it, was only because their bullets were not well aimed.—If they imagine they can put the gag on Northern mouths by resorting to violence, they will find they have undertaken a task they cannot accomplish.

Westminster Review for Apr.

The April number of this world-famed Quarterly Review, contains articles on the following subjects, viz: Italy and the War of 1866. The Papal Drama. Thomas Hobbe's. Contemporary Music and Musical Literature. New America. Mr. Swineburner's Poetry. The Hopes and Fears of Reformers. Contemporary Literature, including reviews of new books and writings on various important topics, such as—Life and Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. The Eternal Gospel, by R. W. Mackay. Discourses on Questions of Christian Faith, by Rev. James Cranbrooke. Inaugural Address by J. S. Mill. The Alps of Hannibal, by J. W. Law. Miss Thackery's Village on the Cliff. Poems by Geo. Arnold. Besides these subjects, others of interest are reviewed, giving the reader a bird's eye view of the world of "Contemporary British Literature.

The Westminster is re-published by L. Scott & Co., 104, Fulton Street, New York, at $4 per year.

Correspondence of the Chronicle.

Letter from Missouri.

ARROW ROCK, MO., May 6, '67.

It is almost nine months, my good CHRONICLE, since I came from our common county to Missouri; and since we have always been friends, I will in return for all "home news" you have given me, occasionally grant you peeps into Missouri life.

The world smiles, as I write. For three weeks farmers have followed the plow and sown the seeds of the expected harvests, uninterrupted by even a shower, and they were beginning to look anxiously for the skies to darken. At this moment the birds are singing a noisy chorus in the white-blossomed trees, and a beautiful bow spans the eastern sky. We have had a delightful rain, and our good mother earth looks as she can only look after a May shower. It is said that the season is the latest Missouri ever saw, as the winter was the coldest and the longest; but now we rejoice in the prospect of bountiful harvest-ears and luscious fruits.—At my right hand and left, I see rolling fields of the greenest wheat twelve inches high, and if I part the thick blades, there is below a fine growth of young clover bearing fair promise for the future season. Many farmers have not yet planted corn, but not far from the house the *earliest sowed seed* has already made its appearance above ground. Apple and cherry trees may well groan at the prospect before them, should we have no untimely and most unusual frost; they are white with blossoms, and their odors with that of the fragrant santee currant comes by even now on the breeze. The peaches on this (south) side of the Missouri river are all killed, it is said. A warm February in which we could sit with open doors, followed by a lion-like March, did the thankless task. Pears escaped, and with the delicious mulberry, the currant, and the quince shall doubtless tempt our palates sufficiently.

Early gardens are now in good order. From the door I see long beds of vegetables in which are onions whose tops vary in hight from a half-inch to fourteen full inches; tomatoes nicely out of the earth, and lettuce, radishes, beans, and potatoes ditto, while peas are already "brushed." You know I have never been an enthusiast in the presence of the plow and hoe, but since I have been here and have witnessed the vigor with which earth springs to the performance of her appointed tasks, even in the smallest details, it seems as if there was a tie between us which she proclaims in every blade of grass, in every ripe ear and golden grain.

I wish I could waft you one of the delightsome breezes of Missouri; they are such as must bring hope to the invalid and strength to the convalescent. The altitude of this river bank is so great that noxious vapors seldom reach us. I would not affirm as some enthusiasts do however, that paradise is being found in Missouri. Nature has indeed been lavish in her gifts here, but man has failed in many respects to keep pace with her. Could the society of the Western Reserve be transferred to a few counties in this vicinity, I believe humanity would ask no more desirable home. The tide of emigration is even now flowing steadily and rapidly in this direction, and we can hardly doubt that in a few years we shall have new neighbors and friends as good and true as those we left behind. M.

Gov. Wright, late United States Minister to Prussia, has died of dropsy. He rallied a short time previous to his death, and it was thought he would recover, but he again sank rapidly on the night of the 10th inst., and expired at eight o'clock next morning.

Ned Nevins, the Newsboy.

This is one of the more popular works of the day, being the experience of a newsboy, or a picture of "Street Life in Boston." The publishers have issued the tenth thousand, showing the work to be in great demand. It is being sold at the rate of a thousand per week. It is a very readable book, neatly printed and handsomely illustrated. Agents wishing to secure good territory, should apply at once to Rev. Henry Morgan, the author of the book, at 9 Groton Street, Boston, Mass.

The other day a dog got into the sheep fold of Gen. Singleton, near Quincy, Ill., and destroyed four hundred dollars' worth of his valuble South-down sheep.

THE MOBILE RIOT.

Attempted Assassination of Judge Kelley.

MOBILE, ALA., May 15, 1867.

In the riot last night two men were killed. One was white, a German, who was shot through the head and stabbed afterwards. One was a colored man who lay in the street till this morning. The firing extended to various streets, a distance of one mile from the meeting, and was from housetops and windows. Col. Shepperd, commanding the United States troops here, will make an investigation into all the circumstances.

Files, the late Superintendent of Police, who fired the first shot, which was aimed at Judge Kelley, has been arrested and held in five thousand dollars bail. No other arrests have been made

Judge Kelley left at noon on a Government transport for Montgomery, furnished by Col. Shepperd.

The instruments of the band of the 15th United States Infantry, who were on the platform when the riot commenced, were nearly all broken in the melee.

The Mobile papers charge Judge Kelley with using incendiary language, and accuse the negroes of being the cause of the riot.

Mayor Withers is an ex-Confederate General, and his police is of the same complexion. All of the police force on duty were present at the meeting. It is said that the attack was made by an armed mob, yet only one man has been arrested.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Herald's* Mobile special gives the particulars of the riot. He says that Judge Kelley had been speaking about a quarter of an hour in a frank and temperate manner, when there appeared to be a disposition to create a disturbance on the outskirts of the meeting. Cries of put him down were heard, to which Mr. Kelley replied: "I tell you that you cannot put me down. The Fifteenth Infantry are at my back, and if they cannot keep the peace in Mobile, the United States army can." The tumult suddenly broke out at this point by a sudden rush toward the platform.—About a hundred people were on the platform, including many eminent citizens, reporters of the press, etc. This rush seemed to be the signal for the melee to commence.

The Chief of Police attempted to arrest a ringleader on the border of the crowd, and he drew a pistol on him.—The cry of fire was then raised at the corner of Royal street, and instantly a perfect fusilade of pistols was opened on the crowd who occupied the platform. A colored man was here shot in the head and fell. Some friends dragged Judge Kelley from out the range of fire and succeeded in getting him away unharmed. The firing by this time was directed right and left among the crowd in the street, who were flying in all directions.

There seemed to be no attempt on the part of the police to arrest the violence, or if there was it was ineffectual, for the rebels had it all their own way. It was evidently a preconcerted affair, and was probably stimulated by incendiary articles in the rebel press for the past few days. Colonel Shepperd, who commands the military here, at once dispatched a body of troops to the Battle House, where Judge Kelley is stopping, and where Colonel Shepperd has taken up his quarters for the night.—Several white men who probably had no part in the attack, were shot in the melee. Mr. Goldsmith was killed, and Mr. Sadburry, late Chief of Police, was shot in the forehead. A policeman had a ball put through his wrist. If any disposition to renew the riots is shown, it is probable that the city will be placed under martial law.

Colonel Shepperd is now in council with Mayor Withers. The whole military force, who are encamped about a mile from the place of meeting, have been ordered into the city, and are now posted at different points, prepared for any attempt of a renewal of the riot.

MOBILE, May 15.—During the melee last night the following persons were killed and wounded; Killed—Whites Tabual Alsen; colored, Samuel Britten. Wounded—Whites, Thos. Taylor, D. H. Hurd, David Parsons, of the police, two boys and Jas. Barnes, Col. D. S. Sedburg, A. Goldsmith and J. Gaugh, since reported dead, and an additional number of men, white and colored, slightly injured and names not known. All is perfectly quiet to-day, and there will be no further disturbance.

Judge Kelley has been invited by the Mayor to remain and speak in public, and offered the protection of all good citizens. Col. Shepperd also offered him military protection, but Judge Kelley declined their offers, and left for Montgomery to-day.

A card appears in the morning papers, signed by many of the best citizens of Mobile, for a meeting to express their unqualified condemnation of the party engaged in the disturbance of the meeting last night.

The Richmond *Times* comments with an illy concealed feeling of regret on Brazilian emancipation. It concludes, however, to use its own language;

"It is as useless to try to stop one of those moral epidemics, that at times sweep over the globe, as to arrest the cholera.—War or no war, sooner or later, slavery was bound to come to an end, here as well as elsewhere."

The *Times* consoles itself that the South is no worse off than the others, and concludes with the remark:

"Southerners who have left the South to make their homes in Brazil have returned a long ways to get out of the frying pan into the fire."

One of Josh Billings' maxims; "Rise airly, work hard and lie to the editors you can't sell, give nothing awa, and if you don't die rich and go to the devil, you may sue me for damages."

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS announces that he will, as speedily as possible, retire out of sight. Had justice been done he would have been out of sight long ago, and no expense to him.

The Sandusky Register of Saturday says: Eight ton of white fish were taken from the fishery of Mr. Geiersdorf of Cedar Point to-day. Yesterday one hundred and thirteen barrels of fish, each containing two hundred pounds, were shipped from his establishment, the largest shipment from any one house this spring.

During the month of April there were thirty nine fires in the United States, involving a total loss of about $3,000,000. During the first four months of 1867 the losses by fire in the United States have been $14,408,000, as follows; In January, $4,043,000; February, $1,405,000; March, $2,960,000; and April, $3,000,000.

Sir Frederick Bruce has called our Government's attention to the Fenian outrages on the British schooner Elk at Cleveland. The District Attorney will prosecute the offenders for whatever crime they may be deemed to have committed.

Gen. Echols, Late of the Rebel Army, Addresses his Colored Friends.

Some of the Colored Brethren have their Say.

[From The American Union.]

STAUNTON, VA., April 29, 1867.

Since the passage of the Reconstruction Bill some of the prominent men of Staunton have been urging the colored people to invite Gen. Echols to address them on the political issues of the day.

They seemed loath to do so at first, but after consulting the Bureau Officer they extended the invitation. In due time notices appeared, stating that Gen. Echols would address the colored citizens of Augusta county at the Court House, on Saturday evening April 27th.

Saturday evening came. At an early hour the house was nearly full, black people below, in the body of the house, white people in the galleries.

A few white republicans took seats below. Philip Roselle (colored,) one of the delegates to the Richmond Convention, was called to the chair. The General being introduced, proceeded to make the following points:

1st. To assure his audience that they were free men, endowed with even more privileges than he, himself, as he was by Congress, disfranchised and disqualified for holding any office.

2nd. That being thus disqualified, he could have no possible motive in speaking to them, but a desire to do them good.

3d. That as they were ignorant in political affairs, they should follow the advice of such men as they consulted in their pecuniary affairs—of honest—intelligent men, whom they had always known, and especially avoid the leadership of men from other States who had selfish ends in view.

4th. That they should avoid uniting themselves with the Radicals, who are led by Thad. Stevens; that if they thus combined themselves against the Southern people, who were their best friends, and had always been, the white people will unite against them; that they were dependent upon the white people for employment; that the white people had all the money and owned all the land; that unless they wanted to be destroyed and vanish away as the Indians had done, they had better follow the lead of the people with whom they live.

5th. That Massachusetts was principally responsible for slavery; that their forefathers were stolen from Africa by the people of Massachusetts; that neither Massachusetts nor any of the Northern States ever freed their slaves; they found that slavery was not profitable, and then enacted that their slaves should be free twenty or thirty years hence, taking care in that time to sell them all South.

These sentiments were conveyed with less than the average amount of flowers and flourish, consuming about two hours in their delivery.

The General concluded with some very pathetic allusions to his own intercourse with his slaves, complimented his dear old black mammy, told how much she loved him, exhorted the colored people to be virtuous, to sustain their churches and ministers, (said nothing about their teachers,) and love and be respectful to their friends.

The General was several times applauded by the galleries, once or twice very slightly by the body of the house.

After a brief silence, and a vote of thanks to the General, several prominent colored men were called upon.

The first speaker, Henry Davenport, (negro) said that the speaker had advised them to act honestly and independently. He thanked him for it and said he meant to follow his advice.

The second—Scott (Quadroon,) said that he thought it a safe principles to praise the bridge that had brought you safely over; that if the Southern people were so friendly they would of course tolerate some difference of opinion. The Radicals had made them free at great cost; had enfranchised them and he meant to stick to them. (Great applause in the body of the house, galleries very still.)

Mr. Dowdney, (negro,) said the very eloquent gentleman had said they were free. He was glad that he had admitted so much. He had also told them that the Northern people were not their friends; he knew there was a Copperhead party in the North that had no friendship for them; that he judged men and parties by their actions. He reckoned that they had some friends there; that they had not only made them free, but now their ladies had left their homes and come down here with Bibles and books in their hands to teach them how to enjoy their freedom.—If the Southern people were such friends to them, why did they not manifest it a little sooner.

He never had seen this friendship on the part of the Southern people, save when they had some interest at stake.—(Great applause.)

The Chairman—Philip Roselle, said he would like to say a word before the meeting closed, he might not have a chance to speak to the white people again.

He said the General had talked about Thad. Stevens' Confiscation measures.—He (Roselle) did not want any of Gen. Echols land, would not take it if he could get it, but there is Master Garber (pointing to a good-looking young man,) for whose father he had worked, as a slave, six years; he wouldn't mind having a piece of his land. (Applause.)

About being free; he did not care much who made him free; he was mighty glad they were free; reckoned they wouldn't have been free if it hadn't been for the war, his Master fought four years, but he didn't reckon he would have done it if he had thought "we all" should get free by that means.

Referring to the General's advice about good behavior, he hoped they would observe it, and he thought it would be well for some of the white people to observe the same; didn't see why it was not as good for white people as colored.

I have only touched a few of the points presented by the colored men. By this time the audience of colored people was so delighted with the sharp hits of their champions that they could scarcely be heard.

And thus ended the evening's entertainment. If those for whose special benefit it was gotten up are satisfied we shall not complain.

"Dead Heads."

In answer to a lady correspondent who desires to know the meaning of the term "dead-head," the Davenport, Iowa, *Gazette* says: "The free tickets given to the press for the uses named are always paid for, and that very liberally. As a rule, those who issue—not those who receive—these free tickets are the "dead heads," usually giving fifty cents for that which a five dollar bill would not adequately pay for. So long as the newspaper editor is expected to give liberal notices of entertainments before they occur, and then follow these with a generous puff after the show is over, he certainly has no place in the "dead-head" classification. Indeed, in nine cases out of ten the editors would be glad to receive half pay for their work and pay two prices for the free ticket. They certainly would make money by the operation.

We may add a few words on the general subject of advertising. The publication of advertisements is as much in the business of a newspaper as the publication of the news, and an editorial notice which is designed to supply the place of or add value to a regular advertisement has even less claim to a gratuitous insertion than would such an advertisement. Yet there are those who ask just such gratuitous notices, and this almost as a matter of right. If these same persons should be asked to make a present of a dozen yards of muslin to each purchaser of a merino dress, or a dollar's worth of sugar to whoever bought three pounds of tea, or half a dozen "free tickets" to whoever engaged twenty seats at a concert, they would resent the demand as an insult. Yet why should not their wages be given away as freely as should and are the products of the editor's and publisher's labor and capital. The merchant makes his profit and living by selling his goods. The publisher of a newspaper makes his by selling his advertising columns, not by giving them away, and when he does thus give them in aid of a public library or other beneficial object, he deserves thanks as a public benefactor, and not insults as a "dead-head."

Dr. E. Jollie Mattocks,

The renowned Analytical Physician, asks the question of all persons suffering under the torments of any of the forms of Billious Diseases, why they will continue to suffer when relief is at hand? The Doctor is noted for asking questions, but he does it for a good purpose, and before he is through makes it a point to become master of a patient's feelings, symptoms, pains, aches, and ailments of whatever nature. It behooves all invalids, therefore to call on Dr. Mattocks when they have an opportunity, and receive treatment and care at his hands. He visits a limited number of towns and cities in Northern Ohio monthly, for the purpose of examining patients and treating their cases. The many and complicated diseases of Females receive an entirely new and universally successful treatment by Dr. Mattocks. Let no one,—man, woman or child,—be deterred from calling on the Doctor because of their poverty. The poor very liberally treated. Consultation is always free. His next visit to Warren will be on Monday May 27, 1867. He stops at the National Hotel. [May 22, 1867-1t.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst. by D. King, at his home in Vernon, Mr. ORRIN SEAGER, of Conneaut Tp. Crawford Co., Pa., to Miss MARY E. TURRELL, of Fowler, Trumbull County, Ohio.

At the Gilmore House, Warren, O., May 16th by A. B. Green, (Minister,) Mr. ALBERT M. OSBORN, and Miss NANCY C. MOHERMAN, of Jackson.

In Warren, at the residence of the bride's father, A. Camp, May 8 by A. B. Green, (Minister) Mr. GEO. W. POND, and Miss NELLIE CAMP.

On Tuesday, 14th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. D. B. Clayton, by Rev. Mr. Greer, Mr. W. O. JAMESON of Warren, O. and Miss MARY E. CLAYTON, of Painesville, O. (No Cards.)

DEATHS.

Of heart disease, at the residence of J. W. Powers, in Mecca, BLACK JOHN. He was a slave before the rebellion. The citizens of Mecca tender Mrs Powers and family their thanks for the kindness bestowed on him through his sickness. Religious services by Rev. E. H. Bigby.

New Advertisemnts.

C. S. FIELD. C. R. TURNER.

Field & Turner,

No. 11, west side. Main St.

WARREN, OHIO,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large lot of Linen Coats and Dusters, Linen and Linen Duck Suits, also

WHITE DUCK SUITS.

Marseille Vests, and a large assortment of Clothing adapted to the season. Neat.

Cheap, Durable, and Tasty.

A new arrival of Seasonable

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

cheaper than before the war, by the yard, piece, or made up to order, in fine dress or Business Suits, unrivalled in

Manufacture, Fitting & Material,

prices greatly reduced. Wedding Suits made on short notice.

JUST OPENED,

a new lot of late Spring and Summer

HATS AND CAPS,

Including all desirable Styles, colors and qualities. Prices always lower than at other houses. Saves buy hats only by

THE CASE,

giving us a large advantage over those who buy by the dozen. Thus lot of Ladies and Gentlemens' Imitation Linen

Paper Collars and Cuffs,

have arrived, and they are, for the purpose designed, the best ever invented and are

Selling off Rapidly.

The Ladies will find *more than one hundred* different styles of Paper Collars to select from, also various styles of

Reversible Imitation

Linen and Enameled Paper Cuffs. Gentlemen will find in our stock

ALL THE DIFFERENT STYLES

of Paper Collars and Cuffs.

Special Prices Given

to those who buy by the hundred or thousand. Call and see the imitation Linen Shakespeare of the

DERBY PATTERN,

FIELD & TURNER, would again call attention to their large sale of

Spring & Summer Under Garments,

our stock is complete, and the prices very low. If you wish to receive gentlemanly treatment, together with the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY,

buy all of the articles of your wearing apparel of FIELD & TURNER.

P. S.—We have a few Spring Over Coats left, and as the season is somewhat advanced, we will sell them very low. Call early if you want a bargain. FIELD & TURNER.

May 22, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Samuel W. Sigler vs John H. Clark and Martha A. Clark. In the Court of Common Pleas, Trumbull Co., O. By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Trumbull County, in the above named case, and to me directed and delivered, I shall expose to public sale at the south door of the Court House, in Warren, Ohio, on

Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1867,

between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, p. m. of said day, the following described premises, to-wit: Situate in the County of Trumbull, and State of Ohio, in the Township of Mesopotamia, and being part of Lot seventeen, (17) and beginning at the north-west corner of land conveyed to William Ives, in said Lot 17, thence east on said Ives' north line to the north-east corner thereof, being the east lot line; thence north on the lot line to the north-east corner of said Lot; thence west on the north line of said lot to the north-west corper of the same, thence south to the place of beginning, and containing one hundred and fifty (150) acres of land, be the same more or less."

Appraised at $——

Terms, cash in hand, on day of sale.

S. M. LAIRD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Warren, O, May 13, 1867-5t

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at public auction, at the late residence of Maria Heaton deceased, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1867, the goods and chattles of said deceased—consisting in part of 16 Dairy Cows, 4 two year old Heifers, 4 yearlings, 2 horses, 1 Colt, 1 two horse Wagon, set double Harness, Plow and Harrow, Mower, Horse Rake, and household goods and other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Terms—Six months credit on all sums over five dollars, with approved security. On sums less than five dollars, cash.

JOSIAH ROBBINS, Jr.
Adm'r of Maria Heaton, dec'd.

May 22, 1867-3t

SOMETHING NEW

PATENT Steel Spring Pocket Book. By this invention, we avoid the necessity for rubber bands or straps, and it is far preferable to either, for durability and convenience. The spring is one of the best quality and warranted to retain their elasticity. We have received from the manufacturers, wholesale or retail, by W. N. & W. F. PORTER.

May 22, 1867.

FASHIONABLE LADIES—Can get now, for the first time in this country, the most elegant English Linen, Paper and Envelope—stamped with their initials neatly stamped on the paper as well as envelops, and put up in handsome boxes. Just rec'd at ADAMS' BOOK STORE.

THE REAL BON TON, In fine Stationery, with each sheet of paper and envelope stamped with the initial of any lady. The latest thing out, just rec'd at ADAMS' BOOK STORE.

MY BEAUTIFUL LIZZIE, As sung by Campbell's Minstrels, in New York, a splendid thing, just received at ADAMS' BOOK STORE.

Also, "Kissing on the Sly," and a lot of other new and good songs for the Melodeon & Piano.

New Advertisements.

GET THE BEST MOWER.

The Excelsior Improved.

MANUFACTURED by the J. F. SEIBERLING Company, Akron, O., is the best Mowing Machine now before the farming public, excelling for lightness of draught, ease of management, and durability, having no side draught. It is easily changed from a Mower to a Reaper. It discharges or drops the grain from a slatted frame worked by a treadel by the driver, saving a hand to rake off and one to bind, leaving the grain in the very best order for binding. It cannot be beaten as a Mowing Machine.

It is the best machine for a farmer to have, and the cheapest for its price. Please examine before purchasing.

J. G. WILSON, Agent, Girard, O.

Sold in Warren, by Fitch & Gary. **Steel Tooth Horse Rakes**, surpassing all others, also for sale by the above named parties.

May 22, 1867-3w.

ALBERT WATSON, Agent

OF THE

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

STATEMENT of the Condition of the New England Life Insurance Company, of Boston, on the 1st day of January, 1867, made to the Auditor of Ohio, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

Assets.

Cash of the Company on hands, and in the hands of Agents, and other persons	$377,234 00
Real estate unincumbered	235,000 00
The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company	874,545 00
Dents due the Company, secured by mortgage	869,763 00
Loans on personal security	60,517 00
Premium notes secured by collateral in policies	1,538,539 00
All other securities, loans to States, cities and towns	949,395 00
Total Assets of the Company	$4,904,893 00

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted and not due	$88,000 00
All other claims against the Company, balance of distribution account	710,331 00
Total Liabilities	$748,931 00

Miscellaneous.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk	$30,000 00

State of Massachusetts, County of Suffolk, } ss

Benj. F. Stevens, President, and Jas. M. Gibbens, Secretary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Insurance Company, and that they are the above described Officers thereof.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 25th day of February, A. D., 1867.

[Seal] CHAS. B. F. ADAMS,
[5c Stamp] Com'r for Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE, COLUMBUS, O., March 2, 1867.

It is hereby certified, that the foregoing is a correct copy of the Statement of Condition of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, made to and filed in this Office, for the year 1867.

[Seal.] Witness my hand and seal officially.

JAS. WILLIAMS,
Chief Clerk for Auditor of State.

Certificate of Authority.

[To expire on the 31st day of January, 1868]

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 1, 1867.

Whereas, The "NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," located at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition, as required by the act "To regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 5, 1856, and amended February 9, 1864; and the act to regulate Foreign Insurance Companies," passed April 5 1858; and, Whereas, said Company has furnished the undersigned satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of an actual Capital of at least One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars invested as required by said acts; and, Whereas, said Company has filed in this office a written instrument under its corporate seal, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, authorizing any agent or agents of said Company in this State to acknowledge service of process, for and in behalf of said Company according to the terms of said act of April 8, 1858.

Now, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the acts aforesaid I, James H. Godman, Auditor of State for Ohio, do hereby certify that said "New England Mutual Life Insurance Company" of Boston, is authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[Seal.] In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of my office to be affixed the day and year above written.

JAMES H. GODMAN,
Auditor of State.

By Jas. Williams, Chief Clerk.

For Policies apply to the undersigned at his office, two doors north of the National House, Warren, Ohio.

Albert Watson, Agent.

May 22, 1867-3w.

PETITION.

State of Ohio, Trumbull County. Probate Court. To Noble Clark and Dela Clark, heirs of Noble Clark, dec'd, George R. Scott, and Clarissa his wife, formerly Clarissa Clark, all of whom reside in the State of Pennsylvania, and to Gilbert Clark of the State of Illinois.

You are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in the Probate Court of said county, by Davis Lowry, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Clark, late of said county, deceased. The object and prayer of said petition is to obtain an order to sell the lands therein described, belonging to said Estate, which petition will be heard on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, a. m. at the office of said Court at Warren, county and State aforesaid, at which time and place you can appear and defend if you see fit. Witness my hand this 17th day of May, 1867.

DAVIS LOWRY, Adm'r.
of Andrew Clark, deceased.

May 22, 1867-4t*

To all whom it may Concern.

ON TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1867, I lost my Pocket Book containing one Promissory Note, payable to Job Reynolds or bearer, of fifty dollars, given for S. G. Peck, dec. in Mesopotamia, November 15, 1866. All persons are forbidden buying the said note.

JOB REYNOLDS, Sr.

Mesopotamia, May 22, 1867-3t*

NOTICE.

Any person wishing to purchase an extra pair of large team horses, (matched) a two horse Wagon, (nearly new) set of Harness, Portable Engine, Oil Vats, pumping machinery, Mecca oil, gas pipe, &c. or any part of the above property, should call upon James R. Dickerman, at Mecca, Ohio. Any thing and every thing, except CASH, taken in exchange. J. M. D., or E. P. HATFIELD.

May 22, 1867-1t

ESTATE OF THOMAS EARLE, dec'd. The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Thomas Earle, late of Trumbull Co., O. dec'd.

DANIEL EARLE, Adm'r.

May 22, 1867-3t

ESTATE OF DARIUS WOODFORD, dec'd. Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed, on the estate of Darius Woodford, late of Trumbull County, deceased.

JOHN HUTCHINS.

May 22 1867-3t

Notice to Builders.

THE Commissioners of Trumbull and Mahoning Counties, will offer to let the building of Stone Abutments for two Bridges on the line of said counties, at Mineral Ridge, on the 12th day of June, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

H. H. ARSON,
O. K. WOLCOTT,
E. A. REED,
County Commissioners.

Warren, May 22, 1867-3t.

AN ORDINANCE

To provide for the construction of Local Sewer on Mahoning Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the town Council of the incorporated village of Warren, that a branch sewer be, and the same is hereby established, in Dist. No. 1, commencing at the main sewer on Main St., and extending through Mahoning Street to the angle in said Mahoning Street, east of said Main Street.

SEC. II. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force, from and after the publication thereof.

Passed in Council May 20.
Published May 22 1867.

H. H. TOWNSEND, Recorder.

HATCHETS.

The best and cheapest for the consumer are those manufactured by

JENKINS & TONGUE,
PHILADELPHIA.

Shingling, Lathing, Claw and Broad, made of the best cast-steel and warranted as good or better than any others made in the United States and sold at much lower prices than any other really first-class hatchets. They are tempered by one of their firm, J. Tongue, who possess a peculiar secret, that might be called

STEEL ON THE BRAIN,

which has given his tools a great celebrity in these parts.

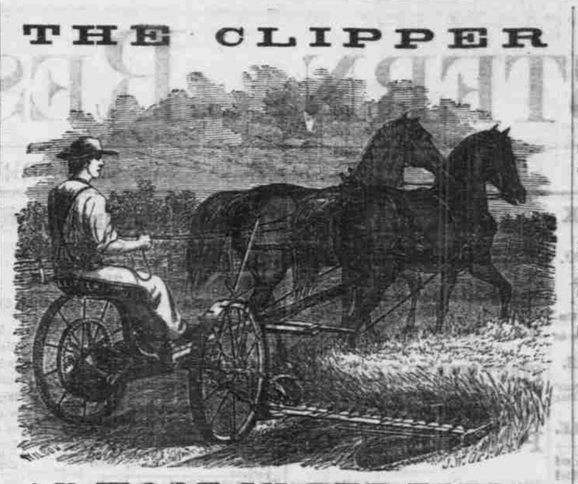
TRY THEM.

Nos. 33 and 35 Richmond Street; the *red* care up Third Street cross Richmond, near the works.

May 22, 1867-1m.

ELEGANT GILT & SATIN Wall Papers, just received at ADAMS' BOOK STORE.

THE CLIPPER



AT WORK IN THE FIELD,

DRAWS, BACKS, TURNS, AND RIDES EASILY. IT CUTS COARSE or fine, soft or hard, lodged or standing, wet or dry grass with the utmost facility. It also harvests flax in a satisfactory manner. We are

FORGED STEEL FINGERS

with a highly tempered face and point. They are then ground sharp, and in connection with the knives, produce a perfect *Shear Cut*. It is in fact the nearest *perfect cutting arrangement ever made.*

THESE MOWERS

PASS OVER AN OBSTRUCTION

with facility, being provided with a convenient lever with which the cutter-bar may be easily raised or lowered at pleasure, while the machine is in motion. They have a front and upward draft attachment secured by Letter's Patent, and without which no front cutting machine is safe to ride, or can pass through water courses, and over rough surfaces easily.

They also have an adjustable Rolling Finger Bar obtained without cramping the connections of the connecting rod even when "close fitting," and also secured by Letter's Patent.

AND THE CLIPPER

ON THE ROAD

is folded in such a manner as to enable it to be driven anywhere a cart can travel, and the folding can be done with ease by a lad ten years of age. The pole and frame are independant of each other, having

Only a Flexible Connection.

This obviates that pressure downward upon the pole which is so *sure* to make the necks of the horses sore when working machines with a single connection between the pole and frame.

THE CLIPPERS ARE REAPERS

as well as mowers—as a Reaper they have a jointed platform so constructed that the rear part may be readily detached. This leaves the old Reaper platform which is the easiest for a hand raker, of any arrangement yet made. The raker can ordinarily

DRIVE HIS OWN TEAM,

with the platform connected, the card is delivered in the rear of the machine. The Clipper is made almost entirely of iron, a is but little injured by exposure to the weather. A ten years experience

In the Mower and Reaper Business,

has convinced us that these machines should be built in the vicinity where used. This enables the farmer to get his repairs promptly and conveniently, and avoid vexatious and disasterous delays. We have therefore, received the right to

Manufacture the Clipper Mowers and Reapers.

for the Counties of Trumbull, Mahoning and Ashtabula, in Ohio, and Crawford, Mercer and Lawrence, in Pennsylvania. Farmers, please examine our machines, and decide for ourselves as to their merits. For a more minute description, apply for a catalogue to

S. G. HALL, Gustavus, Ohio.

P. S.—These machines are sold by Park & Patch, Warren, Ohio, where samples can be seen, and descriptive Catalogues can be had. These machines are warranted to give satisfaction. Please remember that these machines are manufactured in Warren, by S. G. HALL.

May 22, 1867.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

are now being offered at

Hall & Mackey's

NEW STORE,

No. 8, Market Street, Warren, O.

WHER CAN BE FOUND A large assortment of Saddlery Hardware, Saddles, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Whips, Summer Blankets, Brushes, Carry Combs, Cards, and every thing usually kept in our line, which will be sold low for cash.

We are paying particular attention to the

Manufacture of Harness,

being practical workmen, and having had a number of years experience in the business, we feel competent to please the most fastidious.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. May 8, 1867-tf.

N. B. TYLER

TAKES THIS METHOD of Informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his **GUN SHOP**, from Vienna, to Warren, and can be found on Liberty Street, opposite R. K. Wisell's Carriage Shop, where he will at all times be ready to sell, make, or repair, anything in the gun line.—Also will keep on hand, for sale, the original Howe Sewing Machine, and will attend promptly to the repairing of all kinds of Sewing Machines, Door Locks, Keys, &c.

May 8, 1867-tf

DIVORCE NOTICE.

Georas Loyd vs. Martha Loyd. In Court of Common Pleas, Trumbull County, Ohio.

The defendant will take notice that the plaintiff has filed his petition in said Court, in which he prays for a divorce from said defendant, cause alleged; willful absence for three years last past, and gross neglect of duty. Said cause will be for hearing June 17, A. D., 1867, before Judge Tuttle, at Warren Ohio.

CASE & GILBERT.

May 8, 1867-6w.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT to THE CONSTITUTION.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } Office of the Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the following is a true copy of a joint resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1867, taken from the original rolls on file in this office.

In Testimony, Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Great [Seal] Seal of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1867.

WM. HENRY SMITH,
Secretary of State.

A RESOLUTION

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution, providing for the extension of the Elective Franchise.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. Three-fifths of the members elected to each house agreeing thereto. That it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of this State to vote at the next annual October election upon the adoption or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first section of the fifth article of the Constitution of the State, to wit: Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceeding the election, and of the county, township or ward in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, except such persons as have borne arms in support of any insurrection or rebellion against the Government of