The Jeffersonian.

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FINDLAY, OHIO,

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THE STATE TICKET.

That the Convention at Columbus, last week, did a good day's work is acknowledged on all hands. In the renomination of Gov, Noyes it but reechoed the universal wish of the Republicans of the State, and secured to the party a true and tried standard bearer for the approaching political contest. His faithful discharge of the duties of his office during the past two years has secured for him the respect and confidence of the people of the State.

The selection of Hon. Alphonso Hart for Lieut.-Governor, from the number of good men whose names were presented to the convention, is a deserved compliment to true merit. Mr. Hart possesses a clear head and a large heart; is a finent speaker, and a logical debater. With Senator Hart and Gov. Noyes upon the stump, no one need fear that the issues of the campaign will not be fairly met and thoroughly discussed, nor need any one fear that the Republican party will suffer in the discussion. A better selection than that of Mr. Hart could not have been made.

The renomination of Mr. Wilson for competroller of the Treasury, and of Messrs. White and Stone for the Supreme Court was a just recognition of their faithful services to the State. So, also, of Mr. Herzing for Member of Board of Public Works. Considerable apposition was developed in the convention against the latter gentleman on account of a statement made that he voted for Horace Greeley last Fall. The charge was not denied, we believe, but so great was the confidence of the delegates in his ability as an officer that they refused to be governed by this circumstance. He was nominated on the first ballot by a good square majority.

Mr. Little, of Green county, was selected as the candidate for Attorney General over several prominent competitors. He is well fitted for the position, and is well and favorably known to a large portion of the voters of the State.

Altogether, we are safe in saying that no stronger ticket could have been placed in the field. Indeed, it would have been impossible to make bad selections from the names presented to the convention. It is a ticket that every Republican in the State can vote, with the assurance that he is casting his ballot for men who are both honest and capable. That it will sweep the field next October there can be no reasonable doubt.

EDITTORIAL CONVENTION.

About fifty editors, representing every section of the State, assembled in the Council Chamber, in Columbus on the 22d inst., in response to the call of the President of the Ohio Editorial Association. Joshua Saxton of the *Urbana Citizen and Gazette* as Vice President of the Association, took the chair, and in the absence of the Secretary, J. Q. A. Campbell of the *Bellefontaine Gazette* was elected Secretary *pro tem.* Quite a number of those present joined the Association.

In the afternoon a series of resolutions were passed asking Congress to equalize postage according to weight and distance transported, and condemning the use of express companies for the transportation of mail matter. Nearly every one present had his own peculiar theory on the subject, and endeavored to incorporate it in the resolutions, but finally a majority concluded to accept the resolutions as reported by the committee as the best they could get. Mr. Martin, formerly of the Springfield *Advertiser*, delivered the address of the day. He drew a picture not of a model editor—but of an editorsal shyster, who would sell his soul for a RR. ticket or a free pass to a theatre. If there exists in the profession such an editor as he described we have no acquaintance with him, and we may add that we have no desire for his acquaintance. The speaker said he meant no personalities, but "whoever the shoe pinched could wear it." We don't think it pinched any one. Every editor in the room was a saint in comparison with the picture he drew. Could he have depressed the muzzle of his oratorical howitzer several degrees, he might, perhaps, have "pinched" some body. As it was, he fired clear over the heads of his audience.

In the evening about forty of the members of the convention indulged in a carriage ride at the expense of the Press of Columbus. The New Lunatic Asylum, and other objects of interest were visited.

THERE is better news than usual of the situation in the Modoc Country. About half of the band, including some of Captain Jack's most redoubtable warriors have surrendered. They marched into camp and gave up their arms upon the assurance that their lives would be spared. Sixteen warriors and thirty-nine pappooses, in all fifty five is the number thus surrendered. Capt. Jack, with the balance, is closely pressed, and the war may be considered virtually at an end. Capt. Jack's method is of encouraging his warriors is unique and original. He consulted a stolen chronometer, and after many gestures and gesticulations, informed his band that they would shed rifle balls as a duck does water, and escape unharmed. The fact that the rifle balls of Capt. Hasbrook's party refused to "shed" in accordance with Jack's prophecy, in the engagement at Dry Lake, is the main cause of the disatisfection in the Modoc camp. In that engagement five Indians were killed and a number wounded.

THE Southern Presbyterian Assembly is holding its sessions in Little Rock. It numbers 11 synods; presbyteries, 50; ministers and licentiates, 912; candidates, 205; churches, 1,545; communicants, 91,208; Sabbath-school scholars, 55,943; contributed to foreign missions, $41,004; to education, $47,582; for salaries, $432,656; for congregational and miscellaneous purposes, $491,317; whole amount contributed, including other sums not named here, $1,083,709.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A terrible cyclone swept over portions of Keokuk and Washington counties, Iowa, on last Saturday. The track of the whirlwind was but a few rods in width and some 15 miles in length length. Houses and barns were carried away, and forests, fences, stock, in fact anything that came in the track of the storm, was lifted from the earth and borne along with the circling current of air, in some cases to the distance of a mile. Some five or six persons were killed, and a large number seriously injured

Four hundred and twenty-eight bodies have been recovered from the steamer Atlantic. About a dozen cabin passengers are still missing.

The Mayors of Pittsburg and Allegheny cities have each issued proclamations requesting the suspension of all business on Decoration Day.

Thiers has resigned the Presidency of the French Republic, and Marshal McMahan has been elected in his stead. The change of government was effected without disturbance, though there was intense excitement.

During the year ending April 1, there were 1,017 fires in the city of New York, upon which insurance was paid amounting to nearly three and a half million dollars. The total amount of insurance on property destroyed was over fourteen millions.

About half of the remaining Modocs surrendered to the troops. Bogus Charley, Hooka Jim, Shack Nasty Jim, and Curly-headed Doctor are among the number. Gen. Schofield thinks the war is near an end.

STATE ITEMS.

Dayton's Metropolitan police force of 33 men costs $40,000 annually.

The Ohio Wheel Company has made a profit of $1,000 per month for the past three months.

The Van Wert Stave Company employs 100 men and turns out from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 staves, and 1,000,000 heads anually. They use 12,000 cords of wood per year, and expend $80,000 to $90.000 for labor and material.

A couple of New York capitalists are prospecting in Portsmouth for the location of a manufrctory for cars and car-wheels. If properly encouraged, they propose to raise a joint stock company with a capital of $150,000, of which they would they would take $50,000, leaving the remsinder to be subscribed by the citizens of Portsmouth.

The Mahoning and State Line Railroad, from Niles, Trumbull county, through Youngstown, east to the State line, has been incorporated; capital, $600,000.

Up about Berlin Heights, in Erie county, strawberries, cherries, blackberries, raspberries and pears promise full crops; apples and grapes partial—one fourth to one half—and peaches middling.

The Grand Jury, which closed its session at Dayton, on Thursday night, reported Friday morning, finding indictments against Mrs. Earhart and her son Michale, for poisoning the Hena family, of Germantown, on the 22d of April last, with intent to kill.

For the Jeffersonian.

EDS. JEFF: With a great deal of interest have I read Rev. Mr. Muse's "Value and Dignity of Human Law," and surely his principles and sentiments will meet the approbation of every lover of law and order in the community.

But, for the reason they meet my hearty approbation, I cannot but reply in a few words in order to state the "Romish view" about the "Value and Dignity of Human Law" Doing this, I wish not to be misunderstood. For I repeat that the principles he announces have my earnest approval, and it is to be deplored that such ideas are not more generally diffused. Now, the Romish view is this: that both Church and State are ordained of God, and consequently are to be obeyed. Then, there are, as also the reverend gentleman says, "questions that are purely political," some" that are purely religious," and some that are "mixed." In purely political questions the State is above the Church; in purely religious questions the Church is above the State.

Now, having stated the "Romish view" of this matter, permit me to add that in our schools and Sunday schools our children are taught from their earliest youth to obey and honor, not only their parents, but also all their superiors, as teachers and others, and especially the civil government.

This teaching can be found in any Catholic Catechism, approved by a Bishop (there is no other one) with the words of St. Peter and Paul, by which they admonish the Christians to obey the civil government.

I. B. YOUNG,
Catholic Pastor.

AN EXCELLENT CHANGE

Among the many propositions introduced in the Constitutional Convention at Columbus, there have been none that struck us as being more timely or more needed than the the following by Mr. Layton as:

Proposition to Amend Section 7 of Article X, and add thereto Sections 8 and 9 as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 7. Strike out the words "The commissioners of Counties."

SEC 3. The board of the county commissioners of the several counties of the state is hereby abolished, as soon as the legislature of the state can provide by law, for the election and organization of a board as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 9. The General Assembly of the State, at their first session after the adoption of this constitution, and its ratification by the people, shall by law, provide for the organization of a board of supervisors, for each county, to consist of a delegate from each township and ward, to be elected annually by the people thereof, in which board the General Assembly shall vest such local legislative power over all matters which concern said county exclusively.

AN EMINENT SCIENTIFIC MAN explains why Prof. "ANDERSON'S DERMADOR" acts so much more promptly than other applications in curing sore parts, as follows: The usual applications, such as plasters and poultices, confine the heat, so it escapes with difficulty, and the cure must be slow. The Dermador acts in direct opposition to all such applications—it keeps the skin moist, and instead of confining it conduct the heat off, and reduces the inflammation immediately. See advertisement in another column.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MAY 22.—Hon. Lewis D. Campbell was elected Vice President. Five petitions were presented from Trumbull county against the manufacture and sale of liquors. A report was made that officers of the Convention were not entitled to mileage, which was disagreed to, and the matter referred to the Judicial Department. It was resolved to hold but one session daily, beginning at 11 a. m. Propositions to amend the Constitution were submitted as follows and ordered to be printed: Providing that no usury laws be passed, but allowing a prescribed rate when the same has not been agreed upon; vesting a veto power in the Governor; providing the Legislature shall not adjourn more than two days at one time, exclusive of Sundays, and no session to last more than one hundred and twenty days; providing for the election of township officers on the first Monday in April; providing for annual sessions of the Legislature; providing for the permanent separate care of the insane, deaf and dumb, blind, imbecile and idiotic; prohibiting any county, city, town or township from becoming pecuniarily involved in any railroad; abolishing county commissioners and providing for a board of supervisors; allowing cities, villages, towns and townships to aid in building railroads to the extent of five per cent, on the tax duplicates; giving the right of franchise to foreigners who have resided in the State one year; prohibiting poll tax and exempting from taxation burying grounds, school houses, public institutions, public property, and personal property to the value of $200; providing that persons liable to labor on public highways who have not performed such labor for a period of one year, shall not be determitted to vote; providing against allowing extra compensation to public officers, servants or contractors by the Legislature or any municipal corporation; providing that no religious ar other sect shall have exclusive control of the State school funds; giving the elective franchise to every citizen 21 years old after residing in the State one year; for the reorganization of the State Judicial system; providing that foreign corporations shall become incorporated under State laws; providing for woman suffrage; providing that all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 shall be liable for military duty.

MAY 23.—Joseph Gutzwiller, of Hancock, and Allen O. Myers, of Pickaway, were elected Assistant Secretaries. A petition was presented against the abolition of the death penalty. A statement was presented in reference to the cost and amount of litigation in the respective courts of the State. The committee on Convention Printing reported Nevins & Myers were the lowest bidders, and submitted a resolution awarding them the contract. Report recommitted. The committee on Privileges and Elections reported all the sitting members were entuled to their seats, except in the case of Hon. H. Wells, from Vinton county, whose seat is contested by N. S. Claypoole. A hearing of the contest will be had by the committee on the 28th inst. Adjourned.

MAY 26.—A large number of propositions were made to amend the Constitution, prominent among which were the following.

By Mr. Clark—Providing that all female residents of the State, over twenty one years of age, shall be elligible to any office which may be filled by appointment.

By Mr. Cook—To divide the Legislature into three classes of members, one third of whom shall be elected annually, for a term of three years.

By Mr. Cook—Fixing the term of office of Township Trustees at three years, one third the number to be elected annually; and the Presidents of the Township Boards of Trustees to constitute the Boards of County Commissioners.

By Mr. Mitchener—To remodel the judiciary system of the State, and authorize the Legislature to create Courts of Conciliation.

By Mr. Clay—To authorize the granting of license to traffic in intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. Mueller—To so amend Article 2 that no new county shall be created by county lines running with in ten miles of the county seat.

By Mr. Burns—To so amend Section 9, Article 3, as to authorize the Legislature to create a Council, without whose consent the Governor shall not be allowed to grant pardons, reprieves, or commutations, except in cases provided by law.

By Mr. Burns.—To provide for minority representation by cumulative voting.

By Mr. Miller—To amend Section 4 of Article 18 so that township officers shall be elected at the General State election for a term of five years.

By Mr. Beer—To amend by adding an article authorizing any Railroad Company organized under the laws of this State, to construct a Railroad between any two points and cross any other Road, and establish and maintain connections; also, requiring every Railway Company doing business in this State to establish an office in this State; also, prohibiting the consolidation of parallel or competing lines; also, providing that all Railroad property within the State shall forever be subject to taxation; also, prohibiting Railroad companies from conducting or carrying on directly or indirectly, or any other business than that of common carriers; also requiring that uniform rates of charge shall be made, and authorizing the maximum rates of freight and passenger fare; also declaring null and void all stock dividends and other devices of this sort; also, prohibiting Railroad companies from limiting their responsibility as common carriers; also; legislating quite minutely in other details concerning Railroad management.

By Mr. Mueller—In favor of so amending the Constitution as to permit the constituents of any member of the Legislature to elect him out of office whenever a majority of such constituents become displeased with the course of such member.

NEW YORK City is to be commiserated. She has just got rid of an incubus in the shape of Kelso. Superintendent of Police, and now comes the Police Board, at the instance of Mayor Havemeyer, and appointed Geo. W. Watsel, the publisher of the *Police Gazette*, as Kelso's successor. Mayor Havemeyer's administration promised better things, and we regret exceedingly that he has disappointed the hopes of those who elected him.

At a miners' boarding house, at Coalburg, at which nine boarders were kept, those nine ate in one week, 149 pounds of meat, 69 loaves of bread, 180 eggs, 18 pounds of ham, 22 pounds sugar, 5 pounds rice, 3 bushels potatoes, 100 pickles, washing all this down with 21 pounds of coffee. These boarders were of imported miners from New York.

For the Jeffersonian.

STONE ROADS.

EDS. JEFF.:—I propose accepting your proposition to state the result of some of my observations in the making of highways in the older sections of country, as well as in some parts of the West.

The fact that first class roads are a great profit, as well as a luxury to any community, far exceeding the expense of their construction, no reasonable person who has ever enjoyed their benefits, has been known to deny. Some of our neighboring counties, being fully convinced of these facts, have acted accordingly. The county of Hardin is said to have already eighty miles of gravel pikes, and her citizens are not at all discouraged in the good work. It is true, Hardin county possesses an advantage in her hard gravel beds, applicable to road purposes, which Hancock county cannot boast; but Hancock possesses a material in her hard limestone beds which, for road purposes, when properly used, is not to be excelled by any other class of material in use in any section of our country, and she has the advantage of having a large amount of this material located in and about the central part of the county, where it can be easily distributed over the various roads leading to and from the county seat, thereby giving the largest amount of benefit to the largest number of persons to be benefitted

But these stone should be properly used. The heaping of a quantity of mud in the middle of the highway, with scrapers, and then spreading a few of these stone over the pile, in a rough and uneven condition, is not only labor lost, but is actually creating a nuisance for the public to endure until worn out by horse-shoes and wagon tire.

In making roads there are three leading points essential to success, viz: A smooth clean surface, a firm road bed, and a dry bottom. A smooth clean surface, which is so very essential, cannot be maintained upon a soft spongy road bed, and a firm bed cannot be maintained and kept in place upon a wet and thoroughly soaked bottom. Therefore, the first necessity which presents itself to those who propose to make a first class road is as thorough a system of drainage as can be accomplished for the benefit of the road bed. Singular as it may appear to the minds of some, it has been ascertained that drainage lengthwise of a road bed is far more beneficial, and much less expensive, than crosswise drainage.

It is very seldom a road does not have some little inclination, one way or another, and some kind of an outlet for its water at its lowest points. Where these outlets are not natural they may have to be made artificially. It would certainly be a very unfortunate location for a road where nothing could be done to drain it. In such cases the road can be made good by an artificial hard bottom, and an elevation of the road bed above high water mark. Such roads must of necessity be expensive, and we do not propose to take up their case in this article, but to speak of building roads under ordinary circumstances. After noticing the various kinds of roads throughout the country, such as plank, stone, gravel, &c., the writer is of the opinion that no road has ever yet equalled in all respects a well built stone road, and that in a country like this the best method of construction is very simple. First, secure good drainage by means of a fair sized ditch on either side of the road-bed, not too far apart nor unnecessarily large, placing the dirt over the road-bed in a perfectly smooth position. Sink a percolating drain tile, four or five inches in diameter, lengthwise of the road, immediately under the wagon drive, just below the frost, with outlets at all convenient points, and then, w very weighty roller, pack the road-bed as closely as possible, leaving a perfectly smooth surface. Now take broken stone, from two to three inches in diameter, and place a coating of the necessary width and thickness over this earth-bed, in a perfectly even condition; then again apply the heavy roller, and make this bed of stone as even and solid as possible; then take off what is commonly called the finishing stone, broken from the size of a hen's egg down to the size of a hickory nut, and place a sufficient covering over the coarser bed of stone to completely cover that bed, and leave the stoned surface of the road about two inches higher in the center than at either side, applying the roller, and making the surface of the dressing stone as hard as possible. The road is now complete, and will continue to grow better for generations to come, with proper care, which will require but little labor, it only being necessary to keep the ditches at the sides open, the outlets to the under drain free, and the wearing portion of the surface nicely dressed with the finest of the broken stone once a year. The action of rains upon the surface of such roads will keep them free from dirt, and therefore nearly free from dust.

Many persons may object to this plan of road on account of the low crown to the surface and the impossibility of getting water to pass from the surface to the tile drainage. The writer has not time now to give his reasons for the positons taken in this respect, but believes them perfectly sound. Others will object on account of the great expense of quarrying, breaking and transporting the stone, all else being easy to accomplish. This question of using the broken stone for the road bed is the most serious part of the expense, especially if we undertake to break them by hand labor. But here, as in many other classes of hard labor, machinery may be called to our relief. They are now manufacturing steam power stone-crushers, which may be set up in the stone quarry, and the stone broken to any desirable size, at far less expense than they can be broken by hand. One set of this class of machinery, including steam power, elevating and assorting screens, may be obtained for from three to four thousand dollars, and after being used in one quarry as long as the necessities require, could be removed to another.

One thing is certain, that in view of her capacities and necessities, it is high time Hancock county made some definite movement in the direction of a better class of roads to and from her county-seat. While we deplore our bad roads, we have the consolation that very rich soils and bad roads are found together in their natural condition, the world over, as well as in Hancock county.

* CONTRIBUTOR.

LETTER FROM ELKHART, IND.

Correspondence Jeffersonian.

ELKHART, IND., May 26, 1873.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I have to day mailed you a "Record" of the business of the City of Elkhart for the year 1872, and as your paper is agitating the question of "some manufactures" as a means of increasing your population and wealth, you may find some items of interest in this history of a year's progress in our city in the same direction.

While our growth in 1872 was wonderful, that of this year will far surpass it.

Last year there were erected three manufactories, two churches, one opera-house, 128 dwelling, and about 50 other buildings. This year, *within one month* after the weather has permitted out-door labor, *more than* 200 *buildings have been commenced*! And the out lay for building purposes will *exceed half a million dollars* before the close of the year and the issue of another "Record."

Among the manufacturing enterprises of this spring, the most prominent are the St. Joseph Paper Mills, three in number, and the Studebsker Carriage Works. The proprietors of the Paper Mills are all from Hamilton and Middletown, Ohio. Among them are Clark Lane, (of Owen, Lane, Dyer & Co.) Abram Upp and I. W. Irwin. They will manufacture exclusively fine papers, importing their material from England, and will bring to our city about 150 *families*. Their works are located on the lands of the St. Joseph Hydraulic Co., north of the St. Joe river. They have already on the ground forty car loads of stone and 700,000 brick, and are contracting for more; 100 men and teams, and a steam pump, are now employed in preparing the ground. The buildings now erecting, begin on Elkhart Avenue, near St. Joe bridge, will have a width of 40 feet, and 4 stories high, will extend north 110 feet, thence west 180 feet, along the main Headrace, thence south 100 feet, will be built of Wabash quarry stone and brick. When completed the Company will proceed to erect other works on an equally extensive scale.

The Studebaker Bros. (who own the most extensive wagon works in the world, at South Bend,) have purchased 150 acres of land between the Air Line R. R. and Elkhart river, where they will build a dam and races, and immediately establish carriage works on a scale even larger than their wagon works, *using the entire* 150 *acres for this purpose alone.* Several new companies are now organizing, among which is the Sewed Shoe Manufacturing Co., which proposes to start with $30,000 capital in shares of $1,000 each, (of which 20 are already taken) and commence with about 100 pairs per day. Two of the Company are experienced shoe men from Philadelphia, Pa. Since January last real estate has advanced *nearly* 100 *per cent*, and sells readily, when offered, and although more than 1,000 persons have come among us this spring and are still coming by hundreds, *there is not an idler in the place.* Work is plenty, wages are good, and the cause of all this prosperity is—Manufacturing.

J. O. GREGG.

LETTER FROM ARLINGTON.

Correspondence Jeffersonian.

ARLINGTON, O., May, 28, 1873.

EDS. JEFF.:—We are still alive, though the rail road has apparently died. We hope some time not far in the future to see it revived again. We have one dry goods firm here who keep a well selected stock of goods, and which we think will compare favorably with any country store in Northern Ohio. We also have two rum shops, which seem to flourish, if one can judge by the number of red noses we meet upon the streets. The temperance people are creating no small stir among them just now, which we hope may be productive of some good. One hotel, two blacksmith shops, and one wagon shop completes our business directory. Two physicians pick, a scanty living here. We cherish no ill will toward any one, but it does speak well for the health of our community when our doctors go about the streets looking so slim and lank that it would take three of them to make a second-class shadow.

The pleasant weather, for the past two weeks, has taken the "blues" entirely out of the farmers. Wheat looks splendid, as does all fruit crops, if we except peaches and grapes, and we are looking forward with bright anticipations to a bountiful harvest.

N. S. W.

LETTER FROM BLUFFTON.

Correspondence Jeffersonian:

BLUFFTON, May 28, '73.

Bluffton has seventeen new buildings in process of construction, and will build about as many more during the summer. We think that looks as though this community means business.

A soda fountain in Dr. Yoder's drug store exploded the other day, tearing things up terribly, and frightening the clerk within an inch of his life, but did no serious damage.

A member of the Town Council was under arrest last Monday for shooting inside the Corporation. He paid his fine of $3, and said that as he helped make that law, he proposes to stand up to it.

Prof. Magner's "one-horse" show did not draw a very large crowd last Saturday.

Some of the Findlay "bloods" saw icicles in the cellars of the Bluffton brewery, last Sunday. They thought the sight an interesting one. They also pronounced our mineral spring a success. It your people would get up an excursion and visit our white sulphur mineral spring, they would undoubtedly find it a pleasant trip. It comes up through the rock 247 feet, bubbling up between two and three feet from the surface, as clear as crystal, and the more you drink of it the more you want to drink. In the pleasant evenings the grove in which it is situated is literally thronged with young and old. It must be seen and tasted to be appreciated.

There are several gentlemen from Findlay doing business here.

BEESWAX.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Disorderly Persons in Louisiana Commanded to Disperse Within Twenty Days, and Obey the Kellogg Government—If Not, United States Troops to be Called Out

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The following proclamation was issued by the President to-day:

"*By the President of the United States—A Proclamation*:

"WHEREAS, Under the pretense that Wm P. Kellogg, the present Executive of Louisiana, and the officers associated with him in the State administration [illegible] duly elected, certain turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and

"WHEREAS, It has been duly certified by the proper local authorities, and judicially determined by the inferior and superior courts of said State, that said officers are entitled to hold their officers respectively, and execute and discharge the functions thereof: and

"WHEREAS, Congress at its late session, upon due consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized said Executive and his associates, then as now in office, by refusing to take any action with respect thereto; and

"WHEREAS, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature can not be convened, against domestic violence; and

"WHEREAS, It is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature can not be convened, to call forth the militia of another State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrections or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

"WHEREAS, The Legislature of said State is not now in session, and can not be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of the Constitution of the United States and laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefor made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and citizens thereof against domestic violence, and enforce the execution of laws; and

"WHEREAS, It is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time,

"Now, therefore. I, Ulyses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law and preserve the public peace. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. U. S. GRANT.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 22d day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1873, and of the independence of the United States the 97th.

"By the President:
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
"Acting Secretary of State."

AFTER GUTZWILER.

A correspondent of the Ohio *Statesman* is after the irreprssible Gutzwiler in a way that is fearful to see. We copy as follows:

BARNACLE VS BARNACLE.

Editor of the Ohio Statesman:

As several persons are engaged in the laborious task of writing up the lives of the members and officers of the Constitutional Convention, we have taken the liberty to send you a short sketch of one of the recent additions to the official corps of that body, viz: Joseph Gutzwiller, of Hancock county:

One of the most faithful hangers-on to the public crib is our esteemed fiend Gutzwiller—or Gutz, as the boys call him. In 1868 he was elected Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ohio Senate by the Democrats. He was then a persecuted man, flung from the wrath of the Radicals. He fought, bled and died everything else for his country that he could, and peddled it out before an admiring Senate to perfection. In short, his Democracy was of the red-hot kind—fiery unto death. In 1870 the Legislature was slightly Republican; but by a trade with the Hamilton delegation, which was half and half, the Democrats succeeded in electing half the officers. Before this trade was accomplished, Joseph was in sore tribulation, and didn't know which side of the fence to fall on so as to be sure and fall into an office, and that knowing left eye of his performed something near fifty thousand revolutions per second. But Joe finally dropped on the right side, and struck oil. When the last Legislature met, which was Republican, Joseph and his carpet-sack were on hand as usual, and the funny part of it is, he was equal to the emergency. Having put himself through a course of drill for sometime, he was unable to have any settled opinion on any subject; and political opinions, in particular, he did not care a continental for. But why prolong the story, and keep the reader in suspense—he got an office. Next came the Constitutional Convention, which is also a Republican concern. Joseph this time scented the battle from afar, and long ere the election of Delegates took place, with his pockets full of railroad passes, he roamed up and down the land, "settin' things up" in every direction, and it might be added, he was the busies man in all our land. Finally the election took place, the Delegates were elected, and who ever heard of a Convention without officers—that was Joseph's best holt. Then the buzzing of Delegates commenced, and Joseph was again on the wing, day and night, almost. Well, this may seem all right, but where the fun comes in is what we are about to show up, and when that is finished we expect to hear our readers shout with a loud voice, "Joseph is a barnacle—Joseph is a barnacle."

The Legislature was in session one hundred and twenty-five days; at five dollars per day his salary would be $625; he received an extra of $75; mileage about $40. Total, $740.

He recorded about eighty or ninety pages of the journal, which would amount to about fifteen or twenty dollars, to make the most of it. He did, perhaps, seventy or eighty dollars' worth of enrolling—in all, his services rendered would amount to about one hundred dollars at the outside figure. Taking this from the total received, it leaves a balance in his pocket of $640.

Sure enough Joseph has succeeded in anchoring safely in a good "fat" berth as third assistant Clerk to the Constitutional Convention. The administration that can change oftener than Joseph, must be a remarkably lively one.

Decoration Day.—The patriotic citizens of Arcadia are observing Decoration Day (to-day) with the usual beautiful and appropriate ceremonies, and we should not be surprised if this was the only place in our county that has done so.

LETTER FROM RAWSON.

Correspondence Jeffersonian.

RAWSON, May 28, 1873.

Since the fine weather of the last two weeks, all nature seems to prosper, and to put on her most gorgeous array.

Many fields of wheat look fine, while here and there a field looks as though it would hardly pay for the seed. Farmers are improving the fine weather by getting in their crops.

Apples and cherry trees are heavily laden with bloom, which gives promise of an abundance in that line, should nothing occur. Peach trees are nearly all killed, and many of the small apple trees.

The bees in this section of the county had a hard time of it last winter, many of them perishing during the prolonged cold weather. Of nine swarms on hand last fall I have but two left.

The M. E. Ministerial Association at this place passed off very pleasantly. There were fourteen ministers in attendance, Elder Winters presiding, and Rev. I. R. Henderson, of your place, acting as Secretary. They gave us an able and instructive discussion on the question of Sabbath Schools, which was very much needed here, and we trust will do much good.

The L. E. & L. R. R. Company are very busy graveling the track of their Road. They have progressed as far as this place, and expect to complete it to Findlay by the first of August.

*As the gravel train was returning from the bank last Thursday, they run into a couple of cows, literally smashing one of them, but doing no injury to the other. Be careful, gentlemen!

SUBSCRIBER.

Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad.

Time Table taking effect Sunday, May 25, 1873.

MAIN LINE — GOING SOUTH

STATIONS.	Mail.		Express
Leave Sandusky	7.10 am	.....	3.50 pm
Arrive Clyde	8.30 am	.....	6.15 pm
Green Springs	8.54 am	.....	7.40 pm
Arrive Tiffin	9.8 am	.....	8.10 pm
" Carey	10.02 am	.....	8.50 pm
Arrive Forest	10.35 am	FT'Ne	9.20 pm
" Kenton	11.06 am	Accom.	10.23 pm
Arrive Bellefont'ne	12.45 pm	5.05 am	11.58 pm
" W. Liberty	12.57 pm	5.24 am	12.08 am
Arrive Urbana	12.53 p.	5.50 am	1.10 am
Arrive Springfield	1.49 pm	6.35 am	2.15 am
" Cincinnati	5.00 pm	10.40 am	6.00 am

MAIN LINE — GOING NORTH

STATIONS.	Mail	Ft'n Ac	Expr'ss
Leave Cincinnati	7.00 am	4.00 pm	9.30 pm
Leave Springfield	10.20 am	7.50 pm	1.10 am
Leave Urbana	11.02 am	8.24 pm	2.22 am
" W. Liberty	11.31 am	9.00 pm	2.56 am
Leave Bellefont	12.35 pm	9.35pm	3.25 am
" Kenton	1.50 pm	.....	4.45 am
Leave Forest	2.11 pm	.....	5.22 am
Leave Carey	2.45 pm	.....	6.15 am
" Tiffin	3.32 pm	.....	7.13 am
" G. Springs	4.05 pm	.....	7.47 am
Leave Clyde	4.23 pm	.....	8.43 am
Leave Sandusky	5.15 pm	.....	9.25 am

GOING WEST. COLUMBUS DIV. GOING EAST.

Express	Express	STATIONS	Express	Express
11.00 am	5.35 pm	Columbus	12.20 pm	2.00 pm
12.07 pm	6.39 pm	London	11.05 am	3.01 pm
1.10 pm	7.40 pm	Springfield	12.10 am	4.15 pm

FINDLAY BRANCH.

FINDLAY TO CAREY.—Trains leave Findlay at 5.10 a. m., 9.50 a. m., 1.20 p. m., 7.00 p. m., reaching Carey at 6.10 a. m., 9.50 a. m., 2.30 p. m. and 8.00 p. m.

CAREY TO FINDLAY.—Trains leave Carey at 6.45 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m., and 8.05 p. m., reaching Findlay at 7.45 a. m., 11.10 a. m., 4.00 p. m., and 10.05 p. m., making direct connection at Carey with all trains on the Main Line.

J. C. BUXTON, Sup't.

Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad

To take effect Monday, May 26, 1873.

LEAVE FREMONT.

	No. 1 Cin. Ex.	No. 3 Pass'ng.	No. 5 Freight
Fremont.....Leave	9.05 am	7.05 pm	9.20 am
Winters	9.27 am	7.31 pm	10.00 am
T. T. & E. R. R. Cr'g.	9.30 am	7.35 pm	10.06 am
Kansas	9.38 am	7.44 pm	10.14 am
*Amsden	9.47 am	7.54 pm	10.25 am
Fostoria	10.06 am	8.14 pm	11.16 "
Arcadia	10.21 am	8.35 pm	11.38 pm
Findlay	10.50 am	9.05 pm	12.55 "
Rawson	11.22 "	.....	1.58 pm
Bluffton	11.50 am	.....	3.07 pm
Beaver Dam	12.14 pm	.....	3.40 pm
Lima.....Arrive	12.50 pm	.....	4.20 pm

ARRIVE FREMONT.

	No. 2 Passing.	No. 4 Clev Ex	No. 6 Freight
Fremont.....Arrive	7.35 am	6.15 pm	4.25 pm
Winters	7.58 am	6.49 pm	3.40 pm
T. T. & E. R. R. Cr'g.	7.60 am	5.46 pm	3.35 pm
Kansas	6.56 am	5.37 pm	3.20 pm
Amsden	6.45 am	5.27 pm	3.00 pm
Fostoria	6.25 am	5.07 pm	2.25 pm
Arcadia	5.56 am	4.46 pm	1.29 pm
Findlay	5.25 am	4.15 pm	12.35 pm
Rawson	.....	3.37 pm	11.22 "
Bluffton	.....	2.07 pm	10.28 pm
Beaver Dam	.....	2.41 pm	9.57 pm
Lima.....Leave	.....	2.00 pm	9.10 am

Full faced figures denote meeting and passing points.

*Flag Stations at which trains must make full stop on signal.

No. 5 will run on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday. No. 6 will run on each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. All other trains daily, Sundays excepted.

I. H. BURGOON, Sup't.
W. H. ANDREWS, Gen. Ticket Agent.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

On and after March 24, 1873, trains run as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Ex.	No. 5 MAIL.	No. 7 EX.	No. 3 EX.
Pittsburg	1.45 a m	6.00 a m	9.10 a m	1.30 p m
Rochest'r	2.34 a m	7.22 a m	10.25 a m	2.40 p m
Alliance	5.15 a m	10.35 a m	1.20 p m	5.28 p m
Orrville	6.31 a m	12.10 p m	2.07 p m	7.06 p m
Mansf'ld	8.55 a m	3.15 p m	5.09 p m	9.11 p m
Crestl'e	9.20 a m	4.00 p m	5.40 p m	9.40 p m
Galion	9.40 a m	5.35 p m	6.00 p m	9.50 p m
Forest	11.05 a m	7.40 a m	7.55 p m	11.15 p m
Lima	12.05 p m	9.00 a m	9.15 p m	12.17 a m
Ft. W'yne	2.40 p m	11.40 a m	12.05 a m	3.45 a m
Plym'th	4.45 p m	2.35 p m	2.55 a m	5.05 a m
Chicago	7.50 p m	6.30 p m	6.50 a m	8.20 a m

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	No. 4 EX.	No. 2 EX.	No. 6 EX.	No. 8 MAIL.
Chicago	9.20 p m	9.20 a m	5.50 p m	5.15 a m
Plym'th	2.15 a m	12 02 p m	8.55 p m	9.15 a m
Ft. W'yne	6.00 a m	2.20 p m	11.20 p m	12.20 p m
Lima	8.05 a m	4.05 p m	1.18 a m	2.40 p m
Forest	9.27 a m	5.08 p m	2.27 a m	4.09 p m
Crest