Findlay Jeffersonian.

Findlay, O., April 14, 1876.

Republican t ate Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
MILTON BARNES, of Muskingum Co.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
W. W. BOYNTON, of Lorain County.

For Member of Board of Public Works,
JOHN C. EVANS, of Delaware County.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION —1876

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the city of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the convention for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith an financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that, for the promotion of these ends, the direction of the government should continue to be confined to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, and support them as incorporated in the Constitution and the laws; and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of National Unity in this Centennial Anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN, Chairman,
WM. E. CHANDLER, Sec'y.
Rep. Nat. Com.
Washington, Jan. 12, 1876.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.

The first session of the Sixty-second General Assembly of this State closed its labors Wednesday last, after a session of 101 days—the shortest session for the past fifteen years. In another column we give a portion of the work accomplished by this body, and we think our readers will agree with us when we say that their session has been alike creditable to themselves and useful to their constituents. They were rather slow in getting down to their labor, at first, but when they got to work, they dispatched business with commendable alacrity and with rare good sense and judgment.—The session has been harmonious and orderly, and we notice there has been much less absenteeism than usual.

Our member, Mr. PHILLIPS, has taken rank with the working and influential members of the House, and has earned a reputation for industry, integrity and hard sense.

Messrs. SWAN and BROWN have well sustained the reputation of the Thirty-third District in the Senate, and their constituents may well feel proud of them.

HON. B. F. WADE places himself on record in regard to the stories that have been circulated to the effect that he is not heartily in favor of the nomination of Gov. HAYES for President. He says: "My election as a delegate to the National Convention took me by surprise. Had I been present, I should have declined the honor; but I can assure you that Gov. Hayes has no better friend in the Convention than myself. And on this sentiment I am in full accord with the delegates of our district, and I shall thank God if we shall be able to get as good a man for our standard bearer in the coming election. And I shall make sincere and earnest endeavor in the Convention to secure his nomination."

GEO. P. BOWLER, one of the heirs for whom Geo. H. Pendleton collected $168,000 from the Government, and kept $80,000 for his fee, has been heard from. He rushes into print to say that the heirs were were satisfied with their share of the "swag." Quite likely.—The claim had been presented and rejected several times. It was utterly fraudulent and worthless. Anything was better than nothing. Of course, any part of the $168,000 was satisfactory to them. Immaculate young "Green bax." "Green be the turf above thee."

THE backers of HENRY BROWN, Esq., in this county are grooming him down for the Congressional race in this District. HEN. will do admirably for a short "spurt" in a scrub race, but when it comes to a mile heat and repeat, he would be badly distanced. He would do tolerably well to cover a county, but would be mighty thin when spread out over a District.

THIS is too good to be lost: The President having informed Attorney General Pierrepont of some developments made before the Grand Jury in the Babcock matter, the latter gentleman exclaimed wonderingly, "How did you find this out? The members of the Grand Jury are all sworn not to reveal anything." "That may be," said the President, "but I am not sworn not to hear anything."

IT is generally conceded that in the till that Hon. CHAS. FOSTER had with "Salary Grabber" SAM. RANDALL, over the reduction of Congressional salaries, that redoubtable champion of the Democracy came off second best. FOSTER'S proposition to cut Congressmen's salaries down to $2,700 per annum didn't suit them. They were willing to cut down clerk hire, but a Congressional salary was a sacred thing.

THE *N. Y. Tribune* says that it would have been more than $5 in the pocket of the Democracy if they had not had a majority in the present Congress. We believe every word of it.

PRODIGIOUS PYROTECHNICS.—The Philadelphia *Record* says that the Mayor of that city has received a letter from an English firm, noted for the grandeur of its pyrotecnic displays, soliciting a contract for an exhibition of their skill, and suggesting a programme which seems to surpass in gorgeousness anything to which we may have heretofore been accustomed. An illumination extending over an area of two square miles, a series of very loud reports high in the air, the ascension of a fleet of magnesium balloons, the scattering of myriads of stars, grand special designs, eagles flying to and fro, cascades of fire, and a bouquet of 20,000 large colored rockets form part of the proposed display.

CONGRESS.

APR. 5.—In the Senate, a bill was passed to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgments rendered by the Court of Alabama Claims.—Several bills to authorize the sale of Indian lands were passed. Chief Justice Waite then appeared, and administered the oath required to be administered to Senators in the trial of impeachment cases. It was then ordered that a summons be issued, directing W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, to appear before the Senate on the 17th day of this month. The Senate then resumed the consideration of legislative business, and took up the bill fixing the rate of postage on third rate mail matter, and for other purposes. In explanation of the bill, Mr. Hamlin made a speech, in which he detailed his connection with the law of the last session that he had committed one error in offering that law. He did not turn to the statute to see what was embraced in third-class matter. He thought that that class embraced merchandise only, and did not suppose it applied to transient, to newspapers, and to magazines. He would not have included them. He had no controversy with the newspapers, and did not care a fig what they said. Pending the discussion of the bill the Senate adjourned. In the House, a bill to regulate the winding up of insolvent National Banks was passed, when a mes sage was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had organized for the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, and was ready to receive the managers at its bar. The impeachment managers presented themselves at the bar of the House, and stated that they proceeded to the bar of the Senate, and that the Senate had fix Monday the 17th as the day on which they would make process returnable against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War department. Mr. Cox, of New York, opposed the bill in a forcible speech, in which he denounced the army in general, and the War Department in particular. He favored the making of the bureau a department of the government, with the head of it a Cabinet Officer. At the close of his speech the House took a recess until 7:30 p. m. Upon reassembling, the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, and, after a discussion of three hours, two pages of it were disposed of. The committee rose and the House then adjourned.

APR. 6.—In the Senate, the bill to abolish capital punishment was reported from the Judiciary Committee adversely and indefinitely postponed. The postal law, relating to third class mail matter, was then taken up and discussed. Several amendments were proposed all of which were ordered printed. The most important of these was one offered by Mr. Merrimon, of N. C., as follows: "For articles not enumerated in the first, second, or third class, to be transmitted 1,000 miles or less —— cents for each ounce or fractional part thereof, and for all distances over 1,000 miles —— cents." The Senate then went into executive session and soon adjourned. In the House, Mr. Holman, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back in the Senate bill fixing the Presidential salary, after the 4th of March, 1877, at $25,000. It was passed without discussion. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to carry into operation the Hawaiian treaty.—Speeches in support of the bill were made by Messrs, Morey and Garfield, and Mr. Gibson spoke in opposition. Mr. Wood, who has charge of the bill, gave notice that he would endeavor to get a vote next Monday. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and at half-past 4 took a recess until 7:30.—The evening session opened with an attack on the Committee of Appropriations, and but little progress was made in the appropriation bill. The House then adjourned.

APR. 10—In the Senate, a large number of bills and petitions were presented and referred. The special committee to inquire into the Mississippi election, were authorized to employ a clerk and stenographer, to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony, and the Appropriation Committee reported favorably on allowing them $10,000 for their expenses. The bill to provide for the deficiency in the printing and engraving bureau of the Treasury Department, and for the issue of silver coin of the United States in the place of the fractional currency, was taken up, and vigorously supported by Mr. Sherman. The bill was read a third time and passed. The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned. In the House, under the call of the States, a large number of bills were introduced and referred. A bill appropriating $5,872,850 for river and harbor improvements was passed. A resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any additional legislation is necessary to secure to the army the right of petition, which belongs to every citizen, was adopted.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, listened to a three hours speech from Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, on the Hawaiian Treaty, and then adjourned.

APR. 11.—In the Senate the Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the House bill to protect witnesses, who shall be required to testify in certain cases. A minority report was also presented, and both were ordered printed. The bill fixing the rate of postage on third class mail matter was discussed.—Mr. Merrimon of North Carolina offered an amendment so as to strike out of the third class of mail matter, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise, sample cards, photographic representations, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions. He said that the object of this amendment was to organize a fourth class of mail matter for merchandise, and make it pay the cost of transportation. The amendment was rejected. Yeas 11; nays 29. The bill was discussed at length, but no action was taken, as the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned. In the House a large number of bills relating to commerce and navigation were introduced, the most important of which were, to authorize the citizens of Mellville, Penna., to close the channel of the Ohio river; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Sioux City, Iowa; to grant American register to the Canadian steam ferry boat Geneva, all of which were passed. Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated to improve the grounds around the Capitol. A recess to 7:30 was then taken. In the evening session nothing was accomplished.

Jacob H. Loehr.

At Van Buren, Hancock county, Ohio, is Agent for the Excelsior Reaper and Mower, and the Empire Reaper and Mower; also for the Excelsior Corn Cultivator, manufactured at Springfield, Ohio. apr 14 4w

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE CENTENNIAL POEM—RENTS AND HOUSES—THE CENTENNIAL—BUSINESS—POSTAL TROUBLES—THE DEFALCATION OF JUDGE BARRETT—THE FASHIONS.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL POEM.

It is finally settled who will write the poem for the Centennial opening. The compliment of being requested to write it has been passed around among the elder poets of the country, and declined by each with thanks in turn. Mr. Bryant considered that his years ought to exempt him from the task. Mr. Whittier never writes odes for occasions, and it would be contrary to the habit of his life to do such a thing. Mr. Longfellow hates writing to order. Mr. Lowell declined, and the laureate's duty has at last been assumed by the man who of American writers is most capable of turning out the highest work, as one may say, under compulsion—Mr. Bayard Taylor. There is one poet who would have written up to the style of the occasion—not Bayard Taylor, but B. F. Taylor—who has the finest flow of florid English in verse, adapted to the general contour of the performance, who would have burned red lights and blue in numbers that would have soared and swelled and streamed like a holiday banner. I dare say that all the other poets would have been glad to relinquish the task to him, and he would not have done the time and audience discredit.

RENTS AND HOUSES.

The real estate agents are playing a hopeless game before the first of May, trying to get as near the old rent as possible, but the tenants have the best of it, and something like this course of proceeding goes on. The tenant asks for lower rent; agent of course declines and posts a bill on the house "to rent." Say the holder has been paying $2,700 for the past three years; he now wants to pay only $1,700. For the first two weeks he don't do much toward looking for a new place for himself, and agent sticks out pretty well, till tenant actually goes to Whitestone, Newark, or some other place of cheap rents, to hire a house. The day after he gets home the agent calls round early to say civilly that it don't seem worth while to make a change, as they have been on good terms so long, the tenant may have the house at his own offer for a year, but he must expect a raise next May. He keeps his house, hugs himself at getting his own price, and calculates that he will get a new parlor carpet, risking the very hazy idea of having to move in earnest next year. Agents may talk about next year for a generation to come; nobody is afraid of them just now. Why should they be, when stores that rented for $14,000 within three years and last year for $7,500, tumble this year to 5,000? The building occupied by a well known dry goods firm year before last rented for $28,000. They offered $15,000 for it last year, which was indignantly refused, and they moved out. The building stood empty all last season, and the owners would be very glad to let it for $12,000 to-day. Things don't fall in such a way to get up again in any one year.

THE CENTENNIAL.

New York will be more of a point of attraction this year than Philadelphia. Everybody will, of course, go to Philadelphia and see the Exposition—then they will come to New York and see the metropolis. I want to notify visitors that they may come to New York and stay here long enough to see the city, thoroughly, at a not very large expense. Avoid the large hotels, avoid the small ones, and, above all, avoid the European hotels. In brief, dodge the hotels altogether. Go to boarding houses, where you can live for from $5 to$6 a week, and be tolerably well taken care of. At least you will get all you can eat and good, clean, comfortable beds. These houses can be found anywhere below Fourteenth street, either east or west of Broadway, and the visitor, whose ability to pay is limited, can be accommodated at any price desirable. Those who have money will, of course, go to the first-class hotels and be bled for the style of the thing, but it is unnecessary. Stylish boarding houses can be found at from $10 to $12 per week, in the vicinity of Lafayette Place and Tenth street; or, for the matter of that, on all the streets in that vicinity. And let me say right here, that when you come to New York next summer come prepared to stay long enough to see what a great city really is. Walking down Broadway and going up to Central Park is not seeing New York. You want to get down in among the poor; you want to see the shipping; Wall street ought to take up two days; and then you ought to penetrate the interior of the great business warehouses in the lower part of the city, and see something of the magnitude of their operations. By all means get into the inside of such an establishment as Harpers', and go over the Staten Island and up the East River, that you may enjoy the finest water-view in the world and the finest suburban residences. It wouldn't hurt you any to spend a day or two at Long Branch to see the frivolity of a summer watering-place. All this can be done for a very little money, if you only know how. Your wives and daughters will, of course, want to see Stewart's and the great jewelry stores; and if you have any taste for art, the picture galleries are open all the time. To do this cheaply, go to boarding-houses to live, use the street cars and stages, and by no means allow yourself to be seduced into a carriage or cab. Street cars run everywhere in this city—indeed, on some of the lines you may ride seven miles for five cents. And on Sunday of course you will want to hear Beecher, Tyng, Frothingham and a dozen more of the great lights with which the city abounds, and in all their churches you will find plenty of good, Christian courtesy and consideration. In all the metropolitan churches especial pains are taken to make strangers entirely welcome and at their ease. By the way, don't fail to attend services once, at least, in old Trinity, where you will hear the best church music in the city. Come, by all means, and have a good time.

BUSINESS

Is slowly improving, but it is nothing to speak of; the country merchants are here in some force, but they are buying very closely, as all of them believe that prices have not yet struck bottom. The failures for the week aggregate 123, none of them very large. As an evidence of the closeness in business matters, there are 164 empty stores between the Post Office and 14th St., and they are likely to stay empty for some time to come. They cannot be rented, for there is no business to do in them. There will be no building of any consequence this season, for there are thousands of empty houses.

POSTAL TROUBLES.

The city had a scare this week. The appropriation for the expenses of public buildings being all exhausted, and Congress having made no provision for such an emergency, the postmaster here was notified to cut off the gas, water and fuel. This of course meant cessation of business in the post-office, and a virtual closing of it. The city took alarm. Postmaster James was helpless, and for a day it seemed very likely that the city would be without postal facilities. Imagine the consequences of closing the New York post office! The business of the whole country passes through it, and the effect would be felt from Maine to Texas. But New York was equal to the emergency; the gas companies authorized Mr. James to go on, they taking their chances of getting their pay from the government, the water board did likewise, and the merchants pledged money enough to pay other expenses till the government could turn itself. So we get our letters as usual.

THE DEFALCATION OF JUDGE BARRETT

Is worse than was supposed when he got away. He has swindled his old stepmother out of every dollar he had in the world, and the daughter of Miles O'Reiley loses everything, as he was the trustee of her deceased father's estate. This villain ran away owing quite $200,000, and the terrible feature of it is, that this money was almost entirely trust funds, placed in his control because of his reputation for integrity. He sold mortgages and bonds belonging to estates, and squandered the money in a most reckless manner. As he was reputed to be rich no one objected to his high living, and no one thought it singular; but since his departure it has been discovered that he never had anything—that his whole life was an imposture. He was a judge, and had held many positions of honor and profit, and up to the very day of his flight could have been elected to any position in the gift of the people. There seems to be an epidemic of scoundrelism just now.

THE FASHIONS.

The spring openings are rather late, after all, but the new bonnets are out, and for the benefit of my lady readers I hasten to tell them not to buy scoop bonnets, (unless they are more becoming than any other,) for the newest and coziest style is a snug little Parisian shape with high square crown, and close brim, sloping very narrow toward the back, crown and brim being an inch smaller than last year's shape, and ever so much more becoming, having a peculiarly neat and modest appearance on the head, as I, though a mere male mortal, can testify from inspection. The ladies say that they can tell the shape as far as they can see it, for it is so much prettier than the spreading, flaring bonnets of home design. It seems that no sooner does a peculiarly happy French design get over here, than our designers, as they say, begin to adapt it to American tastes, in which it loses all its distinctive grace and effect.

This particular fashion, I am told, is only to be found at the importers, so I advise our ladies to insist on their milliners selecting it for them when they go on to buy goods. Rough and ready straws, in close forms, small and becoming, will be a stylish bonnet this season, and there is a satin-finished French rough straw, of beautiful design, that is the prettiest thing out in bonnets in a masculine eye, it is so unpretending with all its style. As usual, this choice simplicity is not economical; an untrimmed hat of this sort costing $5, and the wreath of wheat or oats which trims it as much more. Rather coarse unfinished chips of a light ecru color are the stylish dress hats either in the scoop or the other shape and scarfs of yellow net, lace, or wide crape like silk ribbon, with wreaths and masses of fine flowers on or about the crown are the favorite trimming. PIETRO.

THE DEATH OF A. T. STEWART.

Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the leading dry goods merchant of this country, died yesterday at his residence in New York. For nearly a month he had been confined to his room by illness, but the reports that were permitted to reach the public were so guarded that there has been only the vaguest intimation that his life was considered in danger. The deceased was of Scotch Irish parentage, and was born in Belfast in 1803. He came to New York at the age of about twenty years, having first received a liberal education at Trinity College, Dublin. He arrived in New York penniless, and earned his first wages in the New World as a school teacher. But the bent of his mind was in the direction of a mercantile life, and after a brief and not over pleasant experience as a teacher, he opened a small retail dry goods store at the corner of Chambers street and Broadway, where in 1848 he erected an immense marble structure, which stood for many years the leading mercantile building in New York. This, in time, gave place to a still larger and more imposing building on Broadway, a few blocks below Union Square, where it covers the entire square between Eighth and Ninth streets, the largest mercantile establishment in the world.

Mr. Stewart's reputation has been due wholly to his success as a merchant. In his business life was a model of all the acquisitive virtues. Not even the smallest detail was neglected. He knew every thing, saw every thing that was going on in that vast temple of trade. As a man he was a strange mixture of hard, practical shrewdness and princely benevolence. He exacted the most faithful service from every employe, but he built a palatial home for the working women of New York at a cost of a million dollars. When he opened his first little dry goods shop in lower Broadway, his first customer was a young lady, who came on the morning of his opening and purchased a generous bill of goods. Years afterwards, learning that the lady had lost her property and fallen into misfortune, the opulent merchant sought her out, purchased for her a handsome house, and installed her in it with a competence for the remainder of her life. He was a sharp man in an everyday bargain, but he outbid the Kings of Europe for Meissonier's superb painting of the "Charge of the Cuirassiers." He had all that wealth could give. His marble palace on Fifth avenue is a home that a Prince might covet, but it is a home without children, and its owner has left no heir of his own blood to inherit the gains of his busy life.

Mr. Stewart's public services have been few but highly creditable. During the Irish famine of 1847 he chartered a ship and sent it filled with provisions—a gift to Ireland. In 1867 he was one of the American representatives at the Paris Exposition, where his high reputation secured him great respect. He was throughout the war and since an ardent Republican and a strenuous upholder of the Union cause under all circumstances. In this respect his influence among the business men of New York, many of whom were soured by the loss of their Southern trade during the rebellion, was most valuable, and when, in 1869 President Grant organized his first Cabinet, he nominated Mr. Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury. The appointment was applauded by the country, which thought that a self trained and remarkably successful business man would administer the Treasury more ably than a politician, but Mr. Stewart was found by the Senate ineligible by reason of an old law forbidding any person engaged in commercial pursuits on his own account from being placed in charge of the Treasury. Mr. Stewart offered to retire from business and give bonds that the profits of his establishment during his term of office should be devoted to charitable purposes; but the Senate thought best to adhere to the strict letter of the statute, and his nomination was withdrawn. The fortune of Mr. Stewart is probably the largest ever amassed by one man in the legitimate pursuit of trade. He never speculated in stocks or other chance investments; his success was purely a commercial one. The most interesting question left by his death will be to many people, what will become of the colossal fortune which is left as the fruit of his busy life. —*Cleveland Leader.*

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

General Laws Passed by the Present Session.

A Fair Record of a Conscientious General Assembly.

GENERAL LAWS.

To provide that Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce shall have only one Vice President, and to prevent any stockholder from holding the office of Secretary.

Making partial appropriations for the year 1876.

To repeal the Geghan law of last session.

To approve a deed given by the State of Ohio to the United States, and to prescribe the mode of acquiring title to real estate in Ohio by the United States.

Defining the crime of obtaining goods under false pretenses so as to provide that the crime can be committed by letter or telegraph, and that persons offending can be tried and convicted either in the county from which the letter or telegram was sent, or in the county where they were received.

To enable literary associations, other than colleges, universities, academies, or seminaries, to increase their capital stocks.

To reorganize the State Hospitals for the insane.

To permit the Steward of the Blind Asylum to purchase supplies in certain cases without advertising.

To require that non resident property-owners shall be notified by publication of ordinances to repair sidewalks.

To authorize the appointment of an additional deputy clerk of the Supreme Court.

To provide that controversies over the location of a ditch shall come before a jury of twelve men, whose unanimous verdict shall be necessary to locate the ditch.

To provide for the distribution of public documents.

To punish persons for fighting at fisticuffs, sending a challenge to fight at fisticuffs, or provoking a breach of the peace.

For the establishment, support, and regulation of children's homes in several counties, and children's homes in districts in this State.

To fix the minimum width of private township roads at sixteen feet.

To re-enact the Justice's Act, repealed last winter.

To permit female inmates of the Blind Asylum to remain until twenty-one years of age, the same as males.

To fix the standard weight of a bushel of onions at fifty pounds.

To authorize an increase of capital stock of railroad companies.

To abolish the officer of Controller of the Treasury, and transfer the care of the State House and grounds to the Adjutant General.

To constitute the throwing of the refuse of coal mines and oil refineries into rivers and streams a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Making it a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, to cut, obstruct, or otherwise injure any mill dam, mill race, race bank or head gate.

To reduce the minimum penalty for forgery to imprisonment for one year.

To authorize the sale of discontinued burial grounds and the removal of bodies by Township Trustees.

To authorize the levy of a special tax to repair free turnpike roads.

To authorize Township Trustees to construct culverts or bridges where the cost of the same does not exceed $50.

To protect wild pigeons while roosting or nesting in this State.

To protect buoys, lamps, lanterns, signal lights, or other aids to navigation, by providing heavy penalties for destroying or injuring the same.

Increasing the salary of the Supreme Court Clerk $500 for increased labor in connection with the Supreme Court Commission.

Authorizing villages to vacate and cities to annex territory.

To authorize persons appointed to examine into the condition of county treasuries to compel the attendance of witnesses.

To permit County Treasurers, instead of the Commissioners, to appoint night watchmen for the treasury.

To authorize the construction of levees.

To authorize the construction and repair of levees along the rivers of this State.

Authorizing County Auditors to pay the fees of witnesses in criminal cases.

Making it a misdemeanor to poison domestic animals.

To amend the law prescribing the rate of taxation for county bridges and road purposes, so that in case of an unsafe bridge, as well as in case of casualty, County Commissioners may construct a bridge to cost in excess of $15,000, without submitting the question to a vote of the people.

To limit the time for commencing actions to revive judgments.

To fix the price of legal advertising, and to provide for the printing of legal advertising in two political papers of opposite politics in each county of the State.

To reorganize the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

To protect surgeons, physicians, dentists, and patients from the morbid condition of the nervous system sometimes produced by the administration of anæsthetics, by requiring the presence of witnesses during the administration.

To create a Board of State Charities.

To amend the election laws so as to allow students to vote where attending school.

Authorizing Probate Judges to accept resignations of assignees.

To authorize municipal corporations to hold elections for the choice of municipal officers any time after their incorporation.

To authorize the incorporation of granges of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

To punish road Supervisors for leaving dirt or gravel piled up on the roads repaired by them.

Providing that in towns or villages where the County Recorder's office is kept, chattel mortgages and bills of sale may be recorded in said office.

For the relief of suitors in the Supreme Court.

To fix the time for killing deer from October 15 to December 1.

To cede the National road to the several counties through which it passes, and authorizing the Commissioners of said counties to take charge of and control so much of said road as lies within the limits of such counties respectively.

To provide that when the Trustees of any township do not prepare a pound, any citizen may take up stock running at large.

To amend the act to authorize and regulate limited partnerships, so as to require that the full name of all the partners shall appear.

Directing County Auditors to assess upon all lands, not upon the duplicate, taxes back to the last appraisement, or, if conveyed in the meantime, back to the conveyance.

Fixing the rate of State taxes.

To repeal section 7, and to amend section 10 of an act regulating the mode of administering assignments in trust for the benefit of creditors, passed April 6, 1859.

To regulate the distribution of estates.

To extend the charters of savings societies incorporated and chartered prior to 1851. The bill applies especially to the Cleveland Saving Society.

To amend the municipal code in regard to the duties of Aldermen and members of Council. It makes the voting of an illegal transfer of funds belonging to a municipality a misdemeanor punishable with the same penalties as embezzlement.

To authorize corporations to issue registered and coupon bonds exchangeable the one for the other.

To authorize County Commissioners to purchase or condemn lands for the use of Court houses and jails.

To make County Commissioners a board to regulate the hauling of heavy burdens on free turnpikes.

Authorizing Probate Judges to pay persons to examine the reports of County Commissioners.

To provide that in township elections, in precincts composed of parts of two or more townships, a separate ballot-box shall be provided for each township represented.

To prevent interference with the construction of railroad tracks.

To allow colleges to dispense with Boards of Visitors, if they so desire.

To amend the turnpike law so as to require County Commissioners to pay for one half of the graveling of turnpike roads after the bridge and culverts have been constructed.

To reorganize the militia of the State.

To authorize a majority of the petitioners of a turnpike road to set aside proceedings for opening the road at any time prior to letting the contract upon payment of cost.

To authorize cities and villages and boards of education to accept bequests and carry out the conditions upon which the bequest was made.

To abolish the office of State Gas Inspector and to provide for local inspection.

To allow persons dealing in flour to affix a printed brand upon bags or barrels containing flour manufactured expressly for them.

Giving District Judges thirty days in which to sign bills of exception after the adjournment of court.

Authorizing railroad companies to contract for carrying freight according to space occupied, as well as by weight.

Authorizing railroad companies to change their lines and terminal points by a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders.

To authorize those authorized by law to commit minors to the care of Boards of Houses of Refuge, to commit the same to any Home, or municipal House of Refuge, in or out of the county where the committed party may reside.

To restrict municipal Councils in matters of expenditures.

To increase salary of Supreme Court reporter to $2,000.

To allow the incorporation of companies for making abstracts of title and for growing hedges.

To point out the legal method to be pursued in paying for straightening and widening streams.

Amending the ditch laws.

Prescribing the manner of condemnation of private property for public use. It requires that appraisement of buildings shall be made separately, and that the owner, within a certain time, shall elect whether to accept the appraisement for the building or remove the same.

To authorize the General Government to acquire land within the State for light-house purposes.

To authorize stock-yard companies to increase their capital stock.

To provide for keeping a record of all sorts of executive business in the Governor's office.

To extend punishment for child stealing to children under twelve years of age.

To provide that witness fees shall be paid by the County Treasurers on order of the County Auditor.

Granting authority to guardians to improve and lease real estate of wards.

Providing for the better registration of births and deaths.

Amending the act governing the appointment of notaries public by excepting, in addition to bankers, brokers, and clerks of the same, directors, stockholders, attorneys, and all officially connected with any bank or broker's office.

To enable the Trustees of cemetery associations to take and hold property in trust for the purpose of making certain improvements in their respective cemeteries.

To give police powers to railway conductors.

Authorizing County Commsssioners to build bridges along the line of free turnpikes.

To authorize County Treasurers to enforce liens for assessments by action in courts.

Supplementary to the bill to restrict municipal taxation, excepting Lucas and Cuyahoga counties from operations of said act.

Directing that when magistrates outside the municipality maintaining a workhouse, commit prisoners convicted of minor offenses to said workhouse, the township from which they are sent shall pay for them at the rate of forty cents per day.

Amending the Municipal Code, so that two of the three Trustees of a village incorporated for special purposes, may pass ordinances, instead of requiring all three, as now.

Directing that when action shall be brought against any county officer for official acts, he shall be allowed counsel by the county; but in counties having a Solicitor he shall serve as such counsel.

To authorize the Commissioners of two or more counties to join to build approaches to bridges.

To make it unlawful for County Recorders to take acknowledgements of deeds and mortgages to be filed in their own offices.

To reduce the pay of Road Supervisors to $2 per day, and limiting the number of days they shall serve.

Requiring the Superintendents of private schools to report statistics to the State School Commissioner.

To forbid County Auditors from taking a percentage on the commissions in cases where they themselves are required to assess the property.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS.

An Act to fix the price of legal advertising.

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO: That publishers of newspapers shall be allowed to charge and entitled to receive for the publication of all advertisements, the price or rate for which is not now fixed by law, which by law are required to be published by any public officer or officers of counties, cities, villages, townships, schools, benevolent or other public institutions, and all notices and publications known as official advertisements, notices relating to the estates of deceased persons, and all notices and publications generally known as legal advertisements, and all advertisements appertaining to any public interest and required by law to be printed in any newspaper in this State, the following sums, to wit: For the first insertion, one dollar for each square; and for each additional insertion authorized by law, or by the officer or person so ordering, fifty cents for each square, fractional squares to be estimated at the same rate for space occupied; and in advertisements containing tabular or rule work an additional sum of fifty cents may be charged in addition to the before mentioned rates.

SEC. 2. That hereafter all proclamations by sheriffs for elections; orders fixing times for holding courts; treasurers notices of rates of taxation; bridge, pike and ditch notices; notices to contractors and such other advertisements or notices of general interest to the tax-payers, as the Auditor, Probate Judge, Treasurer and Commissioners may deem proper, shall be published in two newspapers, one of each political party, if there be two papers of different political principles printed within said county in each of the several counties of this State: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall in no wise affect existing laws relating to the publication of the notices of delinquent tax and forfeited land sales, and advertisements required by law to be published by any officer of this State: provided further, that in addition to the publications above provided for, the county officer or officers aforefaid shall publish all of said advertisements mentioned in this section, in a German newspaper, provided there be a newspaper published in the German language and of general circulation among the inhabitants speaking that language in the county in which the said advertisement is intended to be made.

SEC. 3. That a square shall be considered and held to be a space occupied by two hundred and forty (240) ems; and all legal advertising shall shall be set up in compact form, without any unnecessary blanks or head lines.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

DR. MARSHALL'S Lung Syrup is, without doubt, the most reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc. It never fails to cure in a short time. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it; the price is only 25 cents.

For Rent.

House on Main street, seven rooms, and in good repair. Call on Mrs. C. BOWMAN.

YOU CAN BUY NEW GOODS AT

OLD WHITE CORNER

For Less Money than Old Goods Cost. W. E. SNYDER has just returned from New York with a Large Stock of

NEW CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, NEW HATS AND CAPS, FOR MEN AND BOYS, NEW SHIRTS, NEW TIES, NEW TRUNKS, NEW SATCHELS.

NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW BLACK GOODS, NEW COLORED SILKS, NEW SUMMER SILKS, NEW ALPACAS, NEW CALICOS, NEW SHIRTINGS, NEW MUSLINS,

NEW BROCHE SHAWLS, NEW SUMMER SHAWLS, NEW LACE SACQUES, NEW EMBROIDERIES, NEW SILK TIES, NEW CUFFS AND COLLARS, NEW GLOVES, NEW FANCY HOSIERY,

All the New Shades and Colors suitable for Wedding Outfits. W. E. SNYDER & CO.

A LECTURE To Young Men

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, Induced by Self-Abuse Involuntary Emissions Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally: Consumption, Epilepsy, Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies instruments, rings, &c.; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
F. BRUGMAN & SON,
41 Ann St., New York, Post-office Box, 4586
Jan. 14, 1876-1y

NEW FIRM!

Heck & Chamberlin,

(*Successors to HECK BROS.*)

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE

—AND—

Agricultural Implements.

Also, Agents for the Celebrated

Diamond Iron Plow.

This plow is warranted to do good work, scour in any soil, run lighter than any other plow, to work well with two or three horses, to be easily handled, to work well in hard, dry ground, and give good satisfaction, and to wear longer than five cast or steel plows.

EVERY POINT WARRANTED.

☞ *Come and See the Razor Made of Diamond Iron.*

We also have the Shunk Plow for Sale.

March 10, 1876-1m HECK & CHAMBERLIN, No. 42 Main Street.

Eggs For Sale!

From Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff Partridge and Black Cochins, Golden Polish Polands and Tuscan Bantum Eggs, for sale at

$2.00 per 13 Eggs,

At EXCHANGE FARM POULTRY YARDS, two and one-half miles Northwest of Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio.

Mar 24-w4 *H. S. HECK, Prop.*

AGENTS 50 subscribers daily. *Best literary paper.* Only $1.50 a year. Three $10 chromos free. MUNYON & SPONSLER, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED! Medals and Diplomas Awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES 1800 Illustrations. Address for new circulars, A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 ARCH Street, Phila.

GIVEN FREE We are giving $65 Sewing Machines, Hunting case Watches, Velvet Vests, and Black Silk Dresses, free with our Greenback Packages. Send to Inventor's Union, 13 Greenwich Street, N. Y

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate & gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple, mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirt, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & Co., Pubs. Phila.

WANTED Agents for the best selling stationery package in the world. It contains 15 sheets of paper, 15 envelopes, Golden Pen, Pen Holder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, and a piece of Jewelry. Single package with pair of elegant Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons, postpaid, 25 cents, 5 with assorted jewelry for $1.00. Watches given away to all Agents. Circulars free.
BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, N. Y.

For COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, Use Well's Carbolic Tablets

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
For sale by Druggists Generally, and FULLER & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

THE GREATEST SELLING CENTENNIAL BOOK IS THE COUNTRY AND ITS RESOURCES.

As it WAS and IS, treating of our history and government, varied soil and climate, vast mountains, lakes, rivers, great cities and manufactures, wealth in minerals, internal improvements, free schools, wonderful achievements, agriculture, commerce, finances, curiosities, etc. A SPLENDID VIEW of this MIGHTY YANKEE NATION, RICHLY ILLUSTRATED. Nothing like it extant. Large size, low price. Agents wanted *