WOOL IS DOWN!

—o—o—

But the great Auction Sales of Dry Goods in New York, has again reduced prices on ournew goods. Stock, now full, and marked down, making Auction Prices with Panic. If what you have to sell is low, you will find goods at the Cheap Cash Store Still Lower.

Always remember, ourBoot and Shoe Department is filled with the Best Custom Goods, all sizes, and our new Fine Shoes are made to fit. If you want something nice, in Buckle, Lace, Side Lace, or Buttoned, in Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses, or for Little Folks, give us a call.

Eastern Sale Goods, we sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Ladies find here the finest Millinery, all the new styles. The large increase of sales this season, show the appreciation of Mrs. H.'s selections.

HUME & HALL,

June2-1y Cheap Cash Store.

Findlay Jeffersonian.

Findlay, Ohio, July 21, 1876.

A. H. BALSLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

National Republican Ticket.

For President,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

Of Ohio.

For Vice President,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

of New York.

Presidential Electors,

AARON F. PERRY, of Hamilton,
E. H. BOHM, of Cuyahoga:

Republican State 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,
JAMES C. EVANS, of Delaware County.

IT is thought Hon. Wm. M. Evarts will be the Republican candidate for Governor of New York.

GEN. CROOK has been heard from, and his command is safe, although harrassed by Indians.

THE House granted a pension of $50 a month to the widow of general Custer. A noble act, promptly performed.

GOV. JEWELL had a splendid ovation on his arrival at home on the evening of the 17th, irrespective of party.

CONNECTICUT Republicans are going to avenge the removal of Jewell by rolling up a good round majority for Hayes.

ENGLAND'S most powerful armor clad vessels, the Thunderer, met with a sad disaster last week. One of its boilers blew up, and twenty-five of its crew were killed.

GEN. CROOK reports the Indians in his front as three to one, but he is confident of his ability to defeat them, and will take the offensive as soon as some reinforcements which have been ordered up arrive.

GEORGE W. HOUCK, of Dayton, a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, refused to eat crow, and opposes the election of Tilden, giving his views at length in a speech a few days since, in which he says the candidate deserves defeat.

KEEP it before the people that Tilden, the Democratic candidate for President, was chairman of the committee at the Chicago Democratic National Convention, in 1864, which declared the war against rebellion a failure and demanded a cessation of hostilities.

THE Democratic House has not yet repealed the Resumption act. As Tilden and Hendricks are at loggerheads about it, they dont exactly know what course to take. Tilden don't want it repealed; Hendricks does, and the happy family are very much troubled about it.

THE impeachment trial of Belknap proceeds rapidly, and it is not impossible may be closed this week. His counsel seem to make but little effort to defend him, and his impeachment may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. Congress will adjourn as soon as the trial is closed.

THE latest report from the Democratic nominees is to the effect that there is an irreconcilable difference between Tilden and Hendricks on the currency question and that they cannot agree and that's what's the matter with the expected letters of acceptance. Hendrick's letter will probably not be written.

THE first serious results in the Democratic policy of cutting down the appropriation bill will soon be felt. Secretary Robeson has issued directions to about a dozen shipyards to suspend work on all Government contracts. The number of men which will thus be thrown out of employment will reach ten thousand.

AMONG the striking results of Democratic economy, is the suspension of the fast mail service which will take place next Saturday. The country had become used to the fast mail and the business people particularly will depreciate the policy which cut it off. The Democracy will not make many votes by such a penurious policy.

THE first gun of the campaign has been fired, and Chicago fired it. There was an election there for Mayor. Monroe Heath was the Republican candidate, and Mark Kimball was the Tilden candidate. Heath was elected by 11,613 majority, and eighteen of the nineteen city wards went Republican. A nice little bit of news to carry to Samuel.

TILDEN and his men are bound to carry Indiana, if money will accomplish it. They are engaged in raising $3,000,000 for that purpose and Tilden himself has subscribed $500,000 toward the sum. "Reform" is the word, and Tilden goes half a million on it.

CONGRESS has finally agreed upon a bill for the coinage of $20,000,000 of silver, without making any change in the legal-tender feature of the existing law. It also provides that the total amount of silver coin shall not exceed 50 millions. The proposition to coin silver dollars and make them legal-tender for all debts, public and private, will undoubtedly be renewed at the next session of Congress.

CONSIDERABLE comment was made upon the fact that the President had sent the name of his son Fred Dent Grant, for promotion to a first Lieutenancy. It was claimed that there were 38 Lieutenants his seniors, and his promotion would have to be over their heads. The facts seem to be there was a vacancy in his company, and he as the senior second Lieutenant was promoted, and the promotion was strictly in accordance with "army regulations."

THERE is already much bitterness cropping out between the head and tail of the Democratic ticket. Tilden has sent his instructions to the Democratic committees in Congress commanding them not to report on the bill for the repeal of the Resumption act, while Hendricks is as actively engaged in demanding its repeal, even intimating that he will not accept unless that part of the St. Louis platform is adhered to. Altogether the Democratic situation promises to become interesting.

WE NOTICE the name of R. McCUNE, of Toledo, among the possible candidates for Congress in the Toledo District. The people of that district could not honor themselves more than by sending ROBERT to Washington to represent them. He is a man of marked ability, has had some legislative experience, and is a ready speaker, powerful in argument, and withal is thoroughly honest. He would not fail of making his mark among the most talented member of the House.

THIS is a very neat paragraph from the Chicago *Times*, reliable Democratic authority:

Tilden and Hendricks, two mere professional party men, representing in combination nothing but the "time-honored" habit of the Bourbon party to worship Good Lord and Good Devil, would constitute probably the weakest ticket it would be possible to concoct at St. Louis. It would be, on the very face of it, an advertisement of total political depravity. So palpable a fraud would disgust both the friends of honest money and the devotees of the wretched legal-tender swindle, and receive the approbation of none but political hucksters.

THE Democratic papers are spending a great deal of wind in endeavoring to magnify Tilden's raid on the Canal Ring. The actual results of that transaction are as follows:

Number of suits bought	3
Number brought to trial	2
Number of convictions obtained	1
Number of suits dismissed by Court	1
Number of suits now pending	None
Expenses of commission and counsel to assist Attorney-General, about	$100,000
Payment of two certificates stopped by commission	$8,000
Number of existing fraudulent contracts stopped	None

Over $100,000 spent, one conviction, and the guilty one released, and not one thing more to show for it. Can a more disgraceful record be made than that? And Tilden points to himself as a model reformer!

To the honest Germans of this country, who voted for Mr. Greeley in 1872, there must be a searching significance in the series of open letters addressed to Mr. Tilden in 1868. In those letters Mr Greeley called upon Mr. Tilden in the most solemn manner, in the name of all his duties as a citizen and a lawyer, to use his influence to stop the disgraceful frauds of the Tammany Democracy in the New York city elections. From Mr Greeley's letter of October 29th, let us extract a single paragraph:

The matter to which I call your attention is vital to the very existence of free, popular government. Whenever it shall be generally understood that the results of elections are not determined by the ballots of legal voters, but by fraud in voting or frauds in counting, then the event of avowed, unequivocal despotism must be near at hand. Between the rule of an Emperor and the rule of a clique of ballot-box stuffers, every intelligent man must prefer the former as less rapacious and more responsible. When honest citizens shall avoid the polls, asking "What is the use of voting? the result is already fixed," the days of the Republic will be numbered.

Mr. Tilden, you cannot escape responsibility by saying, with the guilty Macbeth:

"Thou canst not say I did it; never shake
Those gory locks at me,"

FOR YOU WERE AT LEAST A PASSIVE ACCOMPLICE IN THE GIANT FRAUDS OF LAST NOVEMBER.

Your name was used without public protest on your part, in circulars sowed broadcast over the State, whereof the manifest intent was to "make assurance doubly sure" that the frauds here perpetrated should not be overborne by the honest vote of the rural districts. *And you, not merely by silence, but by positive assumption, have covered those frauds with the mantle of your respectability.*

On the principle that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," YOU ARE AS DEEPLY IMPLICATED IN THEM TO DAY AS THOUGH YOUR NAME WAS TWEED, O'BRIEN, OR OAKEY HALL.

And this is the kind of a "Reform" candidate the Democracy present for the suffrages of the people. How do you like him, honest Germans?

THE WAY IT WORKS.

A PROMINENT LIBERAL and Reform in Erie county, who had about made up his mind to support the Tilden and Hendricks "Reform" ticket, after the St. Louis Convention, has called a halt. He has read Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance and so thoroughly is he satisfied with it that he informed us last week he should support Hayes and Wheeler with all his might. Honest men, when they read that modest, yet plain, practical and positive epistle, recognize in it the the ring of the true metal, and come to the support of Hayes.

A MODEL REFORMER.

"Reform;" yes that is the catch word. Tilden says the "people are looking for Reform and have found it in me." When Jim Fisk and Jay Gould had control of the Erie Railroad, and were sucking its life blood like vampires, Tilden, the Reformer, was their paid attorney, and received, $1,000,000 for two years services. How is that for reform? In all the stealings of Tweed, O'Brian and the rest, he was the one who "held the clothes" and allowed the stealing to go on. This is the same model Reformer against whom there is a suit now pending to recover $1,000,000, fraudulently obtained from the St. Louis, Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company. From the New York *Herald* of a recent date, we copy:

"In the suit of Butler against Gov. Tilden, in which it is alleged that the defendant is guilty of mismanagement of the affair of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, has signed an order extending the time for filing of defendant's answer to the October term. The complaint was filed several months ago, *and the filing of the answer has already been extended a number of times.*"

Here is a candidate for the Presidency charged under oath, in the United States Court, with fraud and embezzlement, and is sued for one million dollars, or thereabonts, and what does he do—answer promptly? Already the filing of an answer has been extended a number of times, and now it is put off untill the October term. Tilden does not want that case tried until after the election, He does not want to file an answer, even until after the campaign.

THE HAMBURG MASSACRE.

Last week we published a telegraphic item in regard to the murder at Hamburg, Georgia. The particulars have since come to light and are so disgustingly oppressive of the colored people, that even Democrats palliators of Southern outrages, in Congress, endeavor to avoid reference to. They, however, had to "toe the mark" on Saturday, and listen to appeals for justice and right, that made them wince. We give the particulars of the massacre elsewhere, as we find it given by the Cincinnati *Gazette*: In this connection it is comforting to refer to that part of Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance, in which he refers to the Southern condition, for in it we see a guarantee of the civil rights of all. And when miscreants get up little rebellions of this character they will find him as prompt to quell them and as inexorable in the enforcemen of law, as he was during the Massillon Miners' War, which was so quickly and effectually quelled a few weeks ago. Read what he says and then the account of the massacre, and you will know how he would act in the emergency:

The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace in the Constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties, resting merely upon

DISTINCTION OF RACE,

or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration, and to capital, but laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured, where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and destruction, apprehension and alarm take the place of peace loving and law abiding social life. All parts of the constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed, the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all, by all, a recognition without reserve or exception.

TILDEN AND TWEED.

The Twin Leaders of the New York Democracy.

The Story of Their Connection Unwillingly Told —The Governor's "Dear Friend" of Ten Years Ago—$5,000 for the Campaign of 1868 from a Man of "Moderate Means" —How Tilden Helped to Build up the Influence of Tweed.

[From the New York Times.]

On the 28th of February last, Governor Tilden was examined as a witness in the suit of The People against Tweed. The following transcript from the stenographer's notes of the trial will help to illustrate the relations which the chairman of the Democratic State Committee maintained with the "Boss" thief in the day of his power. The studious efforts of Governor Tilden, on his cross-examination, to conceal the truth are as instructive as the deliberate attempt made in the biography which his agents delivered to the press to substitute deliberate falsehood for the truth of history.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Field: Question—When did your acquaintance with Mr. Tweed begin?

Answer—I really can't tell. I knew him slightly some time while he was Street Commissioner.

Q. How many years ago?

A. I think he was appointed by Mayor Opdyke, or, rather, Deputy Street Commissioner—about twelve years ago. I do not exactly recollect when I first met him.

Q. That was about 1864?

A. I am not positively certain about the time.

Q. From that time did your acquaintance with him increase?

A. Perhaps so.

Q. How in fact?

A. I should think I knew him rather more afterward than I did the first year or two of my acquaintance with him. I never knew him much.

Q. Your relations were not at all close, then?

A. No, never.

Q. They were rather distant, I suppose?

A. Well, they were reserved.

Q. He was a man of very great political influence, was he not?

A. At one time.

Q. How early did that begin?

A. I don't think he had much political influence until after he got control of the Street Commissioner's office; then it gradually grew.

Q. That, you think, was about 1866—1864 I mean?

A. 1864: Mr. Edward Ewing was appointed Street Commissioner and Mr. Tweed his deputy; I speak only from recollection.

Q. He was a successful Alderman and member of Congress?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And a member of the State Senate, and a member of the National Democratic Committee, and so on?

A. He was never a member of the National Committee.

Q. But he held those offices I have spoken of?

A. He held those offices.

Q. Do you remember how long he was in Congress?

A. I should think one term.

Q. How long was he in the State Senate?

A. I should think two terms.

Q. Was he not in the State Senate when you were in the Assembly?

A. No. He was elected at the same time I was elected to the Assembly the last time, in 1871, but he did not go there

Q. Were you not in the Assembly in 1870?

A. No, sir—1872—I was elected in the fall of 1871.

Q. Did he become after 1864 a man of great political influence?

A. He became about 1869 a man of great political power.

Q. Not before?

A. 1868 or 1869.

Q. He had a large number of adherents, had he not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A man who attracted to himself a very large circle of supporters?

A. He had a large following at one time.

Q. It continued from 1864?

A. Not so early as that.

Q. From the time it began, as you have described it, up to 1871?

No answer.

Q. How is it—did it continue up to that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not answer my question, and I thought you were waiting.

A. I did not understand it as a question.

Q. During this time, did he have the control of what was called Tammany Hall?

A. I can't fix the date. He had control of Tammany Hall for several years.

Q. Were there two factions of the Democratic party, one of which was headed by him—or, if the word faction does not express it exactly, two fragments—I use the word fragments?

A. I don't know exactly what you mean by that—two parties running different tickets?

Q. Were there two fragments of the Democratic party which were struggling to get control of Tammany Hall?

A. Not at this time.

Q. For a portion of the time?

A. Occasionally. There was in the spring of 1870.

Q. Mr. Tweed was the head of one and somebody led the other; was it not so?

A. There was a contest in the spring of 1871.

Q. During the period of his power I think you said he was not a member of the Democratic National Committee?

A. Never, I think.

Q. Look at that letter and tell me on what occasion it was written. [Producing a paper to the witness.]

Mr. Carter—Is it an original letter?

Mr. Field—An original letter from Mr. Tilden to Mr. Tweed, asking him to attend the National Democratic Committee or Convention.

The Witness—It does not ask him to anything of the kind.

Q. We will see what it is, at all events.

A. The best way to ascertain what it is, is to read it.

The counsel read the letter in evidence in the words following:

MY DEAR SIR: The National Committee meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in Washington, on the 25th of February, at 12 o'clock. Yours, etc.,

S. J. TILDEN.

The Hon. William M. Tweed.

Q. What is the word there before the date?

A. Saturday morning, I think, Feb. 15, 1868.

Q. Will you state for what purpose, if he was not a member of the committee, you wrote him that note?

A. I remember Mr. Belmont, who was President of the National Committee, pressed me very strongly to go on there in 1868 to attend the meeting, on the 8th of January, and I did. I presume Mr. Tweed must have asked me to send him word when that meeting would take place, or something of that sort, and I did it. I have no recollection now.

Q. Look at that note also, and see if it is a note you wrote to him. [Producing a paper to the witness.]

A. That appears to be my hand writing.

Mr. Carter—Let me see it a moment, please.

Plaintiff's counsel examined the paper, which is handed to to the witness to examine.

Mr. Carter—Do you perceive no relevancy in these notes whatever—it appears to be private correspondence upon matters—

A. I have no objection to that coming in.

Mr. Carter—With the Governor's consent, we are not inclined to make any objection ourselves.

Defendant's counsel reads the letter in evidence in the words following:

No. 15 GRAMERCY PARK,
Aug. 12, 1866—11 A. M.

MY DEAR SIR: I decided to go to Philadelphia in the morning, and shall not be able to see you before I leave. Mr. Richmond is at the St. Nicholas, somewhat ill. If well enough he will come on the 2 P. M. train. Whether he is there to-day or not, I hope you will not fail to be in Philadelphia.

Very truly your friend,

S. J. TILDEN.

The Hon. Wm. M. Tweed.

Q. That, you perceive, is in 1866, Aug 12th, so that at that time you must have been in relations with him, at all events, that would justify such a correspondence. While I am about it, I will show you another letter, and ask you if this is the one you wrote to him [producing another paper to the witness.]

A. That is in my handwriting.

The letter is shown to plaintiff's counsel, after which it is read by the defendant's counsel in the words following:

"Hon. M. W. Tweed:

"MY DEAR SIR: I beg to present to your attention the case of Mr. Samuel Allen, a very old friend of ours, who is in great need of a small appointment under your department, for which he has applied. He would be content with something for a time of not a very high rank. You know him so very well that I need add nothing. He used to be a very efficient and useful worker, and is an entirely reliable man, and I should be personally glad if you could help him.

"Truly yours, S. J. TILDEN."

Q. During the time when these letters were written was Mr. Tweed exerting more influence on the fortunes of the Democratic party?

A. He was in 1868, as far as the city was concerned—less in 1866. He was gaining a good deal of power in the meantime. Perhaps it is fair to state that I do not know whether he appointed Mr. Allen. I do not think in the whole of his career I ever made a request for more than three appointments.

Q. Do you think that is necessary?

A. I think so. It is evidently the object to introduce testimony that has no earthly connection with the case.

Q. Do you think it desirable to show the relations of a witness with a party in this case?

A. The witness has no objection to being examined as fully as you please.

Q. So I supposed. Were you Chairman of the Democratic State Committee for a longer period?

A. I became Chairman in 1866.

Q. And continued up to what time?

A. Up to 1874.

Q. During that time was Mr. Tweed frequently consulted and applied to for contributions to the committees?

A. Not very much.

Q. Did he make large contributions to that committee while you were at its head?

A. He did not.

Q. Did he make any?

A. I suppose he made some.

Q. Did he make any through you?

A. Very little, if at all.

Q. Any, do you remember any?

A. I do not remember. I remember the general fact; I should think, if during the whole period, he would make an account to the committee, it would be found that he had made more bills against it than contributions to it.

Q. He made more bills against than contributions to it?

A. Mr. Tweed did not get to be a rich man until quite lately.

Q. I will come to that by and by. Is that one of the checks that passed through your hands at that time [producing a check to the witness]?

A. That is a check in 1868.

Q. Is it a check that passed through your hands at that time?

Q. It appears to.

Q. Was there another check of the same amount?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Will you not say whether there was another check?

A. I do not think there was.

The check is offered in evidence and marked defendant's exhibit, Feb. 28th, 1876, and is in the words following:

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1868.

"The National Broadway Bank will pay to the order of William M. Tweed $5000. "WILLIAM M. TWEED."

Indorsed:

"Pay S. J. Tilden or order.

"WILLIAM M. TWEED."

"For deposit in the North America.

"S. J. TILDEN."

Q. Will you refresh your memory and say whether or not you can recall the fact that he did at or about that time give to you for the same purpose another check for the same amount?

A. I cannot say, but I do not think he did; I could tell you by referring to my books.

Q. At that time, Mr. Tilden—or Governor—of course you supposed Tweed was contributing this money out of his own resources?

A. I did.

Q. You then supposed him to be a man of very considerable property?

A. I think in 1868 he got to be pretty well off.

Q. He was a man reputed to be rich at that time?

A. 1868.

Q. He was reputed to be a man of large property in 1866?

A. I do not think he was reputed to have very much property in 1866.

Q. He was reputed to be a man of large means—considerable means. This was during the Seymour campaign?

A. Yes sir, but I think it was rather in aid of Mr. Hoffman.

Q. Was there not at or about that time a difficulty between you and Mr. Tweed in respect to an alleged contribution to that campaign?

A. No.

Q. I was going to be more specific in my question. Did he not claim, he and Sweeny, that you three had each engaged to contribute $15,000 more, and that they two had paid $10,000—paid the whole and asked you to pay more?

A. No sir.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

OPENING OF THE CENTENNIAL YEAR IN GEORGIA.

A few days ago, at the little town of Hamburg, near Augusta, Ga., seven negroes and one white man were killed and four negroes and one white man wounded, in a pitched battle, the cause of which was the refusal of a negro militia company, who were engaged in drilling for the Fourth of July, to turn off a public highway, and allow a buggy containg two white men to pass. The Captain of the company was arrested, but defied the authority of the colored Police Justice who was trying him, and, in fear of the two hundred or more white men who were moving upon the town from Edgefield and Aiken counties, took refuge with about twenty five of his followers, in the company's drill room, which was in a two-story brick building. One of the numerous Generals at large in the South—his name is Butler this time—took command of an irregular body of whites, and sent word to the colored militia Captain that he would give him half an hour to surrender his arms.—No answer was returned to this unwarranted demand, and the whites opened fire upon the besieged. At the end of half an hour the attacking party, thoroughly enraged at the death of one of their leaders, sent to Augusta for an old six pounder cannon, which they placed within fifty yards of the house, and fired four rounds of cannister, driving the negroes from their stronghold, and ending all appearance of fight. Two negroes were killed in attempting to escape, and the rest of them were surrounded and captured. The prisoners were all made to lie down on the ground. In a few moments four of them were called out singly and shot to death on the abutment of the bridge and in full view of a large number of spectators. One of the captured colored men, seeing the horrible fate of his friends, rose to escape, and succeeded in gettting away with a bullet in his legs.

Several negroes were rescued by gentlemen who knew them, but one of the proteges was shot in the back and has since died. The bodies of the massacred colored men were left lying where they fell, and the ground about them was marked with blood. Two or three of the bodies were mutilated with hatchets or bayonets, and the cruel, hard-hearted whites left lying out unattended on the ground all night a wounded negro, who died next morning from loss of blood.

The negroes of Hamburg were panic stricken and first fled to Augusta, but returned—one place was as bad as the other. A number of their houses were broken into and robbed and the furniture destroyed. All the killed, with one exception, leave wives and children, and the grief and distress of these widows and orphans are said to be heartrending. A correspondent of the *News and Courier*, a Democratic paper published in Charleston, South Carolina, thus describes the murder of the prisoners:

"Then some, who appeared to be leaders of the captors, moved off a little space and consulted together.—After a long while—it was now after 2 o'clock Sunday morning—a voice from this group called out, 'Bring Attaway here; tell him we want to see him.—Attaway, who it will be remembered, was a member of Legislature, a County Commissioner, and a Lieutenant in Adams' company, rose and went forward under guard. After going about thirty yards over the knoll, and when within about the same distance from the bridge, he was ordered to turn his back, instead of which he fell to pleading for mercy, saying he had never done anything wrong, and would promise to remove to Georgia and remain there. He addressed his captors as 'masters,' and begged hard for his life. A volley of five or six shots was his only reply, and he fell a corpse in the road. Dan Phillips was next called and disposed of in the same way, and Albert Minion, a volley being fired into each. Minion received two balls, one striking his head and rendering him insensible. He was left for dead, but lived until the next morning, when he died from the effects of loss of blood from a wound in the thigh.—Hamp Stevens was then called and told to run. He leaped over a low fence at the roadside (as Philips had done before him), and was shot before he had gone five paces. Stevens and Philips fell only a few yards from each other, and Pomp Curry was next called. In his own words: "I knew what was comin' and I riz' runnin', and dashed off through the high weeds" (at right angles with the course the others had taken). "They shot at me, and one ball hit me on the knee, and I fell. They thought I was killed, but I crawled off as fast as I could through the weeds, and got into the woods near by." These, the ringleaders, having been thus disposed of, the others were next told to run for their lives, which they did, when a few shots were fired after them, which slightly wounded one or two more. John Thomas, another of the party, was next discovered in the custody of a man who was taking him towards the entrance to the bridge. Some one stepped up behind him and fired a pistol load into his back, the ball penetrating his liver and bowels, and inflicting a wound of which he died in Augusta during the next morning."

The same newspaper, commenting on the Hamburg massacre, takes a stand which will find for it many letters among the Georgia brigadiers and South Carolina chivalry. It says:

"We take no pleasure in condemning what was done at Hamburg. We wish that it were such an act as we could conscientiously justify and defend. But, in our judgment, the whole affair from beginning to end, was shamefully wrong, and we owe it to the state to say so. We shall be told, no doubt, that it does not become a Democratic newspaper in South Carolina to give 'aid and comfort' to the Radicals by denouncing as criminal, any act of a body of white South Carolinians. Our answer to that is, that there is only one right and and one wrong, for Democrat and Republican. What is wrong we must condemn. We will not consent to cover up the wrong, because it is committed by our political associates or personal friends. Too much injury has been done the South by such a course. By remaining silent, this State has been made responsible, to her greivous injuries, for the imprudent utterances and lawless acts of a handful of heedless or headstrong men. For such citizens as we represent, for those who abhor violence, except in self defense, for those who look to superior intelligence and virtue rather than to rifle and sabre, as the means of restoring to the whites the control of the State, we shall, come what may, give our candid judgment upon every public act, whether it be done by Democrats or Republicans. Indeed, we could not condemn the passionate negro, who, excited by some fancied wrong, applies the torch to dwelling-house or barn, if we did not condemn the conduct of the men in killing defenseless negroes. We do not fear that the negroes will keep the whites under their heel. We have supreme confidence in the ability of the white race to assert and maintain their superiority. And that confidence is never shaken save when white men, forgetting themselves and what is due to their race, use shot gun and bludgeon as a means of converting the negroes to the way of fair dealing, honesty, and peace."

MORE VICTIMS.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 19th.

A notice in another part of this paper announces the death in this city, yesterday, of Mrs. Helen E. Willis, sister of Senator Twitchell, of Louisiana. Senator Twitchell arrived here a few days ago with his sister, on his way to his former home in Vermont, where he proposes to spend the summer. Readers of the *Journal* will remember him as the gentleman who was attacked about two months ago while crossing Red river, and shot through one leg and both arms, both of the latter having since been taken off. His sister, the lady just deceased, was at his house in Louisiana at the time of the attempted assassination, and was so shocked by the occurrence that it was deemed necessary to bring her North. As soon as Senator Twitchell was sufficiently recovered from his wounds to be able to travel he set out with her for the North. Arriving in this city they stopped at the house of a friend for the double purpose of making a visit and enabling the lady to rally; but she took to her bed at once, sank speedily, and yesterday died. She was the last of four sisters, all of whose husbands have been killed in Louisiana for being Republicans, and her death is directly traceable to the terrible shock to her system occasioned by the recent attack on her brother. She had never recovered from the murder of her husband, some two years ago or more, and this last shock was a fatal blow to her already shattered system. Senator Twitchell is now the sole survivor of his family, who went to Louisiana after the war, including four sisters, four brothers-in-law and two brothers. It is high time the American people were having reform.

REMOVAL!

—o—

F. W. SELBACH

Has removed his Music Store and Book Bindery into the New Rooms of Mrs. Smyth,

Opposite the Joy House,

Where he will be glad to see his old friends, and the public generally. He keeps all the best kinds of musical instruments, and will

Warrant His Pianos and Organs for Five Years.

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

Sealed Bids.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Improvement, of the Village of Findlay, Ohio, at the Mayor's office, until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 4th day of August, A. D. 1876, for the grading of Main Cross Street, from Western street west to the corporation line. Also, for the macadamizing of said street between said points sixteen and one-half (16½) feet wide by ten (10) inches deep. As required by the ordinance of July 2, 1876, the grade stakes along said line and the plans and profiles on file. Bids will be received for the grading and macadamizing separately or together. Bids must give the full name of the bidder, accompanied with a good guaranty, as required by law. For information apply to the Mayor.

11–2w J. CARR, Mayor.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio. In the matter of W. H. Wheeler, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Oren A. Ballard, residing at Findlay, Ohio, has been duly appointed and qualified as Assignee of W. H. Wheeler, of Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio, who was adjudged a Bankrupt upon petition of his creditors. Said cause is referred to James Irvine, Register in Bankruptcy, residing at Lima, Ohio.

OREN A. BALLARD, Assignee.

Findlay, Ohio, June 30, 1876—11w3

In the District Court of the United Sta es for the Northern District of Ohio. In the matter of Wm. H. Wheeler, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy. At Cleveland, in the said District, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1876.

To the Creditors of said Bankrupt:

Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by said Bankrupt of Findlay, in the County of Hancock, in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, and discharge, and a certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, and that the 31st day of July, 1876, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. EARL BILL,

Clerk of the District Court.

By CHAS. H. BILL, Deputy Clerk.

Guardian Notice.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed Guardian of the estate of George Long, an imbecile, aged about 83 years.

July 14, '76—11w4 GEORGE TREECE.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Hancock County, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on the (19) nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the door of the Court House, in Findlay, Hancock County, and State of Ohio, the following real estate, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section one (1), in township two (2), north range nine (9), east, in said County and State, excepting therefrom one acre out of the southeast corner thereof, heretofore conveyed to one Thomas Miller. Said land will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances by way of dower or otherwise. Appraised at $6,360. Terms of Sale: One-third in hand, one third in one year, and one-third in two years from day of sale, with interest, the payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold. F. T. COOK, Administrator of David Cook, deceased.

HENRY BROWN, Attorney.

July 7, 1876—11w4

Sheriff's Sale.

(IN PARTITION.)

Gideon C. Knepper vs. James M. Knepper, et al.

IN pursuance of an order of sale issued from the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas of Hancock County, Ohio, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1876, and to me directed in the case hereinafter named, I will expose at Public Sale, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Findlay, Ohio, on Saturday, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following Real Estate, situated in the county of Hancock and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

The West half of the Northwest quarter of Section thirty-six (36) in Township one (1) North of Range nine (9) East.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third Cash on day of sale; one-third in one year and one-third in two years. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the property sold, and to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

Appraised at $200 00, and subject to the Dower Estate of Elizabeth Hanna.

SAMUEL MYERS,
Sheriff of Hancock County, Ohio.

Sheriff's Office, Findlay, Ohio, July 19, 1876. 11 14.

Sheriff' Sale.

The Hancock Savings Bank vs. John Chain et al

IN pursuance of an execution issued from the Clerk's Office of the Court of Common Pleas of Hancock County, Ohio, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1876, and to me directed in the case hereinafter named, I will expose at Public Sale, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Findlay, Ohio, on

Saturday, the 5th of August, A. D. 1876,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described personal property, to-wit:

Two brown Mules about three years old; one Two-horse Wagon; one set of Double Harness; One yearling Colt.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash.

Taken as the property of John Chain, *et al.*, to satisfy an execution in favor of the Hancock Savings Bank

SAMUEL MYERS,
Sheriff of Hancock County, Ohio.

Sheriff's office, Findlay, Ohio, July 21, 1876. 11 13

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio. In the matter of James J. Wheeler, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Oren A. Ballard, residing at Findlay, Ohio, has been duly appointed and qualified as Assignee of said James J. Wheeler, of Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio, who was adjudged a bankrupt upon petit on of his creditors. Said cause is referred to James Irvine, Register in Bankruptcy, residing at Lima, Ohio.

OREN A. BALLARD, Assignee.

Findlay, Ohio, June 30, 1876—11w3

Ditch Notice.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, HANCOCK COUNTY, OHIO, FINDLAY, July 20, 1876.

Whereas, a petition signed by John Helpman and Lyman Sharp has been filed with the Auditor of said county, praying for the establishing, location and construction of a ditch, drain or water course, on the following proposed line to wit:

Commencing in an old ditch at a point about the center of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23), Eagle Township, Hancock County, Ohio; thence east along said old ditch to the east line of the west half of said quarter section; thence following the lowest land in an easterly direction across the east half of said quarter section, and across the southeast quarter of said section, being a little north of east; thence continuing the same direction through a part of the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four (24) of said township, following the line of a small channel now in existence, to Eagle Creek, and there to terminate.

This is to notify all persons interested that the petition will be up for hearing at the Auditor's Office, in said county of Hancock, on the 4th day of August, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.

11w3 G. E. MOSHER, County Auditor.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF FINDLAY

At Findlay, in the State of Ohio, at the close of business, June 20th, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$182,985 09
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	50,000 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	1,065 63
Due from other National Banks	264 83
Due from State Banks and Bankers	68 21
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	700 00
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	972 55
Checks and other Cash Items	42 50
Bills of other National Banks	1,670 00
Fractional Currency including nickels	23 18
Specie, including gold Treasury notes	13 65
Legal Tender Notes	6,186 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,500 00
Silver Coin	175 00
TOTAL	$172,566 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus Fund	10,740 03
Other undivided profits	1,554 97
National Bank notes outstanding	50,000 00
Individual deposits subject to checks	8,759 12
Demand certificates of deposit	11,690 09
Time certificates of deposit	39,931 52
Due to other National Banks	98 11
Due to State Banks and Bankers	818 42
TOTAL	$172,566 26

STATE OF OHIO, }
COUNTY OF HANCOCK, ss. }

I, CHAS. E. NILES, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. E. NILES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of July, 1876.

EZRA BROWN, Notary Public.

Correct.—Attest.

E. P. JONES, }
J. F. BURKET, } Directors.
ISAAC DAVIS, }

Bridge Letting.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, HANCOCK CO., O. }
FINDLAY, June 22, 1876. }

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until noon,

Tuesday, July 25th, 1876.

for the superstructure of a Bridge across Blanchard river, near the residence of Lewis Dukes, Jr., in Blanchard Township. Bridge to be one clear span of one hundred and sixty-five (365) feet, with sixteen (16) feet clear road way. Capacity 100 lbs. per square foot of floor surface, exclusive of bridge weight. Factor of safety four (4). Bids are invited for both Wooden and Iron Bridges. Bids for Wooden Bridges to include Roofing, Siding and Painting. Bidders will furnish their own plans and specifications, together with strain sheets. Bonds will be required to the satisfaction of the Commissioners for the completion and acceptance of the work by Nov. 1, 1876. Payment to be made as follows: One-half of contract price Dec. 20, 1876; and the