Belmont Chronicle.

Established in 1813. ST. CLAIRSVLLE, OHIO, JANUARY 18, 1872. New Series—Vol. 11, No. 52

Belmont Chronicle.

—PUBLISHED—

Every Thursday Morning.

C. WILKINSON,

PUBLISHER and PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single subscriber, per annum, $2 00.
Six months, $1 00.
Three months, 50cts.
If not paid within six months, $2 50 will be acted of all yearly subscribers.

OFFICE IN CHRONICLE BUILDING. ew doors East of the National Hotel

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (Ten lines Nonpareil, or less,) one or three insertions, $2. Each subsequent insertion 50 cents.
Business Cards, not exceeding seven lines, $8 per year.
Merchants' advertising, not exceeding one-fourth of a column at any time, $20 per year.
A half column, not exceeding four changes during the year, $35. A column, not over four changes, $60.
Special Notices and Double Column Advertisements once and a half the rates of ordinary advertisements.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

THE CHRONICLE is the best in Eastern Ohio.—It is printed on new, clear type, in one of the wealthiest, most populous, and enlightened Counties of the State, and its circulation is steadily increasing.

Belmont Co. Business Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Probate Judge—A. W. ANDERSON. Office up-stairs in public buildings, first door to right.
Sheriff—WILLIAM H. HAYS. Office in public buildings, first floor.
Clerk of Courts—J. B. MITCHELL. Office in public buildings, adjoining the Court House.
Auditor—J. B. LONGLEY. Office up-stairs in public building, entrance at left door.
Treasurer—JAMES IRWIN. Office on Main street, first door West of the Bank.
Recorder—JAS. A. BARNES. Office in public building, first floor, second door on left.
Prosecuting Attorney—W. S. KENNON. Office few doors east of the National Hotel.
Commissioners—James Kinney, LaMira; B. E. Dungan, Corkerain; William Armstrong, Armstrong's Mills.
Coroner—E. B. KENNEDY, Wegee

Commissioners meet at St. Clairsville on the first Monday of March, June, September and December—and as a Board of Equalization the third Wednesday of May, in each year.

The Probate Court meets on the first Tuesdays of January, March, May, July, September and November, as a criminal court, and is always open (on business hours) for the transaction of other business.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
(CENTRAL OHIO DIVISION.)

On and after May 15th, 1871, trains will leave Stations as follows:

EASTWARD.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Columbus, leave	11.20 A. M.	8.15 P. M.	11.05 P. M.	3.10 A. M.
Newark	12.50 P. M.	4.22 P. M.	12.40 A. M.	4.33 "
Zanesville	2.00 "	6.10 "	1.55 "	6.05 "
Chillicothe	3.55 "	7.18 "	3.08 "	7.15 "
Barnesville	4.05 "	8.35 "	4.18 "	8.28 "
Belmont	4.25 "	9.05 "	4.41 "	8.56 "
Warnocks	4.41 "	9.22 "	5.00 "	9.10 "
Bellaire, arrive	5.10 "	10.00 "	5.35 "	9.10 "

WESTWARD.

	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 10	No. 2
Bellaire, leave	2.30 A. M.	7.45 A. M.	12.00 A. M.	3.15 P. M.
Warnocks	3.22 "	8.22 "	12.54 "	5.53 "
Belmont	3.50 "	8.41 "	12.57 "	6.14 "
Barnesville	4.18 "	9.01 "	1.12 "	.44 "
Cambridge	5.30 "	10.10 "	2.12 "	8.02 "
Zanesville	7.00 "	11.30 "	3.27 "	9.25 "
Newark	8.50 "	12.50 P. M.	4.39 "	10.30 "
Columbus, ar.	9.35 "	2.20 "	5.40 "	12.00 "

Nos. 3 and 10 will run daily, including Sundays. Other trains daily, except Sundays.

BELLAIRE.

HOTELS.

BELMONT HOUSE, John Osward, Proprietor, Near the Depot and Steamboat Landing.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Wm. H. Howler, Proprietor. Water-st., below Rail Road bridge.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

SHEETS, A, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Water-st., between 2d and 3d.

GORBY, J. dealer in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Notions, &c.—Corner Belmont and Second-sts.

GARRARD, R. J. & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Main-st., below R. R. Bridge.

SELLERS, J. W. Photographer, Water-st., opposite Central Block.

ATTORNEYS.

ISAAC M. RILEY—ATTORNEY AT LAW, St. Clairsville, Ohio.
Business attended to promptly.
OFFICE,—Main St., nearly Opposite St. Clair Hotel. nov1671tf

D. T. COWEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO;
Office on North side of Main Street, a few doors East of Marietta Street.

GEO. H. UNSTEAD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, St. Clairsville, O.
Particular attention given to collections and the settlement of estates.

TALLMAN, T. H. FERREL.
TALLMAN & FERREL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
Office second door, up-stairs, over Meyer's Clothing Store, opposite St. Clair Hotel and on the corner West of the National Hotel.

ALEXIS COPE, Attorney at Law, U. S. Claim Agent and Notary Public. Will practice in Belmont and adjoining counties in Ohio and West Virginia. All kinds of legal and conveyancing business promptly attended to.
Office up-stairs, on the corner opposite the St. Clair and National Hotel, and the Court House, St. Clairsville, Ohio.

WM. H. TALLMAN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW BELLAIRE, OHIO.

M. D. KING, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTORY PUBLIC, *Barnesville, Ohio.* Collections promptly attended to.

N. J. MANNING, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BARNESVILLE, OHIO.
Special attention paid to collections.

J. W. SHANNON, ATTORNEY AT LAW ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

C. W. CARROLL, ATTORNEY AT LAW ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
Special atten ion given to the settlement of estates of deceased persons.
Office, opposite the St. Clair and National Hotels; up stair.

ST. CLAIR KELLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
Office first door East of the Court House.

L. DANFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
Office in Patterson's new block.

BRIDGEPORT.

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.

BRANNUM & SON, Wholesale Grocers and dealers in Iron, Nails, &c., Corner Bridge and Main-sts.

RHODES, E. P. & SON, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants. Opposite R. R. Depot.

TURGEON, SHARP & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in Flour. One door East of Steam Flour Mill.

DRUGS, HARDWARE, &c.

WEST & MITCHELL, Wholesale Druggists, Main, near corner of Bank-st.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL, J. F. Simpson, Proprietor. Opposite the Court House.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS &c.

PATTON, J., Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, &c., Opposite Treasurer's office.

TROLL FRED, Dealer in Dry Goods, Furs Books and Shoes, &c. Patterson's block.

CLOTHING.

HOFFNER, L. P. Tailor, and dealer in Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods, Collins' new building.

MEYER, H. Merchant Tailor, and dealer in Ready-Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c. Opposite St. Clair Hotel.

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.

JEPSON, J. & SON, Dealers in Family Groceries, Produce, and Feed. Opposite Post-office.

CARROLL & GIFFIN, Dealers in Groceries, Produce, Queensware, Hardware, and Notions, Corner of Main and Marietta-sts.

GROVE, J. A. Jr., Dealer in Groceries, Produce, Queensware, and Notions, Opposite new Bank Building.

OSBORNE, J. Grocer and Produce Dealer. A few doors West of new bank building.

DOROFF, J. & H. Dealers in Groceries, Produce, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware &c. East of Court House.

DRUGS, BOOKS, HARDWARE, &c.

WEST, H. & SON, Druggists and Apothecaries, and dealers in Books, Stationery and Hardware. Opposite new Bank Building.

LEWIS, T. N. Druggist and dealer in Books Stationery, &c. Opposite St. Clair Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHYSICIANS.

HENRY WEST, M. D. JNO. E. WEST, M. D.

DRS. HENRY & JNO. E. WEST, having formed a partnership in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend to all calls in the line of their profession. Office next door to West's Drug Store.

DR. JOHN H. THOMPSON ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
Office in Patterson's new block over Frink & Nagle's store—front room.

REMOVED.

MISS NANCY B. FARIS, would informs her old customers and the public generally, and ladies particularly that she has removed to the room formerly occupied by Watson & Gressinger, West of the St Clair Hotel, where she will keep a full supply of MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS and TRIMMINGS, fresh from the East each season, to which she invites the attention of buyers. Thankful for past favors, she would invite those wanting HATS or BONNETS MADE or TRIMMED, to call where they may be expeditiously and neatly supplied.
mar26'68

MRS. M. J. BOROFF,

WOULD respectfully announce to the ladies of St. Clairsville, and vicinity, that she has just received an entire new stock of Millinery Goods, and is ready to accommodate those wishing to buy. Call and examine her goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere The latest styles always on hands.
oct19-tf

ATTENTION!

THE undersigned would give notice that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

CABINET WORK,

and do all manner of REPAIRING to furniture chairs, &c., on the shortest notice.

Particular attention given to the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS. All kinds of Coffins furnished at reasonable prices. All work guaranteed.

Ware rooms opposite Dr. John Alander's.
B. B. JOHNSTON.
St. Clairsville, O., Dec. 9, 1869.

BELMONT NURSERIES

ONE mile North of National Road near the County Infirmary.

We keep constantly on hand a choice selection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders promptly fill. P. O. Address East Richland, Ohio. J. MORRISON.
feb27-1y

GEO. W. HOGE, BENJ. R. COWEN,
MYTHIAS SHEETS, ANTHONY SHEETS,
R. M. SHEETS.

HOGE, SHEETS & CO.,

BANKERS,

BELLAIRE, OHIO.

DEAL IN EXCHANGE, and buy Coin, Coupons, and Government Bonds.
Deposits in money received. Interest paid on special deposits.
Drawers of foreign bills of exchange.
Do a general banking business. jy8tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE. CAPITAL $100,000.
Bank open from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. Discount days Tuesdays, at 10 A. M. Money received on deposit. Collections made and proceeds remitted promptly. Exchange bought and sold.
Directors—Ross J. Alexander, David Brown, Joseph Woodmansee, George Brown.
D. D. T. COWEN, President.
H. C. WELDAY, Cashier.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

And OMNIBUS LINE to WARNOCK'S STATION, C. O. R. R. Fair 25 cents.
4706 J. F. SIMPSON, Proprietor

PLANING MILLS.

CARROLL, ARMSTRONG & CO.

DEALERS in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c., and manufacturers of building material in general. We keep constantly on hand a large stock of Dry Lumber and can supply builders and carpenters on short notice, with good work at low prices.
CARROLL, ARMSTRONG & CO.
April 14, 1870-tf

THOMAS BROXTON,

MORRISTOWN, OHIO.

CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER.

A GENERAL assortment may always be found at his Furniture Ware Room

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable prices.
ap27-1-1y

City Bank of Bellaire

Office—On Water St., opposite Central Block.

THIS Bank, lately established, is now prepared to do a general Banking business. It receives money on deposit, and pays interest on special deposits. Discounts Notes and Bills, and makes short loans upon good personal and collateral security. Deals in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Coupons, and National, State, and Local Securities.

Collecting upon all points throughout the United States and the Canadas done in the promptest manner and upon the most liberal terms.

Accounts of the business public and others solicited.

DIRECTORS:

A. W. ANDERSON, A. P. TALLMAN,
ISAAI BOOTH, JOHN T. MERCER,
A. O. MELLOTT, C. C. KELLY.
A. W. ANDERSON, Pres't.
A. P. TALLMAN, Cash'r.
237 1tf

STOP, READ THIS

I HEREBY certify that about four years since I was attacked with a very severe Catarrh in my *nose, head and throat*, and also a very tormenting *Rheumatism*, I tried various remedies and consulted with my regular physician, using his prescriptions, but derived no benefit from any them. The Catarrh became so bad that I could not breathe through my nose at all, and the Rheumatism so painful and distressing that I could scarcely walk, at this time my disease was pronounced *incurable*. About this time, Dr. Boyd old me he believed he could cure me. I tried his Common Sense Treatment and soon the disease began to give way, and I got better rapidly and am now free from serious trouble, to that extent that I resort to the use of no medicine at all, and I can with great confidence recommend Dr. Boyd's treatment to all *Catarrh* and *Rheumatic* sufferers.

JANE SCOTT,
per W. R. KIRKWOOD.

I hereby certify that Mrs. Scott is a member of good,—yes of high standing in the Presbyterian Church of Smithfield; and that all her statements are to be surplicitly relied on. I further say that I have been from the outset cognizant of the facts in this case, I signed the above certificate for Mrs. S., by her direction.
W. R. KIRKWOOD,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, Smithfield, O., July 31, 1871.

Send stamp for circular to
DR. GEORGE H. BOYD, Surgeon Dentist, St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio.
sep2671

INDIANAPOLIS

Bryant and Stratton
PRACTICAL
Business, Military & Lecture
COLLEGE.

A new and Practical System of American Education. Dr. R. T. BROWN, President.
For circular and particulars address the Superintendent,
A. L. SOUTHARD, Indianapolis, Ind.
1y27'71-1y

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

R. M. CLARK,

INFORMS the Public that he has opened a Livery Stable at St. Clairsville, Ohio, with an entire Stock of NEW BUGGIES and WAGONS. The best of HORSES and CAREFUL DRIVERS.

Prices will be reasonable and he solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally. Office on Market-st., opposite Frazier's table.
St. Clairsville, Aug. 28, 137

Private Sale.

I WILL offer my property on Main Street, St Clairsville, East end, at private sale, consisting of a dwelling House and lot, and necessary out-buildings. The house contains four rooms and a kitchen. Plenty of choice fruit on the premises. The location is pleasant and will be a quiet cottage residence for any one who would desire such property. If sold possession will be given after the 1st of March.
Dec2'70 JOHN A. JONES

MISCELLANEOUS

Valuable Town Property For Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale her residence. The house contains 6 rooms, one on the first floor, suitable for a business room. Good well of water, stable, and all other out-buildings that are required, in very good repair. For further particulars call on or address
j5-3t L. A. EYRE, St. Clairsville, O.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT

Private Sale,

I WILL offer at private sale my farms, the first containing 125 acres, second 80 acres, lying ½ mile North of Lewis' Mills, C. O. R. R., on the road leading to Loydsville. On the first there is a new brick dwelling containing 8 rooms, convenient and beautifully located also a new frame Barn and Stable, also two excellent Young Orchards and one of the best Coal Banks in the country. On the second farm there are a good frame dwelling House and frame Barn. The land is well watered, good soil, and lies well. These farms lie adjoining and will be sold together or separate to suit purchasers.
O. KINSEY,
dec18w LaMira, O.

Farm for Sale.

I OFFER my farm for sale, containing 160 acres, about 140 acres cleared, the balance timber, there is on the farm two dwelling houses, barn and stable, with other out buildings; also fruit trees of all kinds, bearing.—This farm is calculated for either farming or grazing, it is well supplied with water and easy of access. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber living on the premises, one-half mile north of Business Corners.
nov22tf GEORGE CROZIER

A FINE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

I will offer at private sale my farm lying ¾ of a mile west of Lewis Mills, B. O. R. R., directly on said railroad, containing 207 acres, well improved and under a good state of cultivation. There are two excellent frame dwellings—one just built—barns stables and other outbuildings and two good orchards. I will sell all together or will divide it to suit purchasers.
CHARLES LEWIS,
dec11-3m* La Mira, O.

Wheeling and Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company

NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened for Subscription to the Wheeling and Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company, at Bridgeport, Belmont County, O., at the office of W. W. Holloway, Esq., in the First National Bank, on the First day of February, 1872, between the hours of Ten o'clock A. M. and Four o'clock P. M. of said day.

C. RUSSELL,
W. S. STEEATOR,
R. CHAMBERLIN,
T. SWEENEY,
CRISPIN OGLEBAY, Corporators.
JNO. MCLURE,
ROBT. J. BAIRD,
W. W. HOLLOWAY,
EBENEZER P. RHODES.
Dec23d

20,000 Sheep Pelts WANTED, for which the highest price will paid
CSA H (o cl 3m) OSBORNE

THOROUGH BRED

LONG WOOLED Leicester & Lincoln Sheep.

AT my farm near the Village of St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, 10 miles by National Pike from Wheeling, West Va., I have always for sale,

LEICESTER & LINCOLN SHEEP

from importations made by myself and associate; also from best flocks of Canada, purchased by a partner residing there.
JOSEPH R. CLOSE.
Sep7 3m

Two Farms for Sale

THE first containing about 140 acres, situated in and adjoining the town of Mt. Olivet, Belmont County, Ohio. The House is a good Stone and Brick building, 6 Rooms and Hall, with good Cellar, good Well of water. Also, a first-class Barn, with basement, and all other necessary outbuildings, good Orchard, convenient to school and Church. About 35 acres of timber land. Thirty of coal, within one mile of C. O. R. R. Said Farm is in good repair and under a high state of cultivation.

The Second Tract contains about 83 acres, adjoining the first tract, has a two-story Frame House, of 8 rooms and Kitchen. Also, a good Frame Barn, a splendid Orchard, a good spring of water, about 50 acres well set in grass; 4½ foot vein of coal, open and in good order, and about 2 miles North of Barnesville, on the Depot Road

Said Farms for sale on reasonable terms. Possession given April 1st, 1872, or sooner, if desired. For further particulars call on or address the undersigned at Barnesville, Ohio.
ELWOOD PHILLIPS,
WM. MCNICHOLS,
OMER PHILLIPS.
sep28 1m

THE WHEELING INTELLIGENCER FOR 1872.

THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER for 1872 will aim to maintain and if possible improve upon its character for excellence in the present past. It will consist of first-class original and select matter, the latest news by telegraph from all parts of the world down to the hour of going to press (being the only paper in the State receiving the Western Associate Press dispatches) editorial comments on current topics; correspondence; the proceedings of Congress, of public bodies in session within our own State and of important public meetings; political speeches; financial and commercial news; reports of the grain, provision, dry goods, cattle and general markets; other literary and general intelligence, and in brief whatever there may be of value or interest in the world of news that can be brought to us by telegraph or mail.

The year 1872 will be a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

And the campaign promises to be as exciting as any within the last decade. The INTELLIGENCER stands steadfastly by the principles of the Republican party, and will defend and maintain them in the future as in the past with its accustomed earnestness and vigor. We shall among other things advocate the:

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers, under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description and to corruption in every form.

Rigid economy and purity of administration in National, State and local governments.

Attention will be paid not only to local affairs in West Virginia, but to those in the neighboring counties of Ohio and Pennsylvania; and we hope by filling our columns with the freshest news of home and abroad, with pure and elevated and profitable literature, and a variety adapted to every want and taste, to make

THE INTELLIGENCER A WELCOME VISITOR

In thousands of households in West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

TERMS OF THE INTELLIGENCER.

DAILY INTELLIGENCER, Mail Subscribers, $7.50 per annum; $4.00 six months; $2.00 three months; 75c one month.

SEMI-WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, Mail Subscribers, $3.50 per annum; six months $1.50; three months $1.00; two copies, one year, $5.00.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER

One copy, one year	$1.50
One copy, six months	1.00
Five copies, one year	1.40 each
Ten copies, one year	1.30 each
Fifteen copies, one year	1.20 each
Twenty copies, one year	1.10 each
Twenty-five copies, one year	1.00 each

And one copy extra to each Club.

Specimen Numbers of Intelligencer Sent Free.

Postmasters and friends generally are requested to act as Agents.

Money should be sent by Draft, Post-office Order, Registered Letters or Express, and when so sent is at our risk. Address,

FREW, HAGANS & HALL,
dec14 WHEELING, W. VA

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in the Probate Court of Belmont County, Ohio, the undersigned were appointed and qualified as Administrators of the estate of John Porterfield, dec'd, late of said County.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them within one year from this date. MATTHEW PORTERFIELD,
JOHN PORTERFIELD,
J 5-3 Admrs. of Jonn Porterfield, dec'd.

Political.

One of the "Ways" of the Belmont County Democracy.

For ways that are costly, and tricks that are vain in building the same, the Democracy of Belmont County are somewhat peculiar. Some allusion has betimes been made in our columns to one illustration of this truth, viz: the now famous "Warnock's Pike," between Warnock's Station, on the B. & O. road and St. Clairsville—which the same, we rise to explain, cost a great deal of money, and has made much profanity in Belmont County within the past few weeks. We had occasion, a couple of days ago, to pass over this pike. It is four and one-half miles long and cost over fifty-three thousand dollars, nearly twelve thousand dollars per mile. Being apprised of these facts, we expected to find a splendid thoroughfare, a sort of an Appian Way.—On the contrary, it is quite the reverse. The engineering is detestable. Like the stage driver by the stones, the engineer evidently knew every hill between the two termini, and he has displayed no little skill in taking them all in the route and running it over their highest points. To do it, several good level routes on portions of the line were successfully avoided. Where cuts were made, the dirt, instead of being used to fill the hollows, in the usual way, appears to have been carefully piled on the elevations, thus, by a happy expedient, increasing the natural diversification of surface. The roadway is very narrow, the metal not being wide enough to allow teams to pass on it; the stones are not broken small enough and the layer is too thin, it being already cut through to the mud in many places, though not half worn down smooth. When we reflect that the Belmont County folks not only have to pay for this road at least four prices, but have to travel over it, it is not strange they talk so savagely of Tweed, Connolly and other New York thieves, and express the belief that the only difference between them and the Belmont County variety is one of magnitude. They swear they could have built a railroad from the B. & O. at Neff's up to St. Clairsville for less money than this pike cost them, and they probably could. It is not anticipated that any more pikes will be made in that part of the County soon.

The man who built this famous public improvement was specially imported for the purpose from Athens County; and justice to the pike-makers of Belmont requires that it be mentioned.—[*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The editor of Harpers' Weekly puts a great deal in a few words as follows:

"A party which, while defending and extending human slavery, called itself Democratic, and while, actively in one part of the country and passively in the other, trying to overthrow the government, called itself conservative, may also, when foiled in the attempt to destroy the Constitution, call itself Constitutional. The motly host called the Democratic party is quite as Constitutional as it is Democratic, and as Conservative as it is Constitutional."

Miscellaneous.

Amending the Constitution, and Other Things Fifty Years Ago.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

I have before me the file of a weekly newspaper, printed over fifty years ago, in a town in Eastern Ohio, which contains a discussion on the subject.

The Legislature, at the session of 1818-19, had passed an act submitting to the people the question of calling a Convention "to *revise, amend*, or *change*" the organic law of the State, and the vote thereon was to be taken at the October election of 1819.

Charles Hammond had been a member of the General Assembly which passed the law calling for the vote. He was a representative from Belmont County, from which, a few years later, he removed to Cincinnati. It would be no disparagement of Cincinnati to say that at that day she could hardly show a more brilliant array of talent than that which adorned the bars of the two little neighboring towns of St. Clairsville and Steubenville, the county-seats respectively of the adjoining counties of Belmont and Jefferson. I refer to such names as Benjamin Tappan, John M. Goodenow, Jeremiah Halleck, John C. Wright, Benjamin Ruggles, Charles Hammond, and David Jennings.

But this is a digression. Hammond had voted in the Legislature for the law proposing to call a Convention, and now advocated the measure before the people. The State was then only sixteen years of age, but it was considered by some to have already outgrown its first suit of clothes. The principal trouble then, as, in the opinion of some, now, was with the Judiciary. Our judiciary system had been framed when there were but eighteen counties in State; and already the Supreme Court had more to do than it could get through with. This was the only point urged as a matter of pressing need. Hammond was not only a lawyer, but he had already distinguished himself as the conductor of a leading newspaper. He had been the proprietor of the "Ohio Federalist," (the first newspaper which the writer of this remembers ever having seen,) published in St. Clairsville during the late war with England, and had assailed, with great power, the administration of Madison for the policy, and the conduct of the war. But that was now over, and the "Ohio Federalist" had been discontinued, and was succeeded by the "Belmont Journal," which, however, was still under the influence of the restless young lawyer, and urged the people to vote for a Convention. At this time there was published in the neighboring town of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, a weekly paper called the Philanthropist," edited by a recent imigrant from old Virginia by the name of Elisha Bates—a Quaker, of remarkable plainness of dress and address, of good education, and of considerable abilities. (He was a cousin of Edward Bates, the noted statesman of Missouri.)

Between these two men, Hammond and Bates, a lengthy discussion took place in their respective papers, on the important questions pending before the people, and the astute lawyer and politician found no contemptible opponent in the demure Quaker.

The main point discussed was not whether particular changes or amendments were needed in our Constitution, but whether a convention, with unlimited powers, was a wise and safe measure, but the controversy drifted more or less into personalities and sarcasm. Two Governors had, in their annual messages, recommended the calling of a convention—the out-going one, Governor Worthington, (grandfather of our fellow-citizen, Rufus King,) and Governor Brown, the new incumbent, a citizen of Cincinnati, (but who had not the good fortune to be anybody's grandfather, so far as we know, he having lived and died a bachelor.) But I am again digressing, tempted by wayside gossip, which has irresistible attractions for those who write or talk of what they remember of a past generation.

Bates' first article does not dispute that the Constitution may need amendments in some particulars. He says:

"Suppose we take that for granted; what then? Shall we hazard rights and privileges of the most important nature to remedy this defect? Throw all open to the decision of delegates of whose real views and sentiments we are totally ignorant, and run the risk of a system which we had not anticipated and could not approve? A cautious and wise policy, I apprehend, would not dictate such a measure."

Again he says: "But we are told that a Convention must of necessity be unlimited, and when once organized they hold the sole power of deciding as to what subject they will direct their attention."

He proceeds to argue against this position, and to point out why, and now, a Convention, if called, should be limited in its powers by the people; and adds:

"If, then, a Convention possesses a certain portion of the sovereignty of the people, and that portion be confided to them for a special purpose, why not give them exactly the powers we wish them to exercise and no more? On these principles a Convention might be called without danger, when defects in our system of government became obvious."

Hammond says, in reply:

"It ought to be known to the editor of the Philanthropist that the ground which he assumes is not warranted by the Constitution. Before we can have a limited Convention the Constitution must be altered so as to authorize a limitation. The Legislature has no authority to impose restriction whatever upon the powers of a Convention; and the people themselves can only restrict such a body by refusing to ratify their acts; and this power will always remain with the body of the people, unless they vote it into other hands. No danger can reasonably be apprehended from submitting the whole Constitution to the revision of a Convention. Certainly we can find delegates who are worthy of confidence, and it is not likely that the people at large will ratify by their votes any provision which they do not approve. It might no be observed, however, in order to mitigate the dread of those who are not well informed on the subject, that Slavery and Monarchy are both of them prohibited to the people of this State, and equally impossible to any Convention that may be called, according to a compact made long before our Constitution. Accordingly, a man of sense would be ashamed to urge the fear of Slavery or Monarchy as an argument against revising our Constitution."

Bates, in replying, says:

"The question before the public is not who can write the most sarcastically, or treat an opponent with the most supercilious contempt. It relates to the manner of guarding and preserving the instrument under which we hold our most essential privileges; and there can not possibly be a reason why, in communicating our ideas to the public, and especially on subjects of this nature, we should deviate from the rules of decorum and common civility."

He then proceeds to argue at some length against the position of Hammond—that a Convention with restricted powers was impossible under the existing Constitution. The introduction of slavery is touched upon. Hammond had declared that to be impossible, being prohibited by a contract older than the Constitution. Bates contends that the compact spoken of (the ordinance for the Government of the Northwestern Territory,) is denied by some to be any contract at all; and that while that remains a matter of opinion, it is best, in view of the agitation then beginning about the admission of Missouri, not to throw the question open into the hands of a Convention composed of men whose views on that subject were unknown. He adds that even already, in the discussion of the Missouri question in Congress, members from Ohio have contended that that celebrated ordinance could not and ought not to prevent any State from modeling their constitution according to their own pleasure, and admitting slavery if they pleased.

A good deal of verbal criticism appears on both sides about the meaning of the phrases to revise, to amend, and to change, found in the old Constitution: Hammond appearing to regard them as practically meaning the same thing; and Bates maintaining that either of those things might be done without doing the other. Hammond had spoken of Bates as an emigrant, "who appeared to feel no indecorum in setting down among us, a mere stranger, and insinuating that Governors Worthington and Brown and two-thirds of the General Assembly are brooding projects hostile to the rights of the people." "Emigrant" was an unlucky word for Mr. Hammond.—And the reply puts one in mind of Pitt's answer to Walpole, when "charged with the atrocious crime of being a young man." Not that it was characterized by fierce invective, for it was expressed with all mildness of the peaceful Quaker; but it was, nevertheless, a crusher, which, it is well known, Hammond long remembered, and candidly acknowledged.

Bates said:

"The aversion which he manifests to 'emigrants' is remarkable, and excites some curiosity. The population on this side the river is composed of three classes; Aborigines, emigrants, and a race that has sprung up in the last fifteen or eighteen years. It would be gratifying if he would only let us know which of these classes he belongs to. From his manner of conveying his ideas I am sure he is not of the first. And he is so well acquainted with the reports and journals of the House that I hardly suspect him of being a mere boy. And if he is an emigrant himself, it is curious that he should grumble so much about an emigrant's meddling with the subject."

Notwithstanding Mr. Hammond's ability and popularity, (and he had both even at that early day in his career), the Convention was defeated before the people—the majority against it in that part of the State being very large. This was doubtless owing to a lurking fear, the existence of which was undoubted, that, in the great controversy then just begun about the admission of Missouri with slavery, an attempt might be made to strike from our Constitution the "proviso of freedom."

Speaking of that vote on the Convention reminds me (as Mr. Lincoln used to say) of something else—an incident.

At that election Belmont County was to elect two Representatives. In a country township lived a man of some note, of the remarkable name of John Smith, whose neighbors wished to send him to the Legislature. John Smith was thoroughly identified with the anti-convention side; and so eager were his friends for his election that they determined to vote *plumpers* in his favor against the field; a practice well known now-a-days of striking from the ticket all the candidates except the favorite one, where more than one is to be chosen for the same office. I stood by; that night, as the tickets were counted out (I was a boy, and the election was held in my father's house), and as the names were read off and the closing words of each ticket were uttered with exulting emphasis, "*John Smith—No Convention,*" I received an impression which the lapse of years has not destroyed, and to this day the name of John Smith seems to my ear to convey an imperfect idea, lacking the addition which seems to belong to it. John Smith and his colleagues "No Convention" were triumphantly elected.

One thing more. We have all seen lately in the newspapers a brief notice of the melancholy end of a popular but unfortunate young man, the Common Pleas Judge of the Belmont and Monroe district, Judge Way—John Smith Way. He was a grandson of that John Smith. S. E. WRIGHT.

Mutual Embarrassment.

Old Charlie Thorne tells a good story of himself—or rather if he don't tell it, some one tells it for him. It was in days long syne, and Thorne had been on a starring tour with Dan Marble into Canada, where a beggarly account of empty boxes had rewarded them for their Thespian toils. Coming back over the border, they made their way westward, and with what pecuniary success the sequel will show.

Marble had gone on to Jacksonville and Thorne remained at Wilson's Cross Roads, where he planned to pass the night at the only inn which the place afforded. Upon applying for a room he was informed that there was only one bed left, and that was in a room in which was another bed already engaged by Judge Bundy, of Hickman and McCracken Circuit of Kentucky. Our Thespian hero had heard of the Judge as a genial, companionable man, and offered no serious objection to the arrangement, though he would have preferred a sleeping room to himself.

The Judge retired at a late hour, and without a light; and the actor also disrobed and sought his couch in the dark. Both slept well—so well that they lay very late in the morning—lay, in fact, far into the day. The sun had been long up, and yet neither of them gave token of a disposition to arise; but each eyed the other with an interest and eagerness that at last became painful. Thorne could finally hold his peace no longer, and called out to his companion:

'Say Judge, why don't you get up?'

'If it's a fair rejoinder,' returned Bundy, drawing the sheet up more closely over his shoulders, 'why don't you get up?'

'I have a good and sufficient reason,' replied the actor.

'So have I,' said the Judge.

After a brief pause, Thorne proposed: 'Give me your reason and I will give you mine.'

'Well,' said the Judge, desperately at the same time kicking off the bed-clothing and planting his feet upon the floor, 'I had no shirt, and disliked exceedingly to expose my unfortunate predicament.'

'Oho!' echoed Thorne, leaping from his bed with a jubilant bound, 'why didn't you say so before? That's exactly the matter with me!'

They dressed jovially, and through the oldtime friendship of the landlord for the Judge, they were enabled before they parted, to drink to each other better success in the future. That success has been theirs.

In the last number of his paper Henry Ward Beecher says that some twenty five years ago, when food was plenty and money was scarce, he ran into debt to the Observer to the amount of fifteen or eighteen dollars, which, hardly knowing how to pay, he offered to liquidate by writing six letters from the West, to which he was bound. After a moment's glance at him from head to foot, the publisher, he says, "with a cold and decided shake of the head, declined the six articles for fifteen dollars, and we had to pay the money. We walked out of the office quite crestfallen but supposed he knew the worth of such matters much better than we did."

Wendell Phillips, in his lecture on "Street Life in Europe," gives one little instance of street life in America. Thackery on his visit here many years ago was anxious to see a genuine Bowery boy, and a friend pointed out to him one leaning against a lamp-post, his hands in his pockets, his soap-locks carefully regulated over his eye brows, and his cigar tilted upright between his teeth. Thackery was delighted, and determined to interview the monster. So he strode with his manly, sweeping gait, carrying that ever present benignancy of expression on his face, up to the boy and remarked very innocently, "Sir, excuse me,—but I'd like to go to Broadway." The boy returned the look with one equally benignant, and replied, "Well, why in H—— don't you go?"

The Radical Club of Boston met last week and discussed "The Relation of Jesus to the Present Age." Professor Stowe was on hand to vindicate orthodoxy and combat the heresies of the free thinkers But strange to relate it was the orthodox professor who shocked the sense of the meeting by the boldness of his utterances. He expressed the opinion that it would have been more to the Glory of God if he had made fewer human beings and made them to be better. Dr. Bartol in replying referred delicately to "people who thought sometimes that they could have given the Lord some useful hints,

THE REPORT ON EDUCATION.—From the advance sheets of Commissioner Eaton's report on education it appears there are 5,660,000 persons in the United States who cannot read or write, four-fifths of whom are in the Southern States. Of the Northern States Ohio has the largest number of minor illiterates, the figures being 47,654. The total number of illiterates in the leading Western States are as follows: Ohio, 173,149; Indiana, 137,015; Illinois, 133,573; Michigan, 51,374; Wisconsin, 55,205; Iowa, 45,669; Missouri, 222,385; of which 69,622 are colored. Pennsylvania has 22,235 illiterates, and New York 241,152. The largest illiteracy, according to population, is in North Carolina.

Answers to Correspondents.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

JAKE.—Man's moral and phisikal life iz made up ov bye laws and constitushun, and if he will take good care ov the bye laws, the constitushun will take care ov itself.

The fewer bye laws a man haz, the better, only have them good, and see to it that they are executed.

I kno ov lots of men who are all