The Herald.

WILLIAM MILLIKAN, Editor.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1868.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

U. S. GRANT.

For State Officers.

Secretary of State—ISAAC R. SHERWOOD.
Supreme Judge—WILLIAM WHITE.
Member Board of Public Works—JAS. MOORE.
School Commissioner—JOHN A. NORRIS.
Clerk of Supreme Court—RODNEY FOOS.

For Presidential Electors.

Electors at Large— DAVID TOD. SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

Deleware Gazette.

The Columbus Gazette says:

"The Delaware, Ohio, Gazette has just entered upon its 50th volume. It is one of the oldest papers in the State, and has been subject to but few changes of proprietors during its existence."

The Delaware Gazette is a familiar acquaintance of the editor of this paper. Forty-one years ago last September we entered the Gazette office as an apprentice to the printing business, with the late Judge E. Griswold and Harvey D. Little, who were then editors and proprietors—both of whom have passed to another world. After our apprenticeship we worked in the office for a while, and then became half proprietor of the office, but finally sold our interest back to Judge Griswold. The Gazette has always been a Whig or Republican paper of the strictest sect, if we except an interval of two or three years after Judge Griswold sold to the late Geo. W. Sharp; it then advocated the policy of the Democratic party. With the exception of this erratic interval, the Gazette has always been firmly, politically and morally, right, and a paying institution. Among those who have been connected with the Gazette as editors and publishers, the following are dead: Hon E. Griswold, H. D. Little, Geo. W. Sharp, and D. T. Fuller. Those still living are the present proprietors, Messrs. Lee and Tomson, A. Tomson, at present Post Master at Delaware, and the editor of this paper.

OUR TURNPIKES.—During the winter, but more especially this spring, for the winter was dry, the people of this county have had a good opportunity of testing the benefits of our new turnpikes. They have stood the winter and spring rains as well, and even better than was anticipated, considering the fact that the grading and graveling had not been accomplished long enough before winter set in to become settled and compact. The following will serve pretty well to illustrate the value our people put upon these new roads. During the wetest and muddiest time this spring, we enquired of a gentleman who lives some eight or nine miles out on the prairie pike, and who pays a very heavy tax for building these roads, how he liked them, and whether they were much of an improvement over the common or mud roads. His quick reply was that they were a very great improvement, and that he would not do without the prairie pike for double the whole amount of the taxes he had to pay; and so far as we can learn, this is the general feeling in the county, although there are some who may feel a realizing sense of the great benefit of these roads to the county, who do not relish the idea of paying a pretty heavy tax for their construction. That is always the case when any extended system of public improvement is entered upon.

CINCINNATI.—The Union men of Cincinnati came near allowing the election to go against them by default. The vote was light; the Gazette says 10,000 short of a full vote. The Union majority, however, in the City Council is ten.

VICTORY IN DAYTON.—The Union men carried the election in the city of Dayton, on Monday, by an average majority of 500. The city went Butternut last fall.

Cleveland went Republican on Monday by 500 majority. The whole city Union ticket was elected: 19 Republicans and one Democrat elected to the City Council. Butternuttism rebuked. Good for Cleveland!

So far as we are able to learn, the Republicans in this State are redeeming themselves from the perils of last fall's election.

NEW PAPER.—We have upon our table a new paper, in quarto form, just commenced at Springfield, Ohio, bearing the heroic cognomen of "*The Springfield Champion.*" It is a weekly paper of fair dimension and good typography, and seems to be devoted to the great interests of Agriculture, Horticulture, Manufactures, Mechanism, General News and Literature, and if it does justice to all of these interests it will have established its right and title to the "belt." We hope to become better acquainted with the new candidate for popular favor.

—The election in Connecticut resulted in the re-election of *Gov.* English, Democrat, and the election of a majority of Union men in both branches of the Connecticut Legislature, thus securing the election of a Union United States Senator in place of the renegade Dixon. In the House the Union majority is 20; in the Senate some four or five.

—Nothing of importance has been transacted this week in the impeachment case, except the courtesy extended to Johnson's Attorneys to wait further proceedings until to-day. So far the impeachment managers seem to be satisfied with the trial and the development of new facts that seem to strengthen the probabilities of impeachment.

—The Legislature of this State has passed a bill authorizing the city of Cincinnati to borrow $150,000, with which to erect new water works. The Trustees propose to have water on the hill by the 1st of October. They design to supply water to Mt. Auburn, Covington, and Vine Street Hill.

Michigan shipped over eleven million pounds of wool last year.

STATE NEWS.

The Wilmington Republican of last week says: "By careful inquiry among the farmers of Clinton county, we have ascertained that there is a prospect of a good wheat crop this season. In some locations it has been drowned to a considerable extent by the protracted rains, but the injury from cold weather is not near as serious as anticipated. The late warm weather has served to make many a field look green, which during the latter part of the winter seemed ruined."

The Chillicothe Gazette of the 31st ult. says: "The Scioto was higher last week at this point than it has been for many years, if not at any previous time. About two hundred yards of the Columbus pike, just at its junction with the Marietta road, a short distance north of the bridge, has been washed away, to the depth, in some places, of fifteen to twenty feet. It will cost some hundreds of dollars to repair the damages. The Marietta road is but slightly injured."

The Jackson Standard of Thursday says: "We have examined the fruit buds in our own orchard, and find them all safe so far. The buds on the peach and pear trees are quite large, and a week of warm weather will cause them to blossom out. The buds on the grape vines, cherry and apple trees, are yet small."

The editor of the Lancaster Gazette talks sensibly when he says: "In our opinion the man or woman who does not take pleasure in the occupation of gardening on some scale or other isn't got up on correct principles."

The Circleville Union of Friday last says: "The damage done to the canal between this place and Columbus by the late high water is not so extensive as at first supposed. It is expected that all necessary repairs can be made this week, and that boats will run as usual between the two places on Monday next. Between this place and Chillicothe, however, the damages are much more serious. It is estimated by Mr. Mead, the Superintendent, that it will cost $15,000 to make this part of the canal as good as it was before the rise in the river. The most serious of these damages is in the two-mile level near this city. It will probably take all of two weeks to repair these, so that navigation will not be resumed within that time."

The Lebanon Star of Thursday last says: "On Sunday last twenty-three persons were baptized in Lebanon. R. Shaw, of the Christian Church, immersed eleven at the falls near the reservoir; Rev. J. H. Jenkins three in Turtlecreek; Rev. Dr. Leonard four in the Baptistry in the Baptist Church, and the colored Methodists five at the reservoir."

The same paper says: "The members of the M. E. Church have purchased a new Pipe Organ, for which they paid six hundred dollars. It is said to be the finest church organ in Lebanon."

The Hamilton Telegraph of Thursday last says that "Hon. L. D. Campbell received, on Tuesday, a subpoena to appear as witness in the pending impeachment trial of the President. It is not known on which side he is summoned."

The Zanesville Courier & Gazette of Friday says: "On Thursday last a man named Baum, who had been a soldier, residing at Adams Mills, this county, came to this city to get $100 back bounty, which Mr. D. Hull, claim agent, had collected for him. He concluded, however, to take only $50 and let the balance remain in Mr. Hull's hands. During the day he fell in with a crowd of roughs, got to drinking with them, and finally felt himself in rather a merry mood. He wanted to purchase a pair of boots, and his companions took him to a shop somewhere in the upper part of the city—he has no knowledge of the location or owners name—where he made a purchase, and in paying for them displayed his money, which his companions of course noticed. On the way coming back one of the fellows suddenly put his hand on Mr. B.'s mouth, others seized his hands and held him, while another rifled his pockets of something over thirty dollars in cash, when they let him go and made good their escape. No clue has been obtained of the scoundrels, and Mr. Baum may safely conclude his money is gone, and put down the cost to experience. It was fortunate that he did not take up all his money, or he would have been $50 more out of pocket.

Our neighbors of London are making a laudible effort to procure the location of the State Agricultural College at that place. The Union says: "On Saturday, at the Agricultural meeting, Major R. Cowling headed the subscription for the Agricultural College with $10,000, and the offer of his splendid farm of 222 acres, adjoining town, at $100 per acre, about two-thirds its value."

In connection with that subject the Union gives the following paragraph:—"The May Cattle Sale is likely to be one of exceeding interest. The Agricultural College meeting has adjourned to meet on that day, and will be addressed by Hon. R. A. Harrison and others of our home speakers. Judge Jones, of Delaware, and J. C. McLung, of Troy, have also been invited, and will doubtless be here. Let the Agricultural College question be well discussed by the Committees and the people in the mean time." We admire the enterprising spirit of our neighbors of London.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD. We notice a communication in the Wilmington Republican of last week, over the signatuae of "SOLDIER", in which the name of Hon. R. B. Harlan, of Clinton county, is urged upon the consideration of the Union men of this District, as a suitable one to be presented to the Republican District Convention for the nomination as a candidate for Congress. Mr. Harlan, although we have no personal acquaintance with him, we believe is well known throughout the District. What his prospects are for the nomination, we have no means at present of knowing.

Thos. Hill, of Gouldsboro, Me., eighty-seven years old, walked four miles in a heavy snow storm to vote at town meeting.

Kluxlux Klan.

The above is the cognomen of a new secret political, devil-like order, that has an extensive existence in Tennessee; and from what we can learn of its origin, acts and characteristics, is a brother of that monster that was throttled in Indiana during the war, known as the "Sons of Liberty" and the "Knights of the Golden Circle."

The following mysterious orders of the infamous "Klan", were found in Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday night last, and next morning appeared in the Union and Dispatch:

DEN OF SKULLS,
DAY OF RETRIBUTION.

Spirits of the dead arise! Your Chief commands—To-day the 7th of the mortals month March you will scatter to the clouds of the grave and be ready for THE MYSTERIOUS MISSION. The guilty we free to commit dark deeds that mortal eyes do not see. We disown them and must be the avengers. BE READY. *In hoc signo.*

⋊19
THE STYGIAN CYCLOPS.

General Order No. 37.

HEADQUARTERS DEVIL'S PIT IN SERPENTS' DEN, DEN No. 5 of K. K. K. March 8.

I, Great Grand Cyclops of Death Degree members, so order that a notice be given to warn all persons from doing anything under the name of Kluxlux Klan. And if this warning is not heeded the *Stars* in the Heavens will shine upon a new made grave.

Death's angels are always on the lookout. "Traitors beware." Wm. A. take notice.

O. A. P., G. G. C.
P. B. M., G. G. S.

Approved by the Klan.

The following orders of the same infamous gang of banditti have been published in Memphis:

K: K: K:
WOLF HOLE, BLOODY MONTH,
Fair Moon, First Hour.
* * * * *

General Orders, No 1.

Shrouded Brothers of Memphis Division No. 60. "In hoc signo." ⋊12.

The Great Past Grand Giant commands you. The dark and dismal hour draws nigh. "SOME LIVE TO DAY—TO-MORROW DIE.*

THE BULLET RED AND THE BLIGHT ARE OURS!

To day the 11th of the mortal's month of March, you will begin to scatter the clouds of the Grave. By order of

GREAT GRAND CYCLOPS, G. C. T.

Remarkable Discovery.

[From the West Tennessee Whig.]

On last Sunday evening, a son of E. J. Trice, of this city, was playing in a lot in the rear of his father's residence, and but a short distance from the Mobile & Ohio Railroad depot, he discovered a piece of paper projecting from the top of an old decayed stump. It happened that a revenue stamp was attached to that portion of the paper exposed, which attracted the attention of the little fellow, who is not more than eight years old, and caused him to "go for it," as he imagined it was a piece of fractional currency. Pulling the paper from its partially imbedded position, he discovered that there were others buried deeper down in the loose trash with which the stump was filled. Gathering up all the papers he had found, he carried them home and showed them to his father, to whom he told the story of their discovery. Mr. Trice saw at a glance the great value of the papers, and immediately repaired to the spot where they were found, and instituted a more thorough search, which resulted in bringing to light two more papers, one of them a note for a large amount.

Through the kindness of Mr. Trice, and Mr. W. D. Clark, agent of the Express Company in this city, in whose hands the papers have been placed for safe keeping, we were permitted to examine them all, and here give a description of several of the most important.

One note, dated New York city, March 4, 1868, reads: Ten years after date, I promise to pay to the order of Daniel Ball the sum of thirteen thousand and five hundred dollars, for value received. Signed, Ira A. Allen.

One note for $3,000, dated New York city, February 24, 1868, given by H. B. Hewett, and made payable to Daniel Ball.

One note for the same amount, in favor of same, and given by Charles H. Stewart, No. 8, Pine street, New York.

Among the papers are several other notes, some for a considerable amount, with credits bearing various dates entered upon them. Also several mortgages on property in Michigan, in favor of Daniel Ball.

There is also an insurance policy on the steamboat Hudson for $15,000.

There is no doubt as to the ownership of the property. The papers evidently belong to Danial Ball, if living, or to his heirs, if dead. The telegraph has been used to find the whereabouts of the gentleman, but nothing has yet been ascertained of his locality. It is highly probable that the person to whom the papers belong was robbed, either on the cars or at the depot in this city, by some of the accomplished thieves that have of late infested this community.

The great mystery to us is why the loss of such valuable documents has not been advertised all along the route by the party who lost them. If Mr. Ball does not make his appearance soon, we will be forced to believe that a darker crime than mere robbery has been committed.

The headquarters of the American Express Company is to be removed from Buffalo to New York city.

It is stated that the shad fisheries along the Delaware are threatened with destruction by petroleum and other refuse matter running into the river.

The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

Editor Fayette County Herald:

This is a subject which has been, and is yet, agitating the public mind. Can a good substantial reason be given why the trial of one man should cause such a general commotion, both in political and social circles? Are there not trials daily, in some parts of the Union, of men for their lives, who, if proven guilty, must suffer the death penalty? And yet the proceedings of these trials cause no such general commotion. Sometimes it is scarcely known out of the county where the trial was instituted. If the trial of so many men for their lives causes no excitement, why such excitement over the trial of this *one* man, Johnson?

Mr. Johnson, by virtue of the office which he is attempting to fill, is the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of a people numbering thirty millions, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service.

The trial of a private individual effects no one but himself and family, and is decided by twelve disinterested jurors, who are sworn to observe justice, the facts and the law, in their decision. The trial of Mr. Johnson effects us all to some extent, for the reason that we all have an interest in the welfare of our Government. Then, if we are interested in the welfare of a government—the only one on the globe under which an American would be willing to live—and, since Andrew Johnson is placed in the highest office which the framers of this great republic created, the impeachment of this high officer is a trial in which we are all concerned. The reason, then, is obvious, why this trial has caused so much attention, because it is one which affects the welfare of the nation, and each individual citizen of the nation.

Let us examine for a moment the issues which are presented by the impeachment. Does the life or death of the nation, the security of the State governments, the welfare of society, the holding of property, or the protection of our persons and lives, depend on either the conviction or acquittal of Mr. Johnson? If the President is so high in authority and power that he cannot be reached by the voice of the people through their representatives, and is not accountable to them for his acts, then, and then alone, are these the issues presented by impeachment. This cannot be the case for this reason, that the very principles upon which our republic stands cannot be reconciled with the idea of an officer having such power and authority that he is not accountable for his actions. But a true statement of the issue is this: Mr. Johnson, as an officer, is held accountable to the people for his official conduct. The people have a right, at any time, to inquire into the official conduct of an officer. If his acts have been lawful, well and good; if unlawful, common sense and public opinion, as well as law and order, would dictate that the guilty person suffer the penalty. Then, the question is, have Mr. Johnson's acts been lawful or unlawful? Is he fitted for the office of President, or not? Has he been right, or wrong? If his acts have been lawful, is it not due him that it should be so declared by the highest court in the nation? But if unlawful, is it not right that he should suffer the penalty?—which penalty is the "removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States."

The mode of procedure in the great trial is very simple. The articles of impeachment are made out by the House in nearly the same manner that a grand jury of our county would make out an indictment against you or me. The Senate is notified of these proceedings. The House then appoints managers to attend to the trial. The Senators are sworn and presided over by the Chief Justice. The accused is summoned to appear in person, or by counsel, and answer the charges made against him. He is allowed the best talent as counselors that can be obtained. The trial then proceeds as in ordinary cases, and the decision will be made by each Senator giving his judgment for or against the accused on each separate charge. If two-thirds are against him he is declared guilty; if less, innocent. But you ask on what authority all this depends. It depends on these words, which we quote from the Constitution: "The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment." Again, "The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present." Can any thing be made plainer than the duty of the House and Senate is made by this language? The duty of each member is made so plain that none need err therein. Will some one give a reason why the framers of the Constitution took such great pains to make the rules and language so plain in regard to impeachment, if it were never intended to use these rules? Are we to suppose that such men as Dr. Franklin and Madison, in a convention with others of like talents, would be so explicit in regard to impeachment, if it was impossible for impeachment to become necessary? Any one who has studied the debates of these great men who framed the Constitution will agree with me, when I say that one great object they had in view was the accountability of the officers to the people under that Constitution.—The length of time of holding office was made such as to give stability to the officer, and yet such as would hold them accountable for their actions. If this great principle had not been engrafted into the Constitution, there would have been no impeachments; neither would we have a republican form of government. These two things are inseparable: namely, accountability of officers, and a republic. If these two things are inseparable, how can the impeachment of Andrew Johnson affect the stability of our nation?

In common law the statute only decides special cases, and all litigations of a general character are decided, or the decision is influenced at least by precedents; but in our national laws we have no such decisions to refer to. This is the reason why the impeachment of a President has been considered such a dangerous proceeding—because it is the first case of the kind on our record. This is another good reason why the impeachment should be carried through, in order that our future Presidents may have the decision of the highest court in our nation on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the course of a former President. Can any one doubt that the impeachment will be a fair trial? If they do, they doubt the integrity of our United States Senators, who should be men of talent and judgment, and who should be above party and political issues in this great trial.

The organization of the Senate is in many respects peculiar, but it is in consequence of these peculiarities that it has been wisely denominated the "sheet anchor" of the Constitution. It was intended by its originators that the Senate should be the balance of the federal system, and it is filling that important station now, in the trial of our Chief Executive, Andy Johnson.

Mr. Walker, in his treatise on American law, puts the subject in this wise: "The House of Representatives, being constructed to represent more directly the present feelings of the people, must necessarily represent their changing passions also. The President, whose very unity gives him strength, and who is intrusted with such vast authority and power, without some very efficient check would be more than a match for the other departments. But the Senate, by a term of service three times as long as that of the Representatives, and half as long again as that of the President, by the necessity of their concurrence in the acts of the one, and by the supervision they exercise over the most important acts of the other, are thereby enabled to constitute precisely the check which both require." And it is this balance of power, or check, which the Senate of the United States is now exercising, which we call impeachment. A. G.

JEFFERSONVILLE, O., April 2.

The New Tax Law.

To amend section six of an act entitled an act to amend an act for the assessment and taxation of property in the State, and for levying taxes thereon according to its true value in money, passed April 5th, 1859, passed February 25th, 1863

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That section six of the above named act be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 6. Each person required by this act to list property, shall make out and deliver to the assessor, when required, or within ten days thereafter, a statement, verified by his oath or affirmation, of all the personal property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, in his possession, or under the control of such person, on the day preceding the second Monday of April of that year, and which by the provisions of this act, he is required to list for taxation, either as owner or holder thereof, or as guardian, parent, husband, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, accounting officer, partner, agent or factor; provided, that if any such person shall have converted moneys, credits or other personal property in the year preceding the said second Monday of April into bonds or other securities of the United States or this State, not taxed, and shall hold or control said bonds or other securities when he is required to list the monthly average value of said moneys, credits or other property thus converted, while such moneys, credits or other property was held or controlled by him; and, provided further, that any indebtedness of such person or persons, represented by him, created by investment in said bonds or other securities, shall not be deducted from the amount of moneys and credits in making up his list for taxation.

SEC. 3. That section six of the above named act, and section three of an act supplementary to the act for the assessment and taxation of all property in the State, and for levying taxes thereon according to its true value in money, passed April 5, 1859, and amend section six of said act, passed March 29, 1861, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

From the Columbus Morning Journal.

TUESDAY, March 31. *Senate.*—A petition was presented from two citizens of Ross county for reimbursement for damages by the burning of the Paint Creek bridge, by order of the commander of the Ohio militia during the war. A bill was introduced to prohibit county Recorders from recording deeds or leases of lands belonging to Universities until the proper transfer has been made on the University books. The subject of the establishment of a State Inebriate Asylum was postponed till January next. The bill fixing the time of electing officers of Agricultural Societies, after being amended so as to permit agricultural boards to fix the time, was passed.

House passed the "visible admixture" bill.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.—*Senate.*—The bill authorizing school examiners to renew teachers' certificates without a re-examination was lost. The bill for the appointment of commissioners to consider Morgan raid claims, was passed.

The bill to "procure additional statistics"—to ascertain the amount of U. S. bonds in the State—was passed. The bill authorizing the incorporation of Union depots, was passed.

House.—The bill authorizing the transfer of unexpended bounty money in the hands of treasurers, to the possession of township trustees, to be applied to the current expenses of such township, was passed. The bill for the enumeration of black and colored persons, was passed by a vote of 54 to 45. The Metropolitan Police bill was passed by a vote of 54 to 45.

THURSDAY, April 2.—*Senate.*—The following bills were introduced: To amend the act exempting homesteads from execution; supplementary to the act of 1867, relative to the construction of roads on petition; concerning suspended railroads; to authorise the Commissioners of the county in which the Agricultural and Mechanical colleges of the State may be located to provide lands and buildings for said colleges. The bill to amend the law of 1836 to provide for the partition of real estate, was indefinitely postponed.

House.—The bill to authorize Cincinnati to issue bonds for the erection of water works was amended, and passed a second time; also, a bill to further prescribe the duties of sheriffs and coroners; also to amend the act of 1853 to divide townships into election precincts; also, to amend the act of 1841 to preserve the purity of elections; also, two other bills on this subject; also, for the protection of railway passengers; also, to amend the act of 1853 for the organization of cities and villages; supplementary to the act to appoint commissioners to examine the Morgan raid claims. A bill was introduced to reinstate certain discharged Penitentiary convicts in the rights of citizenship. A resolution was adopted to adjourn over from the 3d to the 7th inst. A resolution was also offered, but laid over for discussion, requiring the Speaker to furnish the names of all who voted for it, with a view of stopping their per diems.

FRIDAY, April 3.—*Senate.*—The bill to amend the act to protect fish and fisheries, was passed; also the bill giving to councils of incorporated villages control of turnpikes running through or terminating in the streets of such villages; also the bill to amend the act to prevent certain animals from running at large; also to amend an act for the encouragement of agriculture; also the bill to provide for struck juries, directing that in the selection of names from which the jury was to be struck, the clerk of the court should have the assistance of the auditor and probate judge.

House.—The resolution providing for the sale of the arms in the arsenal was passed. The report of the committee of conference on the difference between the two Houses on the bill in relation to the maintenance of illegitimate children, was agreed to. The bill providing for the erection of a bridge across the Ohio river from Cincinnati to Newport was passed. Mr. Scott, of Warren, offered a preamble and resolution, which were adopted, reciting that it is represented by the Colonization Society that there is a large number of colored people in this State who desire to emigrate to Liberia, and that the Boards of Trustees of the Society are desirious that the State should give them material aid, and instructing the Finance committee to inquire into the expediency of extending such aid. The following bills were introduced: To amend the act of 1867 to protect fish and fisheries; supplementary to the act of 1852 to provide for the organization of cities and villages.

This is related of a father, living near this city, who was one evening teaching his little boy to recite his Sunday School lesson. It was from the fourteenth chapter of Mathew, wherein he related the parable of a malicious individual who went about sowing tares. "What is a tare?" asked the anxious parent. "Tell me, my son, what a tare is." "You had 'em." "Johnny, what do you mean?" asked the astonished parent, opening his eyes rather wide. "Last week, when you didn't come home for three days," said Johnny, "I heard mother tell aunt Susan that you wer on a tare." The Sunday-school lesson was brought to an abrupt close, and Johnny was sent off to bed.

HEAD - QUARTERS

OF THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

WASHINGTON C. H., O., SPRING, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT

J. L. VAN DEMAN & CO.!

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN CITIES

An Immense Stock of New Dry Goods!

BOUGHT FOR CASH, and before the recent advances, which enables them to offer their goods at prices which DEFY COMPETITION. Their stock embraces all the New Varieties of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

Including SILK AND LENO GRENADINES, PLAIN AND STRIPED POPLINS, PARIS STRIPES, PLAIN & CHECK JACKONETT, LAWNS & GINGHAMS, PERCALES, PIQUES, BRILLIANTS, &c., &c., &c.

WHITE GOODS, SILKS,

Ladies' & Gents' Furnishing Goods

IN GREAT VARIETY.

BUGLE, LACE, SATIN and FRINGE TRIMMING, and BUTTONS of every style. Satin and Silk PARASOLS. All kinds of DOMESTIC GOODS and MEN'S WEAR, from Cottonades and 20 cts. JEANS up to the finest CASSIMERES, CLOTHS and LINENS.

SHOES, HATS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND TRUNKS!

In abundance, and in fact, you will find just what you want at VAN DEMAN & CO.'S, and at prices astonishingly low. They will also take your WOOL and pay you the HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH.

By order of

CASH BUYERS.

SHORT CREDIT, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

April 2d, 1868. 19*tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

ELY'S HALL!!

CONCERT

BY THE MT. STERLING

SILVER BAND!

THE MT. STERLING SILVER BAND will give a Musical Entertainment at Ely's Hall, in Washington, Ohio,

On Thursday Ev'ng, April 16, 1868.

The Band will be assisted by other instrumental and also vocal music, and the public may expect an entertainment that will be interesting, as the Band has taken great pains to acquire a knowledge of the science and skill in performing. Lovers of music are respectfully invited to give us a listening ear.

Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents—Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

They will perform at New Holland on Friday evening, 17th.

April 9, 1868. 20*

LIVERY STOCK

—AT—

PUBLIC SALE,

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 11th, 1868, at Bloomingburg, Fayette county, Ohio, consisting of 6 head good young horses, one pair matched mares, top buggies, 2 open buggies, one carriage, one spike, two spring wagons, six sleighs, six set single harness, 2 set double harness, 4 saddles &c., &c.

The stock is generally in good condition. The horses are young, perfectly gentle and excellent travelers. The pair of matches are six years old, perfectly gentle and noted for their speed and bottom. Every person wanting anything mentioned above would do well to attend, for our present stock has been selected with the greatest of care, and is unsurpassed by any.

TERMS.—On all sums of $10 and over, six months time; under $10 cash.

GARIS & TRUMPER.

P. S. COLLINS, Auctioneer. April 9, 20-1w

Quarterly Report

OF The Condition of the First National Bank of Washington, Ohio, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		236,639 16
Banking House		11,100 00
Current Expenses		1,439 93
Taxes Paid		1,691 76
Cash Items		1,006 96
Due from National Banks		26,332 62
Bonds deposited to secure circulation		101,300 00
Cash on hand:—		
Legal Tender Notes	61,405 00	
National Bank Notes	731 00	
Checks and Drafts on other Banks	5,377 81	
Fractional Currency	507 02	68,020 83
Total Resources		$445,531 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		100,000 00
Surplus Fund		25,714 43
Notes in circulation		89,324 42
Individual Deposits		220,085 00
Due to National Banks and Bankers		1,711 06
Gross Earnings for three months:—		
Discounts	8,897 32	
Exchange	923 23	
Interest	761 18	
Profit and Loss	724 22	8,246 75
Total Liabilities		$445,531 30

R. A. ROBINSON, Cashier.

Notice.

U. S. ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SIXTH DISTRICT OF OHIO, GEORGETOWN, April 1, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will hear and determine all appeals relative to any erroneous valuation, assessments or enumerations made by the Assistant Assessors of this District, as returned in the annual list for 1868, at my office in Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, until the 21st day of April, 1868.

All appeals must be made in writing, and must specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

C. B. WHITE, Assessor 6th District Ohio.

April 9, 1868. 20*w3

LUMBER YARD!

WE Have opened a Lumber Yard in Washington, where we will keep constantly on hand a supply of

LUMBER!

Such as Pine and Dressed, Pine, Oak, Walnut, Cherry, Poplar, Ash, &c., with Shingles, Laths, Doors, Sash, Flooring, Weather-boarding and all articles used by Builders, Carpenters and Cabinet makers, which we will sell at the lowest market price.

Persons intending to build and Old people are invited to give us a call. Also,

Cedarville Lime

FOR SALE BY

ELY & STIMSON.

Washington, March 26, 1868. 18*tf

Building Lots for Sale.

THE undersigned offers several good Building Lots for sale, lying within the Corporate limits of the town of Washington, Fayette county. Terms liberal.

14*tf. WM. H. BLAKEMORE.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!

DR. J. W. POLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES.

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys, Bladder, and Gravel

"It was early in the spring of 1865 that this Compound was originated. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throat, attended with a disagreeable cough. I had for some months previous thought that a preparation, having for its basis the inside bark of white pine, might be so compounded as to be very useful in the case of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in the case alluded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine that I had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses; the result was exceedingly gratifying. Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subsided, and a speedy cure was effected. Soon after this I sent some to a lady in Londonderry, N. H., who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, occasioned by a sudden cold, and had raised mucus streaked with blood. She soon found relief, and sent for more. She took about ten ounces of it, and got well. J. B. Clark, Esq., editor of the Manchester *Daily Mirror*, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a severe cold, and was cured immediately. He was so highly pleased with the results, and so confident of success attending its sales if placed before the public, that he finally persuaded me to give it a name and send it abroad to benefit the suffering."

Testimonials

A very large number of important testimonials have already been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothecaries, and, indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in the most flattering terms of the White Pine Compound.

Dr. NICHOLS, of Northfield, Vt., says:

"*I find the White Pine Compound to be very efficacious, not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, debility of the stomach, and other kindred organs.*"

Rev. J. S. CHASE, of Romney, N. H., writes:

"*I have for years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as one more efficacious and valuable than ever. I have just taken the Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly.*"

FROM JAMES J. HOTT.

BRADFORD, N. H., September, 1865.

Dr. POLAND: In the Fall of 1857, I took a very violent cold, which brought on a very severe cough, pain in the side and lungs, and raising blood. I was also very badly afflicted with that troublesome disease—the Kidney Complaint. For the three years past I have been very much troubled with my blood and lungs, choking up and raising in the manner aforesaid, with a bad cough after raising blood. I felt that my time here must be short unless I soon got relief. This Spring, I was induced to try your White Pine Compound, though my faith in it was small. But, to my astonishment, before I had taken two bottles, my cough was better, the raising of blood ceased, and I could rest night without choking up and raising so much. I have taken nearly three bottles, and am feeling like a well man.

I would add that my father's family is inclined to consumption, my father, mother, and two sisters having died with it.

The White Pine Compound, advertised at length in our columns, is not only all it is said to be, but is a highly approved medicine. Dr. J. W. Poland, the inventor, has the confidence of the young who know him, a confidence which he enjoyed while laboring usefully many years as a Baptist minister. His experience as a sufferer led him to make experiments which lead to his medical discovery.—Boston Watchman and Reflector.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medical virtues of the White Pine bark. It has been thoroughly tested by the people in this city and vicinity, and the preparation has testimonials to its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease in which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists.—New York Independent.

The White Pine Compoun

Is manufactured at the NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, 102 Hanover Street, Boston.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M.D., Proprietor.

FOR SALE BY

J. W. & W. P. Cleaveland,

WASHINGTON, OHIO.

March 19th, 1868. 17*1y

ORANGES,

FOR SALE BY

COOK & SHEPHERD.

DRIED FRUIT!

FOR SALE BY

COOK & SHEPHERD.

Notice.

THE Undersigned has been appointed and duly qualified as Administrator of the estate of Chas. McCrea, deceased, late of Fayette county, Ohio.

JOSEPH HARPER.

March 26, 1868. 18-3w

Do You Shave?

THEN go to BEREMAN'S, and get one of their warranted Kaisers, and be in a good humor at least twice a week.