THE TELEGRAPH,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
A. THOMSON.
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paid in advance.
Two Dollars within the year,
if paid within the expiration of the year.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents
will be charged if not paid until after the expiration of the year.
☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.
☞ All communications on the business of the office must be postpaid to secure attention.
☞ To Clubs, of ten or more, the paper will be furnished at a liberal reduction in price.

MEIGS COUNTY TELEGRAPH.

A Weekly Journal....Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Markets and General Intelligence

$2 per Annum "ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY." $1.50 in Advance.

BY A. THOMSON. POMEROY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1856. VOL. 7—NO. 51

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FRONT STREET,
SECOND DOOR BELOW COURT—UP STAIRS.
POMEROY, OHIO.
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One square, six months, 5 00
One square, one year, 8 00
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One column, one year, 50
☞ Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on copy, will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.
☞ Casual advertisers must pay in advance.
☞ Job Printing, of every description, executed with accuracy and neatness.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Representative in Congress (11th District).—Hon. N. S. Lester, of Meigs county.
Senator—State Legislature—Charles G. Hawley, of Lawrence county.
Representative—Alfred Thomson.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.—Hon. Simeon Nash, Gallipolis.
Judge of Probate Court.—A. Mcarthur.
Clerk of Common Pleas Court.—Rensley Dewese.
Sheriff.—Joseph V. Smith.
Prosecuting Attorney.—N. Simpson.
County Auditor.—H. H. Swallow.
County Treasurer.—O. Beaver.
County Recorder.—S. S. Edson.
County Surveyor.—Jesse O. Golden, Pageltown.
Scipio township.
County Coroner.—M. L. W. Colburn.

COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

County Common School Examiners.—Rev. R. Wilkinson, Gerson B. Grow, A. A. Kent.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—SUTTON.

Trustees.—R. H. Whitlock, Isaac Train, Elijah Jones.
Clerk.—Holmes Branch.
Treasurer.—H. C. Waterman.
Justices of the Peace.—S. S. Paine, A. M. Barlow, Elijah Jones.
Constables.—Randall Stivers, Oren Jones, John Humphrey.
Assessor.—Aaron Stivers.

CORPORATION OFFICERS—POMEROY.

Mayor—Aaron Murdock.
Recorder—S. Halliday.
Trustees.—O. Branch, H. S. Horton, T. A. Plants, N. B. Nye, J. C. Probst.
Treasurer—S. S. Paine.
Marshal—L. D. Skeels.

POSTMASTERS.

Pomeroy—Geo. Lee.
Middleport—D. Pangburn.
Racine—P. M. Petrel.
Letartsville—Geo. L. Piper.
Chester—Wm. Mitchell.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian.—Rev. R. Wilkinson, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock. Every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the new Brick School-house in Middleport.
Methodist Episcopal.—Rev. S. C. Frampton, Pastor. Services at Wesley Chapel, Pomeroy, and Heath Chapel, Shemield, on alternate Sabbaths, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7 P. M.—and at the lower Church, Pomeroy, at 3 o'clock, P. M. every Sabbath.
Protestant Episcopal—No services at present.
New Jerusalem—No services.
German Methodist—Rev. J. Pfetzing, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock.
German Lutheran—Rev. P. Heid, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning.
German Evangelical Presbyterian (on Linn street).—Rev. L. Theiss, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning, at 8 o'clock.
German Presbyterian (on Plum street).—Rev. ——, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock.
Roman Catholic.—Rev. John Albrinck, Priest. Services every Sabbath morning.
Welsh Baptist—Peter Lloyd, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 P. M.
Welsh Presbyterian (New School).—Rev. John H. Jones, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 P. M.
Welsh Presbyterian (Old School).—John T. Williams, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 6 P. M.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic.—Pomeroy Lodge, No. 164. Stated Meetings, the Monday evening on or before the full moon in each month. Hall in Edwards' building, Front st. M. Bosworth, W. M.; R. H. Bartlett, Sec'y.
I. O. O. F.—Naomi Lodge, No. 117. Meets every Friday evening. Hall in Crawford's building. R. H. Bartlett, N. G.; Samuel Lanham, Sec'y.
Mineral Lodge, No. 242. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Stivers' building, corner of Front and Court sts. Alfred Thomson, N. G.; Aaron Murdock, Sec'y.
Virginia Encampment, No. 68, I. O. O. F.—Meets in Stivers' building on the 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month. C. A. Barlow, C. P.; A. Thomson, Scribe.
Sons of Temperance.—Welfare Division, No. 46.—Meets every Saturday evening. Hall in Stivers' building. Geo. Minick, W. P.; A. Thomson, R. S.
Salisbury Division, No. 282. Meets on Saturday evenings. Hall in Rice's building, Middleport. ——, W. P.; ——, R. S.
New Lima Division, No. 504. Meets every Saturday evening. Hall in H. Holt's new building, in New Lima. ——, W. P.; ——, R. S.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL—LAWYERS.

IRVIN & PLANTS, Attorneys at Law, Pomeroy, O. nov 20tf.

THEODORE MONTAGUE, Attorney at Law, Pomeroy, O. Office in Court-house. Strict attention given to all professional business. Pension or Bounty Land Claimants will add to their advantage to give him a call.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. S. G. MENZIES, Office, Third-Street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, O. Pays special attention to Diseases of Women. Jy 2, 1855 tf

BANKERS.

DANIEL & RATHBURN, Bankers, Front-street, Pomeroy, O. jy20tm

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut. O. BRANCH, Agent, Court street, Pomeroy. Jan 30

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.

WASHINGTON STIVERS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. Corner of Front and Court streets, Pomeroy.

JAMES RALSTON, Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c. Front street, three doors below Court, Pomeroy, O. dec25.

O. BRANCH & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c., east side of Court-street, three doors above the corner of Front, Pomeroy, O. Jan30.

LOWY, COOPER & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. Corner of Front and First street, Middleport, opposite Coalport Salt Company's Landing. August 8.

DUNCAN SLOAN, Dealer in Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shoes, &c. Coalport Landing, Ohio. September 18, 1855.

W. STIVERS, Manufacturer of and Dealer in every description of Clothing. Corner of Front and Court streets, Pomeroy, O. The best workmen constantly employed. Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings kept always on hand. Paris and London Fashions received monthly.

CABINET FURNITURE.

GEO. RITCHEY, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet Furniture, Sofas, upholstered, cane and wood-seat Chairs, &c. Tupper's Plains, Meigs county, O. Every article warranted to give entire satisfaction. Orders filled on short notice, and in a manner which cannot be surpassed. julyly

A. GATCHEL, Cabinet-maker, and Dealer in all kinds of Furniture, Front st., above Court, Pomeroy, O. dec21tf.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

GEORGE HOSSICK, Baker and Confectioner, Front street, a few doors above Court, and one door below Hotel, Pomeroy, O. feb

COPPERSMITHING.

S. L. THRUSH, Coppersmith, below Pomeroy Salt Furnaces, Pomeroy, O. All kinds of Copper work for Salt Furnaces, Steamboats, etc., executed to order. dec 21tf.

BLACKSMITHING.

F. E. HUMPHREY, Blacksmith, Mulberry-st., opposite the Court-house, Pomeroy, O. Job Work, of all kinds, horse shoeing, &c., executed with neatness and dispatch. jan 30

GEORGE STIVERS, Blacksmith, Mulberry-street, opposite Court-house. Keeps constantly on hand and for sale, one, two, three, and four-horse wagons. Job Work of all kinds executed to order. jan 30

PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.

H. LYMAN, Painter and Glazier, West side Court street, fourth door above Front, Pomeroy, O.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS.

J. B. HAMPTON & CO. Saddle and Harness Manufacturers, Front street, five doors below Court, Pomeroy, O.

JAMES WRIGHT, Saddle and Harness Maker, Shop over Black and Rathburn's store, in Rutland, O.

TANNERS & CURRIERS.

GEORGE McGUIGG & CO., Tanners and Curriers, Butternut street, (on Sugar Run) Pomeroy, O.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

T. WHITESIDES, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes. Court street, one door above the corner of Front. The best of work, for Ladies and Gentlemen, made to order.

PLANING MACHINES, &c.

DAVIS & MORTON, on Sugar Run, Pomeroy, have their Planing Machine in good order, and constant operation. Flooring, weather-boarding, &c., kept constantly on hand, to fill orders. Work warranted to give satisfaction.

WAGON MAKING.

JOHN W. HARWOOD, Carriage maker, lower part of Middleport, O. Carriages, and Wagons of all kinds made to order or repaired on the shortest notice. House painting, glazing, paper hanging, &c., executed in the best style. jel9.

H. & P. CROSBIE, wagon-makers, Mulberry-street, Pomeroy, O., over P. E. Humphrey's shop. Having had long experience in the business, they are enabled to execute, in a neat and substantial manner, all orders for wagons, buggies, carriages, &c., on short notice, and at reasonable terms.

MANUFACTURES.

COALPORT SALT COMPANY, Office in Cooper's Building, C Country trade retail, Twenty-Five and Forty Cents per bushel. June 5

U. S. HOTEL, AND STAGE OFFICE, four doors below the Rolling Mill, Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio. M. A. WEBSTER, Proprietor. n37'55

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

D. REED & BROTHER, Dealers in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, etc., Front Street, a few doors above Court, Pomeroy, Ohio. dec25.

STOVES, TINWARE &c.

W. J. PRALL, Manufacturer of Tinware, and Dealer in every variety of Stoves, etc., opposite the Court-house, Pomeroy.

ANNEAR'S Unrivalled Japan Paste Premium BLACKING, for sale by ROBERTS & WATKINS, nov20tf at the Middleport Drug Store.

DR. TORSHA'S Celebrated Alterative Balm, for sale at the nov20tf MIDDLEPORT DRUG STORE.

HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN INKS and PERFUMERY, for sale at the nov20tf MIDDLEPORT DRUG STORE.

10 BARRELS Superior Monongahela Whiskey, for sale by ROBERTS & WATKINS, at the MIDDLEPORT DRUG STORE.

The Fast Running and Strong Tow-Boat

TEMPEST has been bought expressly for the trade from Gallipolis to Ravenswood, and will be a regular packet in said trade. Will leave Pomeroy every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 7 o'clock, for Gallipolis, and back same day. Will leave Pomeroy every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, and back same day.

By close attention to business, and low prices for services, the subscriber hopes to obtain the patronage of all business men along said route. Thankful to his friends and patrons of the steamer LAFAYETTE he asks a continuance of the same patronage for the TEMPEST.

J. W. MATTHEWS, Capt.

Point Pleasant Republican and Gallia Republican please copy.

Pomeroy, Oct. 25, 1855.

Great Inducement to Salt Furnacemen.

I WILL sell my undivided fourth of the estate of the late Dr. Phelps with the privilege of the whole on very reasonable terms, containing twenty-one acres of land, with improvements, between ten and twelve acres coal, and about 15 acres well timbered. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to Nathan Simpson, at the Court-house.

JAMES R. PHELPS.

Sept. 11, 1855—tf

A CARD.—The Ohio Telegraph Company is now duly organized, and is working under from Wheeling to Cincinnati, via: Portsmouth, with connections at Wheeling and Portsmouth, for communication with every part of the country. It will be the aim of the Company to keep this line in such order that the people can depend upon it, and thereby secure that liberal patronage which its location and facilities should warrant.

W. G. FULLER, Superintendent.

Pomeroy, Nov. 27th, months 3.

NOTICE is given to non-resident freeholders that at the December Session of Commissioners for Meigs county, a petition was presented praying for an alteration in the road leading from Wells' Mill road to the Rest Wallow, so as to establish the same on the ground on which it is now traveled, in fraction 24 and 30 in Chester township, and that January 12, 1855, was appointed for the view of said alteration.

P. HIPPNER, and other Petitioners.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Shop to his residence on Front Street, five doors above Lane, where he is prepared to do Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing, &c., in the most approved style. Thankful for past patronage, he requests a continuation of the same.

ABRAM FISHER.

For Portsmouth, Wheeling and Pittsburg.

THE LIGHT-DRAUGHT AND FLEET STEAMER IRENE, JONATHAN AUMILLER, Master

WILL run regularly between the above and all intermediate ports. Way or through business carefully and promptly transacted. A fair share of public patronage respectfully solicited. For freight or passage, apply on board.

Pomeroy, Dec. 4, 1855 3m*

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Columbus, O. Jan. 10th, 1856.

We are now feeling the force of Jack Downing's remark, that the weather is as cold as the thermometer will permit it to be, and if the thermometer was longer, it would be colder. The three days last past are said to have been colder than any for several years past. The thermometer has ranged from 10 to 18 degrees below zero. The Hall of the House of Representatives is very uncomfortable. There are three stoves, so situated as to roast those who sit close to them, and not near enough to the majority of members to prevent their freezing. In so a much smaller man than his antagonist, was forced to pocket the insult.

The Convention nominated the following State ticket:

For Supreme Judge—Rufus P. Ranney, of Trumbull.

For Board of Public Works—Wayne Griswold, of Ross.

For Superintendent of Public Schools—H. H. Barney, of Hamilton.

For Senatorial Electors—Wm. Kennon, Jr., and A. P. Miller.

Delegates were then elected to the National Convention, and Congressional electors, and after some further unimportant business the Convention adjourned.

The opinion of the whole matter is that the Douglas faction have prevailed, poor little Pierce has been deserted in the house of his friends, the Anti-Nebraska Democrats have been whipped into the traces, and the "Raging Lads" are in the ascendant.

But, enough of this matter for the present.

Members of the Legislature are subjected to many annoyances from the citizens of Columbus and others. It seems to be the general impression here that the General Assembly is a Benevolent institution originated and perpetuated for the express purpose of enriching the inhabitants of the Capital city. No landlord or boarding-house keeper thinks of asking less than two prices for boarding, and even then we must "run the gauntlet" three times a day, and fee each of the servants daily in order to obtain enough nourishment to keep soul and body together. We are informed that one of our Senators is paying $28 per week for boarding of himself and wife at the Neil House, and the very lowest offer we had yet heard of is that if four members will agree to board at one house above a mile from the State House, they can be accommodated at $5 per week each. This is considered extremely low for members; but for any other person, it would of course, not for a moment be thought of. Then, again, from fifty to one hundred boys, belonging to families in the city are constantly annoying members for places as messengers or pages to the Legislature. Every morning the post office of the House is filled with invitations to call at No. —— street, and purchase clothing, oysters, cigars, whisky, or something of that sort. We have already eight or ten of these interesting circulars in our desk. We understand, however, that a great reform has been experienced here, in the matter of eating and drinking, and that many of these "Saloons" will be "starved out" this winter. We have not heard of a solitary instance of members being annoyed by those who have "axes to grind," with invitations to make beasts of themselves at drinking houses, at the expense of the would-be recipients. The only invitation yet extended to members comes from Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Neil, and the party comes off this evening. We expect to attend; but if either Mr. or Mrs. Neil is hereafter an applicant for any favor, we shall take pleasure in voting against the petition.

Yesterday, in counting the votes, a mistake was found in the returns from Hamilton county, which caused a delay of twenty-four hours. The entire Republican vote of the county was returned for *John* H. Baker, instead of *James* H. Baker. A communication was received stating that this mistake was made by the Clerk—that the tickets as voted were correctly printed; and as no other business could be transacted until the result was declared, a motion prevailed to adjourn until to-morrow morning, so as to give the Clerk of Hamilton county time to correct the returns. The mistake was not sufficient to change the grand result, but made a difference of 10,000 votes in Baker's majority. We have many other things to write about, but defer it for another time.

A. T.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, says:

Whoever denies it, the fact is, Russia has made overtures to our government for placing all her territories in America at our disposal, and a new Minister is coming to propose this and other important advantages to the United States, officially, as well as to inform the United States that the terms of peace with the Allies, will and MUST embody vast commercial advantages to this country. Two months will prove all this.

Willis, Nebraska-no-liquor-law Democrat, has been elected Governor of Maine, by plurality in the Legislature.

The Cleveland Leader says a hog only 30 months old was killed in that city last week, which weighed 60 days ago 996 lbs., and now when dressed weighs 803 lbs.

Hon. John M. Berrien, of Ga., died on the 1st inst. He was once Attorney General under Jackson, but afterwards was a prominent Whig U. S. Senator.

A destructive fire occurred at Syracuse, N. Y. last Saturday; loss estimated at $150,000.

Advices from Porto Rico to Dec. 20th, state that the cholera was raging on the north side of the island; 500 having died in one village of 1,000 inhabitants.

The Democrats carried Covington, Ky., at the late municipal election, against the K. N's. Swift, K. N., elected Mayor of Lexington, by 164 majority.

The richest man in Congress is said to be the Hon. Wm. Aiken, of S. C. His property is estimated at $2,000,000.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, and the biennial system of legislation which has been thereby established, you have assembled in your official capacities to take into consideration the condition of our public affairs and to prepare and pass such laws as the experience of the last two years and the interests and wants of the people may appear to demand.

The first year of the biennial period which has just elapsed, was attended with the various crises and vicissitudes incident to all human associations. The extraordinary drought that prevailed throughout this and most of the other States of the Union, occasioned a very general failure of the crops, and the consequent reaction that occurred in the monetary affairs of the country caused much solicitude, and retarded, to some extent, the progress of public as well as of individual improvement.

The great abundance and rich returns of the last year, however, fully compensate the deficiencies of its predecessor, and afford ample cause for gratitude to that benificent and all wise Being who directs all things for the best, and whose goodness and favor are apparent in the still increasing happiness and prosperity of our people.

In complying with the provisions of the Constitution which make it my duty to communicate to the General Assembly "the condition of the State," and to recommend such "measures" as in my judgment may tend to promote the public welfare, I invite your attention, in the first place, to the accompanying reports of the several State officers. They have been prepared with much care and ability, and contain a full and detailed exposition of the operations and present condition of their respective departments.

I entered upon the duties of the chief Executive office of the State, under an impression, which subsequent experience has only tended to strengthen, that too great a laxity of practice prevailed in certain branches of the public service, from which serious evils might possibly result. The laws regulating the administration of these branches had been adopted under circumstances widely different from those which now surround us, and the few simple safeguards that were formerly deemed sufficient, could be no longer regarded as adequate to the varied and greatly increased business entrusted to their care. Our county and other local organizations, especially, were without those limitations and restrictions which are necessary in all public institutions.

This state of things could not fail, if continued, to exert an unfavorable and demoralizing influence on the affairs of Government; and I availed myself of the earliest opportunity that was afforded me to recommend such legislation in reference to this subject as was most likely in my judgment to effect the required reformation. Much has certainly been accomplished, but the failure of the General Assembly to adopt and carry out my suggestions more fully, has retarded the matter, and imposes on me the necessity of again calling attention to the subject.

I took occasion in my former message to develop with unusual minuteness, through comparative tabular statements, the financial action of every department of the State, as well as of the local governments, for the previous ten years; and now propose to continue the exposition to the present time.

I refer you with equal confidence and pleasure to the last two reports of the Auditor of State for any information you may desire in relation to our financial affairs.—The untiring industry with which that officer has attended to his public duties, and the care and fidelity which he has always displayed in guarding the Treasury of the people, constitute his administration an epoch in the history of our financial transactions.

From these reports, it appears that the State Treasury has been the recipient of the following revenues during the past two years:

Proceeds of State Taxes, including delinquencies, viz:	1854.	1855.
For State expenses,	$559,131 64	$566,448 06
For interest and principal on State debt,	1,118,263 26	1,014,749 49
For State Common School Fund,	1,118,263 26	1,209,418 19
For District School Library Fund,	55,913 16	80,639 75
Total State Taxes,	$2,851,571 32	2,871,255 49
Canal Tolls, Fines and Water Rents,	474,264 26	444,827 76
Proceeds of Lands sold by Board of Public Works,	3,060 67	4,944 73
Dividends on Canal Railroad & Turnpike Stocks,	39,813 13	33,400 25
Tolls on Nat'l Road,	15,754 59	2,365 64
Rents from Lessees of National Road,	2,400 00	3,705 00
Tolls on Western Reserve and Maumee Road,	2,677 37	2,141 04
Proceeds of sales of School and Ministerial Lands,	149,748 52	127,061 81
Rents from Virginia Military School Lands,	2,903, 51	2,270 37
Ohio University—Installment on Loan,	513 84	513 84
Proceeds of Convict Labor, etc. of Ohio Penitentiary,	33,522 40	64,249 69
Principal & Interest of Surplus Revenue,	106,250 82	52,906 66
Sale of Canal Lands,	1,023 63	288 00
Auction Duties and Peddlers' Licenses,	6,589 83	4,415 40
Show Licenses (Agricultural Fund,)	4,129 15	2,692 34
3 per Cent Fund,	8,268 41	2,609 04
Expenses of Free Banks refunded,	7,359 40	4,223 71
Miscellaneous Items,	5,261 58	7,362 51
Balance in State Treasury, 15th November,	732,830 57	584,681 00
Totals,	$4,477,934 00	$4,215,854 28

The revenue received through taxes levied upon the grand duplicate, placed at the head of each column, are the proceeds of taxes levied and collected the year previous: a fact which it is necessary to observe, in order to fix correctly the responsibility of the respective levies. That returned in the column of 1854 is the first under the present valuation of real estate. The proceeds of the taxes levied in the year just past will go into the revenue of 1856. The following are the disbursements from the State Treasury, for all purposes, during the same period:

	1854	1855
Common School Fund	$1,107,218 88	$1,218,394 60
Dist. School Library Fund,	52,158 45	81,095 36
Interest on pub debt	1,003,456 65	977,345 69
Redemption of public debt	695,360 32	466,681 01
Expenses of N York Transfer Agency, 3 years,		11,735 18
Superintendence and repairs of the canals	339,347 99	230,691 56
Superintendence and repairs of National Road,	24,009 39	2,519 85
Executive Officers	7,901 99	7,394 46
Commissioner of Common Schools and Librarian	2,037 67	2,040 00
Judiciary	53,701 47	56,164 83
Reports of Supreme Court		1,119 60
Ohio Legislature	78,131 68	106 00
Printing—Legislative and Executive	19,241 77	6,403 13
Stationery	22,859 13	6,235 67
Distribution of Laws and Journals	1,975 69	509 51
New State House	103,429 85	111,633 80
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	14,901 59	14,858 03
Blind Asylum	12,059 21	12,954 22
Lunatic Asylum, Columbus	76,949 93	26,293 06
New Lunatic Asylums, Newburg & Dayton	118,407 44	62,665 04
Officers and Guards of O. Penitentiary	21,852 63	22,890 31
General expenses of O. Penitentiary	33,682 46	41,202 06
Prosecution & transportation of convicts	27,932 13	22,378 44
Clerks in public offices	9,587 46	12,814 33
Military—Public Arms, &c.	1,711 93	1,704 23
Rents of Virginia Military School Lands	3,225 63	2,903 51
Gov.'s Contingent Fund	1,010 65	750 45
Advanced to counsel by order of Legislature, & to Columbus Lunatic Asylum, from same	3,470 00	7,250 31
Auditor's Contingent Fund	2,044 68	1,726 30
Treasurer's Contingent Fund	1,797 53	1,285 57
Secretary's Contingent Fund	1,967 69	864 92
Attorney Gen's Contingent Fund	273 71	165 14
School Commissioner's Cont. Fund	283 46	911 81
Expenses of Library	378 07	2,133 28
Furnishing Legislative Halls	3,299 48	900 00
Claims allowed by Legislature	1,293 00	
Treasurer's mileage	1,694 91	1,609 93
Taxes refunded	4,182 81	3,084 10
Fuel and Light	1,474 23	990 22
State Board of Agriculture	3,000 00	
Swan's Revised Statutes	12,500 00	2,500 00
Curwen's Revised Statutes	7,094 50	
Expenses of Free Banks	6,165 00	4,499 63
Three per cent Fund paid to counties		1,293 12
State Board of Equalization	7,097 40	2 50
Miscellaneous Items	6,467 08	6,408 30
Total Amount of Auditor's Drafts issued	$3,899,770 75	$3,509,574 23
Total amount of Auditor's Drafts redeemed	$3,093,253 00	$3,512,484 20
Cash balance in State Treasury, 15th November,	$884,681 00	$703,370 03

This places before you the receipts and expenditures of the State Government during the last two years, and there is no difficulty in ascertaining the departments in which increased or diminished expenditures or revenues have taken place. To determine, however, whether the State authorities or those of the Counties, Townships and Cities, are responsible for the high taxes complained of by the people, we must examine into the various amounts levied by these several authorities; and for this purpose the following tabular statement has been prepared, exhibiting the taxes levied for the specified purposes in the year named:

	1854.	1855.
Number of acres	25,063 032	25,220 083
Value of lands	$429,246,467	$432,251,785
Value of Town lots	140,622,943	145,896,764
Value of chattels	297,061,572	283,018,815
Total tax valuation	$866,929,982	$860,877,354
STATE TAXES.		
For Sinking Fund	$1,083,662 46 9	$860,877 35 4
For General Revenue	606,850 98 2	516,526 41 2
For State Common Schools	1,300,394 97 4	1,291,316 02 7
For District School Libraries	86,692 98 4	86,087 72 3
Total State Taxes	$3,077,601 40 9	$2,754,807 51 6
COUNTY TAXES.		
For County expenses	$1,148,535 67 0	$1,188,558 29 2
For Bridge purposes	316,677 60 4	332,078 65 3
For Poor purposes	137,262 98 5	238,332 84 5
For Building purposes	463,877 16 2	272,538 05 2
For Road purposes	370,026 99 2	364,715 12 1
For Railroad purposes	238,787 53 6	366,072 06 5
Total County Taxes	$2,725,196 94 9	$2,762,305 02 8
OTHER LOCAL TAXES.		
For Township expenses	$292,939 13 0	$302,841 50 0
For School and School House	1,295,424 83 6	1,246,846 00 8
For City & Town expenses	1,328,192 11 9	1,194,093 57 5
For other special purposes	155,872 29 7	200,336 91 7
Total Township, City and special taxes	$3,072,423 38 2	$2,943,618 00 0
Delinquencies & Forfeitures	$217,112 75 7	$493,781 35 3
Total Local taxes	$6,014,733 08 0	$6,199,704 38 1
Total taxes on duplicate	$8,092,339 49 1	$8,954,511 82 7

I was anxious to present in a tabular statement such detailed information in reference to our County, Township and City transactions, as would enable the people to compare their own local administrations with those of other portions of the State. I found, however, that this was not attainable at the seat of Government without much labor, and certain additional facts which those organizations themselves can alone supply. Existing laws provide for the publication at home of the amount of their levies, collections and expenditures; but it would greatly facilitate the object in view if the affairs of each county, township and city administration were annually published, in a condensed form, for general information throughout the State.

Such comparisons and suggestions would naturally spring from these expositions as would naturally lead to the adoption of the desired restraints upon their action and eventually to more healthy legislation on the subject.

Of the fees of county, Township, and other local officers, no account appears to be kept which is accessible to the public—a matter to which I again call the attention of the General Assembly, and respectfully suggest that a law be passed requiring every public officer, compensated by fees, to keep an accurate account of his receipts and expenditures, and transmit the same to the appropriate department, at the seat of Government, with the view that a general synopsis of such accounts be published once a year for the information of the people of the State. These local offices are generally lucrative, and it is believed that not less than two millions are annually collected by fees from the people, and I can see no good reason why the latter should not be able to ascertain the compensation which is severally received by their own agents. It is almost impossible to secure proper legislation on this important subject while so little tangible information is before the General Assembly.

The preceding statements contain, it is believed, all the information that is necessary, with the accompanying reports and exhibits, to enable you to see in what particular divisions of the public service, and for what objects, the exactions are improperly high, and where our efforts should be especially directed to bring about a reduction. The local causes which have so disproportionately swelled the burden of the people, you, coming from all parts of the State, can no doubt explain to each other.

In reference to these causes, however, and especially the fees of the county and other local officers, it would prove of much assistance in your deliberations, if in the early part of the session you would order suitable inquiries to be addressed to the proper authorities.

All will admit that the public burdens, for a government happily so very circumscribed in its sphere ——— than beyond apology. True, high taxes are not of themselves conclusive evidence of bad, nor low taxes always proof of a good government, yet the amount is a matter proper for comparative inquiry, especially where the rise is sudden. Such examinations lead to reliable information, both as to the amount, and, which is a more important point, the purposes to which the money is applied. Sound political economy does not rest on any specific amount of taxation, but rather on such an administration of public affairs, as guided by a proper spirit of frugality and republican simplicity, discharges scrupulously every duty essential to the public welfare. Every financial transaction should be subjected to the most rigid accountability, and all misapplications of the public money be severely punished.

Public virtue is essential to the maintenance of republican government, and he is the most dangerous offender who attempts to undermine or destroy it.

The people of Ohio justly complain of high public exactions. They have deputed you to reduce them. Every property holder in the State enjoins this upon you as your first great duty. But reform, to be beneficial, must take the right direction. To produce high taxes, or to connive at exhorbitant fees and salaries, is wrong; but to misdirect endeavors to correct public abuses is no less mischievous. Unmatured wholesale reductions of fees and salaries are sure to be soon repealed. Such measures always lose to the people the real reform which they demand. True reform first ascertains carefully where extravagance and malfeasance exist. It exposes and corrects them. It screens no public abuse from merited obloquy, and yet it shields from unjust, sweeping censure the upright public servant. It examines into and therefore understands public evils, and the laws which follow become, in consequence of their wise discrimination, the permanent policy of the State.

Questions arising out of and connected with public revenue, have been vexatious in all ages and in all governments. They are so in ours. Taxes, whether levied by a monarch's arbitrary will, or though the legal action of popular government, are unpleasant to those who pay them. The number of those who are anxious to share the expenditures of the government, is far greater than those who volunteer to contribute towards them. Propositions to deplete the Treasury for objects of speculation, ornament and pride, find frequently more supporters than those of acknowledged general utility. The revenue officer who collects the taxes rendered necessary in consequence of some ill-advised appropriation, is always blamed, while he who occasioned them, often escapes the public censure. The Constitution wisely provides "that every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied." If this provision, in its full meaning and intent, were properly carried out so as to enable the public to fix with certainty the responsibility of taxes upon those who really occasion them, it would to a great extent, guard against inconsiderate public outlays. Profligacy would be earlier exposed and the required reform applied in season to prove a remedy.

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)