

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Governor, WM. DENNISON, Jr., of Franklin Co. Lieutenant Governor, R. C. KIRK, of Knox County. Supreme Judge, WM. Y. GHOLSON, of Hamilton Co. Auditor of State, R. W. TAYLOR, of Mahoning Co. Treasurer of State, A. P. STONE, of Franklin County. Secretary of State, A. P. RUSSELL, of Clinton County. Board of Public Works, J. B. GREGORY, of Scioto County. School Commissioner, ANSON SMYTHE, of Lucas County.

REPUBLICAN CO. TICKET.

For Representative, T. A. PLANTS, of Salisbury. For Prosecuting Attorney, S. A. BURNAP, Esq., of Salisbury. For Sheriff, J. J. WHITE, of Lebanon. For Commissioner, J. F. BROWN, of Orange. For Infirmary Director, GEORGE BELL, of Chester.

The Revival of the Slave Trade

Fifteen years ago, he who would have advocated the national sanction of that which the united voice of civilized nations has pronounced piracy, would have been regarded as scarcely worthy of a better fate than the pirate's doom; while he who should have suggested that such would ever become the policy of a class or party in this country, would have been treated as a gross slanderer of his fellow-citizens, or, at best, as a fanatic, and a suitable target for rotten eggs. We are fallen now upon different times. Each year, the South, emboldened by the success which has attended all her schemes for self-aggrandizement, has advanced in her demands upon Freedom as the price of Union, and now there is impending the startling issue: Shall the Slave Trade be revived?

We confess a profound admiration for the policy of the South, in the conduct of the long and wearying warfare between free and slave labor, which has been waging ever since the formation of the Federal Union, and which may yet end in its dissolution. Patient, watchful, devoted and self-reliant, she has kept her eye on the Nationalization of Slavery—steadily in view, and while accepting whatever momentary or partial triumphs, or correlative issues, have presented themselves, has never been elated or seduced by success in the one, nor discouraged or divided by defeat in the other. Carefully measuring her own strength, and wisely calculating the endurance of her antagonists, she has never overstepped the bounds prescribed either by the one or the other. Thus she has steadily gained ground, for "concession invites aggression," and acquiescence begets subserviency. United by common interest and purpose, she has ever had the balance of power against any section of a divided North, and she has not failed to avail herself of the shameslessness of willing tools who have tamely let that there is no limit to the degradation of political place-seekers, save that which the place-giver finds it desirable to impose. History mentions no movement so significant, so united, so persistent as the national policy of the slave power. The revival of the Slave Trade is but another step to the absolute dominion of the country, of which we have in our time witnessed, as often and preparatory steps, the Mexican War, the Fugitive Slave Law, the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and the Dred Scott Decision.

We are aware that it will be difficult to persuade others, as we have ourselves been reluctantly persuaded, that such an issue will soon become living and practical, and yet the proofs are too strong and direct to be resisted. While the subject was discussed only by "whippy-swamp" orators, on their hustings before election, men of the North might be pardoned for indulging in "conservative" indifference. But when such leaders of the Democratic party as Douglas and Stevens express, the one his apprehensions and the other his advocacy of the scheme, we can no longer have any excuse for idleness or inaction.

We have already published the letter of Hon. S. A. Douglas, declaring that he should decline the Charleston nomination, if the revival of the Slave Trade was made a part of the platform. The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, late leader of the lower House of Congress, has actually delivered a speech on the subject of the contest between Freedom and Slavery, to his constituents, of which we find a full report in a late number of the "National Intelligencer." After recounting the victories which the South has won during the period of his Congressional career, he closes with an appeal on the subject of the Slave Trade. He warns them that all their victories will be of no avail, so far as increase of territory and preponderance of influence

is concerned, unless the Slave Trade is revived, for, says he, "the law of population will prevent. We have not the people. It takes people to make States, and people of the African race to make slave States. To look for or expect many more is to look in vain, without foreign supply." This question the people of the South should examine in its length and breadth. It deeply concerns our internal interests and domestic policy, as well as the growth and the extension of our institutions.

It has come to this, and soon—just so soon as the South chooses—will the North must meet the issue. Upon us will depend the decision of the question. It would be idle at this late day to argue the moral aspect of the Slave Trade. If any man at the North now questions its iniquity, it would be hopeless to attempt to awaken him from his moral obliquity. We know that the mass of the men of the North are right. Interest alone of the basest kind could so pervert the judgment and conscience of one born outside the sphere of the "Institution" as to lead him to sanction it. In the mean time, much may be done. It is not yet too late to recover what we have lost nor to prevent the possibility of further aggression. A restraining Providence seems ever to give nations, as well as individuals, the power of regeneration, until they have deliberately sunk themselves in the last depths of degradation. The successes of the South may, as her leader himself says, yet be rendered null by the united action of the North. Let us act promptly and ceaselessly. By the eternal order of things, the two systems, under the same government, must forever contend, until one shall finally obtain the mastery. No question which bears upon the relations of free and slave labor can be unimportant in deciding the great issue which is yet to come. The election of this Fall is one battle of the war. Keep our Ohio's noble name untarnished, and her voice unstilled in the demand, potent when it comes from her—that past aggression, whether Legislative or Judicial, shall be reversed, and the safe-guards of Free Labor for the future made secure.

The Hoopling Sentinel.

We occasionally give our readers a specimen of the manner in which the Democratic papers conduct the present campaign. Among these, we copied from the "Sentinel" a vulgar attack upon the Hon. N. H. Van Vorhes. We did it without a word of reply, expressly stating that our object was to show our readers the spirit of the Democratic press. For this grievous offense the "Sentinel" treats its readers to the following:

"The immature vegetable who figures as a flagman for the negro-equality advocates of Meigs county, as editor of the Pomeroy Telegraph, made an attack upon the 'Sentinel' several weeks ago, and had not magnanimity enough to send us a copy of his sheet containing the missile. Such is the guerrilla mode of warfare pursued by sneaking, under-ground, railroad operatives, who conduct the Abolition Press of Ohio, now advocating the election of Dennison for Governor."

Now, if the Republicans of Meigs county are not convinced of the error of their ways by this strong argument of the "Sentinel," it must be that they look upon it very much as we do. If to publish verbatim, an article from the "Sentinel" is to make an attack upon it, then we attacked the "Sentinel," not otherwise. Perhaps this is an attack.—The assertion that we failed to send the "Sentinel" a copy of the Telegraph referred to, is simply untrue. Of course we can have no controversy with the "Sentinel," but if his next effusion is not too obviously vulgar to be admitted to the homes of moral citizens, we will copy it for the same reason that we copy this.

Douglas in Mississippi.

The Jackson "Mississippian," commenting upon an article in the Vermont "Patriot," representing that the Democracy of Vermont are almost unanimously for Douglas, and that the Delegates to the Charleston Convention, chosen by the late State Convention, are in favor of his nomination, says:

"If it is really the purpose of any considerable portion of the Northern Democracy to tout Douglas upon the party as a candidate for the Presidency, we prefer to know the fact, and to let the South know it. If we are forewarned, we can be forearmed."

"In return for the information which the 'Patriot' designs to impart, it is due to her to say, that if the New England Democracy succeed in nominating Douglas, the agreeable duty of electing him will devolve upon them; and as they are in a people's minority in every State, we suppose they will have a 'good time' of it. Under no circumstances will he receive the votes of Mississippi and the other reliable Democratic States of the South. The Vermont office-hunters can help to nominate him at Charleston; but how many electoral votes will they give him in the Electoral College?"

"The Southern Democracy will go to Charleston pledged to faithful maintenance of the principles of State equality, which constitute the groundwork of their creed. These principles they hold paramount to all else; and to ask them to support a candidate for the Presidency whose position upon the practical issue of the day is equally odious to them as that of Seward—a candidate who is the very embodiment of doctrines which they universally repudiate, as more dangerous and destructive of their rights than the exploded dogma of the Wilmot Proviso—is to invite them to commit an act of folly and self-abandonment from which the basest slaves would instinctively recoil. If the Vermont place-hunters desire the South to help them to the Federal offices, they must look to it that some worthier man than Douglas is selected."

Republican Ticket.

We place at the head of our columns the ticket put in nomination on Saturday last, by the Republican Convention, for County offices. The Convention was large and harmonious, and so far as we know, the result is generally satisfactory. Of course all could not be gratified in securing the nomination for the man of their choice, but all seemed disposed to defer gracefully to the will of the majority as manifested by the ballot.

Of the candidate for Representative, it does not become us to speak. If a residence of fifteen years has not established for us a character with the intelligent citizens of the County, we have lived to poor purpose, and anything we might say now, ought not to weigh against that character. "By their fruits ye shall know them," is a righteous rule of judgment, and whoever cannot endure that ordeal ought not to be trusted by the people. Our opinions on the political issues of the day are the results of the most earnest conviction. We believe they are right, and if carried out will result in the best interests of the State and Nation. But, whether right or wrong, they are our earnest conviction, and are well known to the people of the County, and we have not the convenient faculty of changing them to suit occasions. They are well enough expressed in State and National platforms of the Republican party. As a member of that party, our influence, whatever it may be, necessarily goes to uphold and advance the principles of those platforms. When we cannot conscientiously support the platform, fidelity to our convictions will constrain us to abandon the party.

We are not responsible for the individual opinions of any man, however high he may stand, nor are the Republicans responsible for our individual opinions on Philosophy, Religion, or anything else, outside of the common platform.

By no word or act have we sought the office to which we have been nominated. It is a position of high honor, and, if rightly appreciated, one of great responsibility. No man has a moral right, even by the consent of the people, to assume those responsibilities without bringing to their discharge the best and undivided energies of his mind. And even then, without extensive knowledge, and large experience, he will often find himself in doubt, and feel the need of caution in dealing with questions which involve the interests of thousands of his fellow-citizens. Realizing the obligations and duties of the position, we accept the nomination, and if elected, will discharge the duties it imposes, at least, with an honest purpose, if not with the wisest forecast. This is all the promise we can make, and is all our constituents have a right to require at our hands.

From the many competent gentlemen who were before the Convention, that body selected for the responsible office of Sheriff, J. J. White, Esq., of Lebanon Township. A bad selection could not have been made from the names before the Convention, and, although any one of the candidates would have made an excellent Sheriff, we are sure all will agree that in the selection and election of Mr. White the County will secure the services of an accomplished officer.

Our present energetic and experienced Prosecuting Attorney, having withdrawn his name from the Convention, S. A. Burnap, Esq., was nominated to that office. Mr. Burnap is a native of the County, and well known to most of the citizens. He is a gentleman of unblemished character, and an integrity that slander itself will not dare to impeach. The only objection that will be urged against him, will be that he lacks experience in the duties of the office, and this will no doubt be urged with pertinacity by the opposition. But if that be a good objection, it will apply to all candidates for that office before they have filled it. The objection is wholly fallacious and invalid, and Republicans ought to consider well before they are caught by it.

For Commissioner, the present able, efficient, and experienced incumbent, J. F. Brown, Esq., was renominated. He is too well known to need our indorsement. The people must have been satisfied with his discharge of the important duties of the office or he would not have received the compliment of a renomination.

George Bell, Esq., was renominated, by acclamation for Infirmary Director.

Thus, fellow-citizens, the Republican ticket is before you. That or the Democratic ticket will be elected. You are the employers; you have certain business to transact. These candidates propose to do that business for you on the salary fixed by law. If you act with the wisdom and discrimination of good business men, you will select those best qualified to do your business, and who will do it as you want it done, and the candidates will have no more right to complain, than an applicant for a clerkship in a store would have to complain of the merchant for not employing him.

Sign.

The "Volkshlat," a German paper published at Keokuk, Iowa, and heretofore a strong Democratic organ, has hoisted the Republican flag, and is now advocating with great force the Republican platform and ticket in that State. It says the German vote of Iowa, almost unanimously, will be cast for the Republican ticket. All right! We believe it cannot be long before such will be the case every where.

Communicated.

Special Notice to Teachers.

"The Meigs County Educational Association" will hold its annual meeting in the Academy, in Pomeroy, commencing on Monday, September 5th, at 1 o'clock P. M. The services of competent lecturers, from abroad have been secured, and no pains will be spared to render this session of the Institute eminently practical, and beneficial to the Teachers of the County. It is to be hoped that all the Teachers in the County will make their arrangements to spend a few days with the Institute.

By order of the Committee, H. L. SIBLEY, Sec.

For the Meigs County Telegraph.

LACINE, Aug. 20th, 1859.

Ed. of TELEGRAPH.—Dear Sir:—In the course of a conversation with Mr. Bates, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for Meigs County, on the day of the Gallipolis meeting, I asserted that the Democratic party is pledged, by its National platform, to the doctrine that the Fugitive Slave Act is irrepealable. Mr. B. denied that such was the fact. I told him I felt positive in regard to the matter, and that to set it beyond doubt I would publish the "plank" in question, (with your permission,) for the benefit of "all whom it may concern." I most certainly did not intend to misrepresent the truth, as I believe that, in politics as in all things else, "honesty is the best policy." And then, you know, Mr. Editor, that just at this time the truth cuts the Democratic party about as severely as any two-edged sword.

But leaving this, I would respectfully invite the attention of Mr. Bates, together with the people of our county, of all parties, to the following resolution, which was adopted by the National Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore, June 1st, 1852, and that held at Cincinnati, May 22d, 1856. It reads:

"That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party in Congress, standing on this national platform, will abide by, and adhere to, a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, 'THE ACT FOR RECLAIMING FUGITIVES FROM SERVICE OR LABOR INCLUDED,' which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, and with fidelity thereto, be REPEALED, OR SO CHANGED as to DESTROY OR IMPAIR its efficiency."

If the above resolution does not pledge the Democratic party to the eternal perpetuity of the infamous Fugitive Slave Act, I confess I am at a loss to know what would. The tenures of the contract by which they have thus ignominiously bound themselves to carry out the nefarious designs of the slave power, are surely as strong as language can make them. If Democracy rules, the act which lays the freemen of the free States liable to any mode to be ordered out by a Federal officer to aid in slave-hunting, and which pays the expense that may thereby accrue, from his own hard earnings, is so sacred and holy in Democratic eyes that it cannot be "repealed" or so changed as to destroy or even impair its present efficiency, without a violation of the Constitution of the United States! Could subserviency to the interests of slavery go further or deeper in the revolting work or self-degradation? It seems to me not.

But the sin grows even blacker when we look at the other side. When a law of Congress favors freedom rather than slavery, although like the Missouri Compromise, it may have been sanctioned by the common voice of the country for more than one-third of a century, yet in the Africanized eyes of Democracy, its sacredness is gone, and "ruthless hands" are found to labor for, and finally effect its repeal. No wonder that individual Democrats, like Mr. Bates, are ashamed of it, and utter pro-slaveryism of their own party—If I judge the people right, or the second Tuesday in October, thousands of Democrats will testify their disgust of pretended Democracy by voting the Republican ticket.

Respectfully, H. L. SIBLEY.

For the Meigs County Telegraph.

Mad-Dogs.

MA. EDITOR: This is the season of the year in which it is supposed hydrophobia is most readily developed. There has recently occurred at least one case of canine madness. The dog was killed—not, however, until it had bitten a number, perhaps a good many other dogs. These facts suggest a few inquiries. Have those dogs—known to have been bitten—been killed or secured from doing harm, should they in turn go mad? Have we any corporation ordinance in relation to dogs? If we have, it must exist as to make it obligatory upon every individual to support not less than one, nor more than six or eight worthless curs, to jeopardize the lives and property of their neighbors. But this is a serious matter. The town is full of dogs, and the streets are usually filled with children.

The mischief which might be done in a single hour, by one hydrophobic dog, in propagating this horrible and incurable disease, cannot be estimated. Perhaps the Town Council may devise some means for their protection.

Republican County Convention.

August 27, 1859. The Republicans of Meigs County met at the Court-House, in Pomeroy, in pursuance of a call of the Central Committee, and organized by appointing Major Reed, Esq., of Olive Twp., Chairman, and J. R. Philson, of Sutton, Secretary. On motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. C. E. Donnelly, Wm. Davis, H. L. Sibley, A. L. Todd and Josiah Simpson a Committee on credentials. Mr. Donnelly, from the Committee on credentials, offered a report, which was, on motion, adopted. On motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. Sam'l Bradbury, A. Stout, D. Reed, A. S. Tidd and J. Simpson, a Committee to recommend Delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention, to be held at Gallipolis, on Sept. 1st. On motion, adjourned to meet at half-past one o'clock P. M. 1 1/2 o'clock P. M.—Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The Committee to nominate Delegates to Senatorial Convention, made the following report, which was adopted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Franklin Edmundson, Waldo Strong, Salem; J. P. Higley, N. Stansberry, Josiah Simpson, Rudolph; John Bestow, David Bailer, Chester; Dr. Edward Tiffany, Orange; Dr. Day, Scipio; Dr. Philson, H. L. Sibley, Sutton; C. Downing, C. E. Donnelly, S. A. M. Moore, M. Heckard, S. Bradbury, Wm. H. Grant, B. F. Skinner, T. A. Plants, Salisbury. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Member of House of Representatives.

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T. A. Plants, Edward Tiffany and C. A. Welch were named as candidates.

Dr. Tiffany withdrew his name. On the 1st ballot Mr. Plants received 48 votes, Mr. Tiffany 7, Mr. Welch 21. Mr. Plants procuring a majority of all the votes cast, was declared nominated. On motion, the nomination was declared unanimous. The Convention proceeded to ballot for Sheriff.

Columbia Downing, Oren Jones, Jas. Petty, John C. Bestow and J. J. White were named as candidates.

On the 5th ballot J. J. White received 39 votes, being a majority of all the votes cast, entitled him to the nomination, which was made unanimous by the voice of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for Prosecuting Attorney.

Messrs. Martin Hays, S. A. Burnap, and N. Simpson were named as candidates. Judge Simpson having withdrawn his name, and on the 3d ballot S. A. Burnap receiving 38 votes, was declared nominated, which was made unanimous by the voice of the Convention.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Commissioner.

J. F. Brown, C. DeCamp and J. C. Hysell were mentioned as candidates. On the 3d ballot there were 72 votes cast, of which J. F. Brown received 43; whereupon the Convention declared Mr. Brown's nomination unanimous.

On motion, George Bell was nominated a candidate for Infirmary Director, by acclamation.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the delegates to the Senatorial Convention be empowered to fill all vacancies, or cast the full vote for the County.

On motion, Messrs. W. H. Lasley, A. Stivers, A. Merrill, G. W. Cooper, and M. Heckard were appointed the Republican Central Committee for Meigs County.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the "Meigs Co. Telegraph."

On motion, adjourned.

MAJOR REED, Chm.

J. R. PHILSON, Sec'y.

Judge Ranney on the Stump.

The Democratic candidate for Governor hardly comes up to public expectation, as a stump orator. He spoke at Zanesville, on the 16th inst., and, according to the report in the "Courier," made a "decided failure." State affairs, he indulged a very natural inclination to ignore, though even on that subject, it was hardly wise not to make a show of courage and general information, inasmuch as the office for which he is running has no immediate concern with other than home matters. He occupied his time almost exclusively with rather commonplace remarks on popular sovereignty and the fugitive slave law. "He was understood to take the side of squatter sovereignty and expressed himself in favor of sustaining the fugitive slave law, notwithstanding his zeal, nine years ago, for nullifying the same. The 'Courier' says:

"He told how the delegates from the free States in the Federal Convention inserted in the Constitution the provision, 'that when a slave escaped into a free State,' (these were his words) he should be delivered up upon claim. Pray, Judge, were there at that time; and in what edition of the Constitution the words 'free State' occur?"

"But the Judge didn't know where he was when he pitched into the Fugitive Slave law with such vehemence. Let him look at the platform, adopted by our Convention before, and he will see that we are a law abiding people, that while we demand the repeal or essential modification of that law, we will submit to a fair, legal and proper execution of it, and that we acknowledge the provisions of the Constitution in relation to the rendition of fugitives, nor can the Judge fail to remember that the State Convention simply asked its repeal, and that no State or National Convention of the Republican party ever counseled, advised or declared that law ought to be disregarded or forcibly resisted."

One other point, noticed by the "Courier," deserves attention, as showing the degree of candor and honesty which Judge Ranney manifests while soliciting the suffrages of the people. Referring to the presence of Gov. Chase at the Cleveland meeting, he said in effect, that "a meeting numbering 10,000 composed of men from all parts of the Reserve, who had gone there under the promise that they should tear down the jail in which were incarcerated a number of men who had violated the Fugitive Slave Law, met at Cleveland, a short time ago, and he was sorry to say that the Chief Executive of the great State of Ohio was present encouraging them."

This is a grave charge. A large body of men had assembled, the Democratic

candidate tells us, to tear down the Cleveland jail, and Governor Chase "was present encouraging them." Now let us see how Gov. Chase "encouraged" this unlawful and riotous proceeding. The following extracts from his speech on that occasion will show:

"A few hours ago he was sitting in his office in Columbus, not expecting to be present to-day; he had left it his duty to come, but he had not come to advise them to do anything which they hereafter might have occasion to regret. He had not come to counsel any violence. The American people having the control of all power by the ballot boxes, it was for them to do it in their own legitimate way. 'It was not necessary that we, the sovereigns of the land, should resort to any measures which could not be carried out at all times and under all circumstances.' 'Let the Courts be appealed to, and let them act in accordance with their conscience and their duty between these men and their God. The great remedy is in the people themselves at the ballot box.—Elect men with backbone, who will stand up for their rights, no matter what forces are arrayed against them.'"

We cannot put a high estimate upon the moral integrity of a man who would so wantonly pervert history, and utter so palpable a slander against the man whose place (in the language of Douglas) he is after. If we are not mistaken, Judge Ranney will find very few audiences in Ohio, whom he can profitably attempt to impose upon in this unscrupulous manner.—Cin. Gazette.

Mr. Cox, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer in Muskingum county, is the gentleman who was expelled by a Baptist Church in Zanesville for imitating the Apostle Paul in sending back an escaped slave to his owner. He was acting as Deputy United States Marshal. His expulsion from the Church was so odious and foolish, that it is thought, the people will rebuke the sect of fanaticism by electing him Treasurer.—Dem. Paper.

Mr. Eastis, of Louisiana, in stating his reasons for giving in his adhesion to the Democratic party, utters the following bit of obvious truth: "Whatever errors the Democratic party may have committed—and it undoubtedly has many to answer for—whatever inconsistencies it may have fallen into, we must bear in mind that Southerners have ruled supreme in its councils, and have held its destinies in their hands."

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., by Rev. J. R. Hopkins, Mr. W. CROSS and Miss ADELINA E. MILES, both of Racine, Meigs Co., O.

On the 21st August, 1859, in Wilkesville, Union County, by Rev. Henry M. S. WEBER, of said county, Mr. J. C. HAYES, of Racine, O., and Miss LYONIA H. HOLT, of Rutland, O.

With the above notices came, not so matter what came, but—such a remembrance as should have elicited an Epitaphium of unusual excellence; but unfortunately the machine on which we manufacture our choice poetry, as our readers remember, got broken—consequently, in fact, as it is now, we sent it to Apple for repair, but it has not been returned. We have made a desperate effort to manufacture a stanza or two by hand, but, like the genius who could set two posts in a row without difficulty, but could not make the third one range, so we found no time to make the line of verse, good poetry, but utterly failed to get another to match it. The effort to therefore abandoned in despair, after many hours of most assiduous scuffling of the Messes.—Therefore, until we get our machine back, our friends must be content to receive our congratulatory plain prose, which we hereby tender, and trust the realities of life will fill the promise of "Love's young dream."

Pomeroy Retail Market.

POMEROY, Tuesday, August 30, 1859. Flour, 23 1/2 to 25 1/2 cts. Corn Meal, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Sugar, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Coffee, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Tea, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Rice, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Beans, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Peas, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Potatoes, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Apples, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Butter, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Eggs, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Milk, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Cheese, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Lard, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Tallow, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Soap, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Candles, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Oil, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Vinegar, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Mustard, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Pickles, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Spices, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Herbs, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Fruits, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Vegetables, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Meats, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Poultry, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Game, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Fish, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Seafood, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Dried Goods, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Canned Goods, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Pickled Goods, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Preserved Goods, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Bottled Goods, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Jarred Goods, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Tinned Goods, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Canned Goods, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Pickled Goods, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Preserved Goods, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Bottled Goods, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Jarred Goods, 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Tinned Goods, 12 1/2 to 14 cts.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 23, 1859. Flour—The market did not undergo any important change to-day. The demand continues moderate, and notwithstanding the continued favorable advices from New York, buyers were disposed to hold back. 800 bbls were sold at \$4 1/2 to 4 3/4 for superfine, and \$4 3/4 to 5 1/4 for extra.

Provisions—Sugar is rather easier by about 1 cent, but prices are unchanged. The sales were 100 hhds Sugar at 12 1/2.

Coffee—Sugar is fair demand at 12 1/2 to 14 for low fair to prime. Molasses 37 to 38 cts. Coffee 12 1/2 to 14.

Wheat—The demand continues active and prices have further advanced 2 1/2 cts per bush, closing at \$1 1/2 for prime white; \$1 1/4 for good, do, and \$1 1/2 for red.

Corn—The market remains dull at 7 1/2 to 8 for fair mixed.

Rye—The market is firm with a fair demand, at 75 to 76.

Oats—There is a good demand and the market firm. Sales at 42 to 43.

Hay—The market is firm with a fair demand, at 12 1/2 to 14 for low fair to prime.

Stocks—The market is firm with a fair demand, at 12 1/2 to 14 for low fair to prime.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the VOTERS of Meigs County.

I respectfully announce to you that I will be a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney at the ensuing October election. J. CARTWRIGHT, August 9, 1859.

Dedication.

To be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God: A Methodist Church, at Letart, Virginia, on Sabbath, 9th of October, 1859, to be called "Uncle David's Chapel," said day being the 72d birth-day of the founder, and fiftieth year of his membership in said Church. A general attendance is respectfully requested. DAVID C. SAYRE.

HEALTH.

Yours, Lisa Duran, on the 24th of June, and says, "here is my complaint." This is a mistake.—The pain is only a symptom of disease; the fountain of the disorder is corrupt matter in the blood. Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies, the Hood Patent and Blood Pills, act through digestive organs directly upon the stream of life, discharging it of every impure element, and restoring health by removing the primary cause of the complaint. These medicines are composed exclusively of Swedish herbs of extraordinary sensitive properties, and are infallible in nervous diseases, dyspepsia, rheumatism, scrofula, eruptions on the skin, liver and bowel complaints, etc., etc. See Advertisement.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

TO RENT—A house, in Pomeroy, with four or five rooms. Any person having such a house to rent with a good fire, may apply at the "Meigs County Telegraph" printing office, immediately. Aug. 23-34-3t.

"THE MAGIC MONITOR"

"MEDICAL INTELLIGENCER." A BOOK of nearly 300 pages, containing "Lore and Elaborate Revelations concerning 'Love and Courtship.'" Information now given for the first time with regard to "Conjugal Attraction," sure methods by which the heart may be drawn to "Prolong Life" to a wonderful period