THE CONSERVATIVE.

Published Every Thursday.

A HOME PAPER—Devoted to Politics, News, Home Interests, Miscellany, &c.

J. A. Kelly, Publisher.

VOL. III-NO12. M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO, NOV. 12, 1868. $2.00 A YEAR.

THE

UNION,

THE

CONSTITUTION,

AND

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM!

1868 and 1869!

The Annual Prospectus

OF THE

WEEKLY

Ohio Statesman,

RICHARD NEVINS, Printer and Publisher.
E. B. ESHELMAN and C. B. FLOOD, Editors

The Ohio Statesman was established to expound and enforce the great ideas of government taught and practiced by Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson which in the past made our Government great, renowned and prosperous to an extraordinary extent. They are ideas to which the people of the United States must come back, if they would have permanent good Government. The recent defeat of the Democratic party makes it the more necessary that we should labor with more resolute determination in behalf of the integrity of the Union, for the preservation of the Constitution, for Equal Taxation, for One Currency for all, and for Retrenchment and Reform. The Statesman will not be devoted exclusively to politics. Special effort will be used to make it in all respects.

A DESIRABLE FAMILY PAPER.

To this end the General News of the day, Monetary and Market Reports, Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, when these bodies are in session, authentic Reports of the Supreme Court of Ohio, Tales, Poetry, Agricultural and choice Miscellaneous matter will be published.

We thank our friends and the friends of the cause of Democracy for the extended circulation they heretofore have given to the Statesman, and would regard it as an especial favor to have them make particular effort to get us up good Clubs for the ensuing year. It will require only a little labor to do this while it will enable us to publish a paper here at the Capital of the State that will be every way worthy the great cause in behalf of which we are laboring.

Terms:

Single Copy, one year,	$2.00
Single Copy, six months,	1.00
Ten Copies, one year, each,	1.75
Twenty Copies and over, each,	1.50

ADDRESS,
OHIO STATESMAN,
Columbus, Ohio.

Send for specimen copies.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

RINGGOLD, MORGAN CO., O.
November 9, '68.

The firm of Bolen & Finly is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle immediately as the business will hereafter be conducted by Isom Finly who solicits the patronage of their old customers. And all others will find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock, as he intends to sell goods as cheap as the old firm.

J. C. BOLEN,
ISOM FINLY.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has taken up two 2 year old heifers, one red, and one white and red. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

W. H. COOL.

Oct. 22, 1868—3t.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the Governor of Ohio for a pardon of Bartholomew Sandy, who was convicted at the June Term, A. D. 1867, of the Common Pleas Court of Morgan County Ohio, of the crime of procuring abortion, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Oct. 22—3t.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

COAL! COAL!

The undersigned having erected a large

COAL HOUSE,

capable of containing 15,000 bushels, is now, and will continue to be prepared to supply the people of McConnelsville and Malta with coal in small or large quantities. Orders can be left with F. M. Keller, all which will be promptly filled.

W. M. CULBERSON.

Oct 1, 1868 2m.

W. H. M'CARTY

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Notions, Lady's and Child: Shoes, &c., &c.,

PRICES THAT ARE RIGHT.

STORE: Second door above Public Square, North side of Center Street, M'Connelsville, Ohio.

July 2, 1868.—1y.

W. B. HEDGES, M. D.,

Has permanently located himself in McConnelsville, where he will follow his profession both in PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

All calls promptly responded to. Office: opposite Mummey, Hammond & Co's Grocery Store, on Centre Street. [aug 26tf

Robert L. Morris,

dealer in Mechanic's Tools, Farm Implements, Building Materials, Shelf Hardware, Cordage, House Furnishing Goods, and Manufacturer of TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE

Opposite the Court House,
M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO.

J. E. & Fin. R. Hanna,

Attorneys At Law.

M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them. Special attention given to collections. Office on Center Street, three doors west of the Public Square.

v7n29—1y.

Summer! Summer!!

Summer

is here, and everybody, that is all the ladies, both of country and town, are going to the Millinery and Fancy Store of the Misses S. & E. Holbrook, for their Ribbons and Laces, Flowers, Straw Bonnets and Hats, Braids, Ornaments, Trimmings, Bonnet and Hat Frames, Collars, Gloves, and everything that ladies wear. Second door above National Bank, Center Street, M'Connelsville, Ohio.

April 30—6m.

Gallery of Art.

W. C. TRESIZE

asks the public to call and examine his specimen Photographs, Ferretypes, Ambrotypes, Gems, &c., &c., which cannot be surpassed anywhere. He has perfected arrangements whereby any one can be accomodated with the finest of Oil Paintings and pictures of India Ink Work. Rooms over Boone's Saddle Shop, in J. C. Stone's Building, Center Street, M'Connelsville, Ohio.

Jan 1—1y.

CITY SHAVING SALOON.

FRED BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

Fred is prepared to do all manner of work which comes within the sphere of his legitimate business. Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing, done to the satisfaction of the most fastidious. Switches and Curls are made to order, and are warranted to prove satisfactory. South-East Side of Public Square.

MARKET.

A. J. GRAY,

South East side of Pulic Square,
McCONNELLSVILLE, OHIO.

Market days: Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays. The best of all kinds of meat furnished at the lowest prices.

H. B. VINCENT. W. A. VINCENT.

H. B. VINCENT & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, and Manufacturers of Picture Frames. MORRIS BLOCK, M'Connelsville, Ohio.

Watches, Jewelry and Musical Instruments repaired.

S. F. WILLIAMSON,

DEALER IN

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry,
&c., &c., on the

South-east side of the Public Square, McConnelsville, Ohio. Repairing done carefully. [Dec 19—1y.

HIDES! HIDES!!

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Paid in Cash for

BEEF HIDES!

AT THE TANNERY

In Malta.

C. L. HOFFMAN.

Oct. 15 3m.

JAMES GORMLY,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, and everything usually kept in a first-class store, Windsor, Ohio.

Mr. Gormly is agent for the sale of the Ohio Reaper and Mower, and Pitt's Separator, for the townships of Penn, Homer, Marion and Windsor of Morgan County.

July 2—6m.

1868. Summer Trade. 1868.

Adams & Kahler

have a well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

STORE:—North-West Corner of Center and East Streets,

M'Connelsville, Ohio.

April 23—1y.

JOHN STITT,

DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes, Leather and Findings, at his elegant Store-room, just above Buckeye Block, Center Street, M'Connelsville, Ohio, invites everyone to call and examine his stock and see if they can't be suited in something among at his choice selection of Goods. Boots and Shoes are made to order on the shortest possible notice, and a neat fit is always guaranteed.

THE COURSE OF THE RADICALS MARKED OUT!

Wendell Phillips Reads A Lecture To Grant And All Conservative Men Of The Party!!

The Radical programme for the coming winter is marked out in the following article, by Wendell Phillips, in a late number of the *Anti Slavery Standard*:

Abolitionists and all earnest Radicals are now summoned to address themselves to the work which is yet to be accomplished. It has become very apparent, through what has transpired in Georgia and elsewhere, that the Reconstruction laws require careful revision and perfecting in sundry particulars. The negroes and loyal whites of the South greatly need the means of self defence. The question of confiscation, especially with reference to the large amount of land fraudulently conveyed from the possession of the United States Government to the hands of rebels, should be at once considered in the interest of the landless blacks to whom, by virtue of their past unrequited toil, the soil rightfully belongs. A system of National education, which shall be comprehensive, and at least co-extensive with the extension of the ballot, should early be inaugurated by Congress. The measure of primary importance now to be promptly initiated and adopted on the reassembling of Congress, is an additional amendment of the Constitution forbidding disfranchisement of race or color, in any State or Territory of the Union. Such an amendment, if adopted promptly by Congress and submitted to the Legislature of the several States would without doubt, now be ratified by the requisite number. It is urgently demanded to guarantee the ballot to Southern colored men, and to enfranchise many thousands in the Border and Northern States. This measure should not be postponed for the consideration of the Forty-first Congress, but should be promptly adopted upon by the Fortieth. "Let us have peace," has been many times reiterated during the campaign just closed. One danger is the assumption that the fact of Grant's election in itself will insure "peace" in the South. Abolitionists, and those who have studied attentively Southern society, know better than this. While Southern legislatures are permitted to perpetrate such high-handed outrages as the lawless expulsion of colored members, as in Georgia, without due punishment; if rebels are permitted to take seats in the House of Representatives who come from districts where colored and white Republicans were practically excluded from the polls, "peace" cannot be realized. The negro is still the bone of contention, and until his manhood and political equality is everywere recognized he will continue to be a disturbing element in our politics. Smarting under their political discomfiture, the Ku Klux will still hold sway, especially if their treasonable chief is permitted to remain in the White House till the 4th of March next. With the triumphant re-election of General Butler, and the well known desire of most of the new Southern members for the revival of the measure, we have strong hopes of the successful consummation of the impeachment and deposition of Johnson by the beginning of the new year. With Wade even two months in the White House, and such tools of treason as Rousseau, Stoedman, and company, of New Orleans, replaced by Sheridan and other trustworthy, loyal men; with the reconstruction laws properly revised and amended; with suffrage and the right to hold office vouchsafed to the negro everywhere, the nation may be well on toward "peace," having secured its essential conditions, before Grant is inaugurated. While deliberate and organized injustice to the negro is perpetuated, the "irrepressible conflict" will continue, no matter who may be President. "Let us have peace," then, by promptly doing those things that make for peace.

The new era which opens before us, with the significant defeat of the slaveholders and their apologists on Tuesday, is full of interest to Abolitionists and conscientious Radicals, to whom the National conflict means something more than a mere partizan strife, to end with election day. Our many triumphs in the past have been won under circumstances of adverse opposition much more formidable than any thing we are likely to encounter in the near future. Opposition we are undoubtedly to have, but now, as hitherto, logic and right are on our side. We have but to press earnestly and perseveringly our demand and our past successes are a guarantee of ultimate complete triumph. The Times, the Post, the Herald, and the "conservatives" for whom they speak are already exultant at what they deem the eclipse of Radicalism reckon without their host in supposing it to be within the power of General Grant, if, as they allege, it be his disposition to materially obstruct the progress of Radical reformation in National politics. If the Republican party consents to be the instrument of that beneficent reformation all will be well with both the party and the country. If it refuses, it will only be worse for the party. There is no half-way house for permanent lodgment between slavery and genuine Republicanism. The only truly formidable opponents the Abolitionists ever had were the brain champions of the slave system while their power was coextensive with the nation and their leadership acknowledged North and South. That day is over. The earnest Radicals are the positive force in the new order of things. The tendency of this century is to universal Radical Republicanism.

AFTER the election of GRANT was known in South Carolina, a number of prominent Democrats, including WADE HAMPTON, called in a body on Governor SCOTT, and abide by the decision of the people to stand by the State government in its acts and to use all their influence in inducing the people throughout the State to do the same. They express conviction that the future prosperity of the State dependep upon a unanimous and hearty support of the Government, and reliance upon the ballot-box alone to the future, as a remedy for the evils of unwise legislature. In reply, the Governor expressed the great pleasure their visit had given him, pad his belief that this action on their part would do more to restore unanimity among the people and place the credit of the State where it deserved to be than any political expression could possibly effect.

Will Grant "Tylerize?"

In publishing articles on the late election from Democratic papers, the Cincinnatia Gazette says:

"It will be seen that most of the papers from which we quote affect to believe that Grant is not much of a Republican, and may pe Johnsonized.' We do not think the more intelligent of the Democrats have any such idea; they only make the suggestion to comfort their followers for want to bet or material for consolation."

We do know that two of the most intelligent of the Republican leaders in thes city—men whose word is equal to the bond of the *Gazette* editors—gave as a reason for their support of Gen. GRANT, that he would "Tylerize" the party by refusing to lend himself to the schems of the Radical leaders, as President JOHNSON has done.—[Statesman.

THE CORNHILL MONTHLY, published by Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co. at 38 and 40 Cornhill Boston, holds steadily on its way. The numbers for September and October, which lie before us, are brimming full of reading at once plesant, varied and wholesome. The publishers have succeeded in making a magazine at a low price, which, in point of mechanical and literary excellence, is a credit to their own tast and judgment and it is proving itself a real contribution to the sound and elevated literature upon which the true education of the people is so largely dependent. Messrs Lothrop & Co., throug their liberal offer of $500 as a premium for the best juvenile work, are securing a large number of manuscripts, and will probably find themselves with considerable material on hand that is likely to appear soon in the form of new and valuable books bearing their imprint.

Considerable Truth in It.

The *Louisville Courier*, in announcing the result of the election, assigns the following as among the leading causes of our defeat.

"Many causes aside from the direct issue affected the result. Among those undoubtedly was the active and prominent part taken by distinguished Southern leaders. It was their undoubted right to express opinions and control conventions, but it was such a right as might well have been waived when its exercise defeated the very object its movers had in view. Such Southern opinions had been better unspoken than their utterance should have been construed as an acceptation by the Democracy of those men as leaders against whom the Northern people, as a body, entertain a strong prejudice. It could be said of them, the blood of a wounded nationality were better cleansed from their garments before they undertook to control its Government or dictate its policy. We had no share in this sentiment, and willingly accepted suggestions from any source, and their opinion of what was needed in the South had the merit of coming from those qualified to know. The voice of the South in the true spirit of our institutions, is essential to our Republican Union; but better that voice had been unheard, far better it had been expressed by men not repugnant to the Northern people than its expression by such men should have deatened the vote alike to the cause of the South and the true interests of the North. We repeat our regret that the prominence and activity of these distinguished and able Southern leaders in arousing a relentless prejudice in the North should have worked to the injury of their own cause, and the great cause of the people entrusted to the Democratic party. Let us take the lesson and profit by it. The country is not yet prepared to take lessons in Government from Southern leaders, even though the lessons be good."

Typographical Errors.

The earliest book, properly so called, is now believed to be the Bible, commonly called the Mazarin Bible, printed more than four hundred years ago, and teeming with typographical errors. Some two hundred years later, there was an edition printed in England, in which the important word *not* was ommitted in the seventh commandment, from which circumstance it has ever since been known as the "Adulterous Bible." Another edition, known as the Pearl Bible, appeared about the same date, filled with *errata*, a single specimen of which will suffice—"Know ye not the ungodly *shall inherit* the kingdom of God?" The story is well known of the printer's widow in Germany, who while an editor of the Bible was printing at her husband pronounced on Eve in Genesis, so that, instead of reading "he shall be thy lord," it said —" and he shall be thy fool." Copies of this edition were bought up at enormus prices. Bibles were once printed which affirmed that "all Scripture was profitable which affirmed that "all Scripture was profitable for destruction," with another edition was said to contain *six thousand blunders*. Sterne *three thousand and six hundred* faults that were in the printed Bible of Lohdon. Still another edition of the sahred volum is known as the "Vinegar Bible," from the *erratum* in the title to the twentieth chapter of St. Luke in which Parable of the Vineyard" is printed "parable of the Vinegar." The very imbortance of a single letter is seen by the following. A printer putting to press a form of the Book of Common Prayer, the c in the annexed passage droped out unpreceived by him —"We shall all be *changed* in the twinkling of an eye," when the book appared to the horror of the devout worshippers, the passage read," we shall all be *hanged* in the twinkling of an eye." In the directions for conducting Catholic service, a shocking blunder once occured in printing "*culotte*," (a priest's cap) "*culotte*," now a *culotte* means what would be known in drawing-room English as a gentleman's small-clothes. The sentence read," Here the priest will take of his *culotte*."

Oddly enough, there are instance in which verbal errors have a trade value, inasmuch as they serve to identify first impressions of engravings or particular editions of books as in the "Vinegar" and "pearl and other rare Bibles already alluded to.

Hogarth, the celebrated painter, appears to have been a little loos su his orthography, in which, by the way he was not at all singular in his day. When he first published his prent of the "March to Finchly he dedicated it to George II; but that royal booby took offence at the innocent satire, and would had he dared, have visited the painter with his wrath. Hogarth made haste to obliterate the King's name, and insert that of the King of Prussia. In so doing he spelled Prussia with one s (Prusia), and worked off some fifty copies from the plate before the error was pointed out to him.—Then he corrected it, and the marks of the correction are traceable on all the subsequent impressions.—But the first impressions were of course tao best, being taken before the plate was worn; they have been recognized as such ever since, and to this day an impression of that plate on which Prussia is wrongly spelled is worth to the market as much as a half dozen of the others, however excellent they may be.

There was a time when correctness in printing was held in far higher estimation than it is at present. The Elzevirs, it is said, affixed their proof-sheets to the doors of the colleges and universities, and offered a golden premium for the discovery of an error, however trifling.

Nearly a hundred years ago, a number of the professors of the Edinburgh University attempted to publish a work which should be a perfect specimen of typographical accuracy. Every precaution was taken to secure the desired result. Six experienced proof readers were employed, who devoted hours to the reading of each page; and after it was thought to be perfect, it was pasted up in the hall of the University, with a notification that a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars would be paid to any person who should discover an error.—Each page was suffered to remain two weeks in the place where it had been pasted, before the work was printed. The Scotch professors congratulated themselves that they had attained the object for which they had been striving.—When the book was issued, it was discovered that it contained several errors, one being in the title-page, and another in the first line of the opening chapter.

The late Peter Hastie, of New York, discovered above one thousand errors of spelling, punctuation and syntax, in a so-called! immaculate English edition of the Bible, and one-tenth that number of *errata* on two pages of a popular unabridged American dictionary. The only books that are believed to be perfect, i. e., entirely free from typographical errors, are an Oxford edition of the Bible, a London and Leipsic Horace, and an American reprint of Dante. The University of Oxford had a standing offer of a guinea for each and every error that might be found in their edition of the Holy Bible referred to above. For many years no one claimed the reward, until recently an *erratum* was discovered by a lynx eyed reader, the reward duly paid, the error corrected, and it is now believed to be without a typographical blemish of any description.

Fifteen Follies.

First—To think that the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become. Second—To believe that the more hours children study at school the faster they learn.

Third—To conclude that if exercise is good for the health, the more violent and exhausted it is the more good is done.

Forth—To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

Fifth—To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

Sixth—To argue that whatever remedy cause one to feel immediately better is "good for" the system without regard to more ulterior effects. The "soothing syrup," for example, does not stop the cough of children, and does arrest diarrhea, only to cause, a little later, alarming convulsion or the more fatal inflammation of the brain, at least, always portraits the disease.

Seventh—To commit an act which is felt in itself to be prejudical, hoping that somehow or other it may be done in your case with impunity.

Eight—To advise another to take a remedy which you have not tried on yourself, or without making special inquire whether all the conditions are alike.

Ninth—To eat without an appetite, or continue to eat after it has been satiated, merely to gratify the taste.

Tenth—To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary walking in the morning.

Eleventh—To remove a portion of the clothing immediatly after exercise when the most stupid daayman in New York Tnows that if he does not put cover on his horse the moment he ceases work in winter, he will lose him in a few days by pneumonia.

Twelfth—To contend that because the dirtiest children in the streets, or on the highway, are hearty and healthy, therefore it is healthy to be dirty; forgetting that those who live thus are well, in spite of rags and filth.

Thirteeth—To presume to repeat later in life, without injury, the indiscretions; exposures and intemperances when in the flush of youth were practiced with impunity.

Fourteenth—To believe that warm air is necessarily impure, or that pure, cold air is necessarly more healthy that the confined air of close and crowded vehicles; the latter at the most can only cause fainting and nausea, while entering a conveyance after walking briskly lowering a window, thus, while still being exposed to a draft will give a cold infallibly or an attack of pleurisy or pneumonia which will cause weeks and months of suffering, if not actual death within four days.

Fifteenth—To "remember the Sabbath day" by working harder and later on Saturday than on any other day in the week, with a view to sleep late next morning, and staying at home all day to rest, conscience being quieted by the plea of not feeling very well.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Beecher's Sermons in the "Church Union."

MANY papers having announced that these sermons would not be printed in the CHURCH UNION, we take pleasure in stating that the sermon of this preacher do appear in every issue of this paper, and that they are to be printed hereafter at twelve o,clock on Monday, getting the sermon of Sunday out on the next day. We understand the publisher of the CHURCH UNION promises to print Mr. Beecher's sermons so long as they are acceptable to the Church, and requests all other papers to puplish them from his own pages freely.

If our friends want a wide-awake religious paper, unsectarian, and full of interesting matter, the largest and most catholic paper in the world, let them send to HENRY B. CHILD, 41 Park Row, for a copy of this paper, enclosing 10 cents.

Temperance Meeting.

W. S. PARRISON, State lecture for the Grand Lodge of Ohio, I. O. G. T. is in McConnelsville, and arrangements have been completed for meeting, at which he will speak as follows:

Friday, Nov. 13, at 2 pm., a Good Templars' Convention, in the Hall of the Lodge. All members of the Order, in good standing whether Degree members or not, are earnestly invited to attend. Full and correct instruction in all the unwritten work of the Order will be given and other matters of the utmost importance will be presented. All lodges in the county have been notified, and it is hoped there will be a good attendance Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Baptist Church, a Public Lecture on INTEMPERANCE. All are invited.

Saturday evening, 7 o'clock, a Publib Lecture in the M. E. Church in Malta Subject, How to work for the Temperance Reform."

Saturday, at 9 a. m., an address to the Children in the M. E Church, in Malta Sunday at 3 p. m., a union meeting of the Sunday School of McConnelsville, in the Presbyterian Church. The Lecture will be specially adapted to the children, and it is hoped that all the little folks will be present.

Sunday evening, at 7 o,clock, a union meeting in the M. E. Church The Subject of the discourse will be "Total Abstinence as Taught in the Bible." It is hoped that all who are interested in the Temperance Reform, whether for it or against it will atten these public meeting.

Cochran, Bozman & Co. have bought and refitted the old Foundry and are now ready to manufacture stoves of all kinds, repair old stoves and manufacture machinery on the shortest possible notice. Old iron taken in exchange for new articles. Cash paid for hides and sheep pelts.

Smoking Tobacco, Kentucky scraps, cheap at P. Sweeney's Cigar Shop, in Kelly's building.