The Tiffin Weekly Tribune.

VOL. XI. TIFFIN, OHIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1859. NO. 52.

JOB PRINTING,

Having added to the material of our office one of

DAY'S MEDAL JOBBERS,

And a handsome assortment of

NEW JOB TYPE,

We are prepared to execute every thing in our line, such as

Posters, Circulars, Show Bills, Programmes, Hand Bills, Invitations, Labels, Cards, Blank Notes, Checks, Pamphlets, Books, &c.,

In the most satisfactory manner.

Orders Filled at Short Notice,

And on the very

Lowest Terms,

At the

Tribune Job Office.

M'KEE & BAILEY, Proprietors.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. Moffett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
General Collecting and Business Agent, Fostoria, O. ap18

R. L. Griffith,
Attorney and Counsellor at law.
Tiffin, Ohio.
Office in Commercial Row. June'26, tf.

COOPER K. WATSON. ELAM WILLARD.
WATSON & WILLARD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL attend promptly to all kinds of legal business; Office in Commercial Row, Tiffin, Ohio. nov5

B. F. OGLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Singer's Block, opposite Court House. Up stairs oct9'57 tf

J. K. HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Tiffin, Ohio.
OFFICE in Shawhan's New Block, near Shriver's Store. feb19-tf

Leonard Adams,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
And General Insurance Agent. Office with W. P. & H. Noble, Tiffin, Ohio. sep16-1y

W. P. & H. Noble,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Office in Singer's New Block, opposite the Court House,

JOHN O. LEE. NELSON L. BREWER.
Lee & Brewer,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
Rooms, in Singer's New Block, opposite the Court House. Tiffin, May 14th, '58-tf

LEANDER STEM. WILLIAM M. JOHNSON
Stem & Johnson,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
OFFICE, in Hedges' New Block, over Vallimer's clothing store; Main street. Professional business and the collection of all kinds of claims promptly attended to. Tiffin, Dec. 17th, 1858.

J. J. Steiner,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has resumed the practice, and will give strict attention to all business entrusted to him. Office in the corner of Ebert's Block, directly above the store room of Mr. George Taylor, and opposite the Shawhan House. ap15

William H. Davenport,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Notary Public, and
Commissioner for Kentucky and California.
OFFICE—No. 85 West Fourth Street, between Main and Walnut sts., Cincinnati, Ohio. ac22-1y

COLLECTION AND LAND AGENCY,
JONES & THOMAS,
Fostoria, Ohio.
General Collecting and Land Agents, will promptly attend to the collection of all claims entrusted to their care, in Seneca and adjoining Counties. Will also attend to cases where legal advice is needed in Probating wills before Justices of the Peace. Persons wishing to buy or sell Land or Town Property will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
J. V. JONES. E. W. THOMAS.
REFER TO PALMER & MARVIN, Findlay.
GOFF & BROWN, "
W. F. & H. NOBLE, Tiffin.
FOSTER & CO., Fostoria.
Dec. 24, 1858—tf.

William Lang;
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
General Land Agent;
Would respectfully inform the public that he has connected with his practice a regular
LAND AGENCY
in this place.
Persons wishing to buy Lands or Town Lots, will find it to their advantage to examine his books of entries for location, prices, terms, titles, &c.; and those wishing to sell lands upon a ready market, by leaving descriptions of property, terms, &c., for entry, may find it to their advantage to call at his office, adjoining the office of Shawhan's Commercial Block, over the Bank of Tiffin.
CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS.
de 3 581f

GEORGE. H. HEMING,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Office in Shawhan's Block, over the Bank of Tiffin. 581tf

WILLIAM GALLUP,
Clock and Watch-Maker.
All kinds of watches kept constantly on hand. Store in Commercial Row.
Tiffin, Sept. 17th, 1851. 1y

GEORGE GEAR,
Fostoria, Ohio.
CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKER
and manufacturer of
Grain Cradles,
of the best quality. A supply of the latter he keeps constantly on hand, at his shop in Fostoria. They are so for sale at Sullivan's Hardware Store at Tiffin.
All orders promptly attended to. ma30-1y

Tiffin & Ft. Wayne Rail Road.
Offices of the T. & Ft. W. R. R. Co.,
Tiffin, December, 1858.
THE Office of this company is permanently located in Tiffin, and the various duties heretofore performed at other places, will hereafter be performed at the 2nd story of Tomlin's Stone Store of Main and Perry streets.
H. B. HUMFIELD, Sec'y.
de17

MC'ALLISTER. S. COWLES.
McAlister & Cowles.
DEALERS in STOVES, and Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Lewis' New Block, one door North of Naylor's hardware store.
Tiffin, April 6, 1859—tf

GRAPE GROWERS can carry on their business most successfully at Hammondsport, free from frosts, on the forty Vineyards, now set out the past season—see advertisement of Hammondsport Lands, in another column. 581tf-2w

GENTLEMEN wanting to change their business to a rapidly increasing Country—a New Settlement where lands are going—where the climate is mild and healthy, see advertisement of the Hammondsport Vineyard, another column. 1y13-2m

New Goods! New Goods!!

MISS E. A. M. A. HUSBAND ARE thus by open ing a large stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, consisting of

Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers,

Plumes, Satins, Velvets, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Threads, Needles, Pins, and all the etceteras of such an establishment to which the attention of the ladies of these counties is respectfully invited. The stock is at the best quality and will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. All kinds of Millinery work done in the latest style with dispatch.

A liberal discount made to country Milliners.—Also for sale Canada Salve, the best remedy that has ever been discovered for Burns, Scalds, Erisypilas, Felons, Boils, Chapped hands and all diseases and injuries of the skin.

Room in Tomb's Block, opposite the Shawhan House, Tiffin, Ohio. oct16

TOMB, HUSS & CO.,
Bankers.

THE partnership existing between B. Tomb, John T. Huss and Geo. R. Huss, having this day expired the undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of continuing the business of Tomb, Huss & Co., under the same name and style as heretofore.

There will be no interruption in the business of the concern heretofore conducted, and the same rules will be observed in the payment of interest, viz:

3 months 4 per cent.
6 " 5 "
12 " 6 "

Certificates, in all cases payable on demand.
B. TOMB, JOHN T. HUSS, G. R. HUSS,
A. G. SNEATH, JOHN GILLIG.
Jan 1-tf.

H. S. Wenner & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
SULKIES, ETC.,
Jefferson St., near German Catholic Church, Tiffin, Ohio.
A FINE stock of the latest styles of Buggies, etc., finished in the best manner and of the most durable materials, constantly on hand, and promptly made to order. m1'57. H. S. WENNER & CO.

Dr. J. McAdoo,
WILL promptly attend to all calls, either in Tiffin or country, in administering to the afflicted. Particular attention paid to Female diseases. Shower and Plunge baths connected with the office, medicated when deemed necessary by himself. Office west of the Wooden Bridge, 1st Ward, Tiffin, Ohio.
1y21

PETER VANNEST.
Buggy & Carriage Manufacturer,
East of the Court House, on Market Street.
Tiffin, Sept. 29th, 1854

Mrs. L. C. Allen,
Milliner & Dress Maker,
Room over F. K. Shawhan's store, Main street.
Tiffin, Ohio, Oct. 15th, 1858 6m

C. C. BEILHARZ,
DENTAL SURGEON.
OFFICE in Shawhan's Block, 2d story, directly on let the Tribune Office, Market street, Tiffin, O. oct3-1y

M. Wagner,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
AND Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
Store on Main street, opposite the Seneca County Bank.

DAVIS HOUSE.
(Formerly called the "City House.")
TIFFIN, OHIO.
LEVI WEIRICK, Proprietor.
The undersigned desires to inform all his friends and the public generally, that the City House, (now the Davis) that his hotel formerly for the reception of guests. The House has been re-built, re-furnished and is now as good as any in the country.
I now have stabling sufficient to accommodate any number of horses, and will always have an abundance of feed.
Tiffin' October 1, 1858 LEVI WEIRICK. 14 tf

Watches & Jewelry.
R. Nelson,
Having permanently located in this city has just opened at Woodley's Drug store, Rich Store, No. 7 Shawhan's Block, and solicits an inspection of his stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver ware, and hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Repairing done in the best style of workmanship.
Tiffin, June 3, 1859.

NEW MILLINERY
AND
FANCY STORE.
MISS E. T. COBURN
Has just returned from New York and opened a
FULL ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY,
Comprising Hats, Caps, Head-dresses, American and French Flowers, Embroideries, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Mitts, Fancy Notions, Fashion Bonnets, &c.
She will be happy to wait upon all that favor her with a call. All orders promptly attended to.
On Main street, in Rinck's Block, Tiffin. ap15

W. H. Park, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE on Main street, opposite Rinck's Block, Tiffin, Ohio. fe27'59

DENTISTRY.
Dr. Franklin is at Home again,
and has associated himself with
MR. SAMUEL GEE,
we will do all work entrusted to us promptly, and
Warrant Satisfaction.
Dr. Franklin may be permitted to remind this community, that his experience in Medicine and Surgery enables him to treat diseased Teeth and Gums with better success than some who style themselves Scientific Dentists, but whose claim is that title is altogether fictious.
All persons having DECAYED TEETH, DISEASED GUMS, or in need of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, will do well to call at our office, one door West of Shawhan House, on Perry st.
F. FRANKLIN. SAMUEL GEE.
Tiffin, June 17, 1859.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The business of the late firm of Shriver and Smith will be continued, at the old stand by
Jesse Shriver,
who, thankful for favors past, takes the enhanced patronage of his
OLD FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS.
He is just receiving a large and well selected
STOCK of GOODS,
which will be home in a few days.
April 22, 1859.

BANK OF TIFFIN:
SHAWHAN'S NEW BLOCK,
THIS BANK WILL CONTINUE
to transacta general Banking business, and pay interest on Deposits as follows:
3 months, 4 per cent.
6 " 5 "
12 " 6 "
Certificates payable in all cases on demand.
E. DORSEY, A. G. SNEATH, STEPHEN DORSEY,
sep9 Bankers.

Protect the Lives of Yourselves and Families!
PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY
from Lightning!
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the Public that he has just received a supply of the celebrated CUSHMAN
Electro Magnetic Conductor,
which he is at all times ready to put up on short notice, and on reasonable terms.
This Rod is the best now in use, and is fast taking the place of all others, being the Combined Copper and Iron Cable, in form; seven, therefore, all points don't rust, being supplied with Zinc Buttons, and has more surface than any other Conductor now in use.
P. SPIELMAN.
N. B. Also, prepared to put all other kind of Rods if preferred. je17-tf

Notice.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors and Members of the Seneca County Mutual Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Secretary, in Tiffin, on Thursday the 13th day of October, 1859.
W. LANG, Sec'y.
Tiffin, Sept. 16th, 1859—3w

EXHIBIT

Of the Receipts & Expenditures of Seneca County, for the year ending August 10th, 1859.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, SENECA COUNTY, }
TIFFIN, Ohio, Sept. 1st, 1859 }

TO THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF SENECA COUNTY:—I herewith submit a Report of the receipts and expenditures of Seneca county for the year ending August 10th, 1859.

E. G. BOWE,
County Auditor.

COUNTY FUND.

	Dr.
L. R. Holtz, Treas'r of Seneca Co.	
To am't of G. H. Heming late Treas.	767 60
" " from A. Carr, auct'n license,	1 00
" " " J. Weirick, jurors fees,	138 00
" " " Henry Wolf	53 50
" " " T. H. Bagby	33 50
" " col. on duplicate Dec. 1858,	8753 75
" " from fines and costs	89 74
" " " int. on surplus revenue	5 02
" " col. on duplicate, June 1859,	3557 19
" " Tavern licenses	4 97
	13415 99
	Cr.
By orders redeemed	13035 16
" interest on same	54 84
" Treas. fees for collecting dup.	291 57
" " " on $2954 50	1 27
" am't p'd for adv. delinquent list	18 44
" tax refun. to J. H. Nighswander.	1 73
" balance on hand	12 19
	13415 99

INFIRMARY FUND.

To amt co'l. on dup., Dec. 1858	1507 96
" " June 1859	593 21
	2101 17
	Cr.
By orders redeemed	1833 42
" interest on same	4 39
" fees for collection of dup.	49 54
" pd for adv delinquent list	6 15
" balance on hand	207 74
	2101 17

BRIDGE FUND.

To amt. from G. H. Heming late treas	268 20
" collected on dup Dec 1858	3647 39
" " " June 1859	1482 15
	5397 74
	Cr.
By orders redeemed	5130 19
Interest on same	138 16
Fees for collection of dup	121 43
Pd for adv delinquent list	7 69
Balance on hand	22
	5397 74

ROAD FUND.

To amt of G H Heming, late treas.	1409 38
" collected on dup Dec 1858	5671 15
" " " June 1859	25 93
	7107 15
	Cr.
By order redeemed	2963 14
Certificates returned	4096 74
Fees for collection of dup	109 70
Pd for adv delinquent list	8 96
Balance on hand	28 61
	7107 15

TOWNSHIP FUND.

To am collected on dup Dec 1858	2048 35
" " " June 1859	857 98
	2906 33
	Cr.
By amt over'pd by G H Heming	4 45
Fees for col of dup	69 90
Pd for adv delin list	7 40
Orders redeemed	1997 19
Balance on hand	828 34
	2906 33

CORPORATION FUND.

To amt of G H Heming late treas.	146 99
" collected on dup Dec 1858	2410 89
" " " June 1859	2242 49
" from special tax per Republic	29 75
	5830 12
	Cr.
By amt fees for col of dup	143 49
" pd for adv delin list	14 53
Orders redeemed	5358 92
Bal on hand	2315 18
	5830 12

SCHOOL FUND.

To amt from G H Heming late treas.	367 13
" " show licenses	69 20
" col on dup Dec 1858	12276 14
" " June 1859	6048 84
" interest on school land from individ.	1693 71
" " " " State	3104 49
" State com school fund	15887 20
	38756 64
	Cr.
By treas fees for col of dup	183 25
Pd for adv delin list	39 93
Orders redeemed	24134 98
Balance on hand	14398 48
	38756 64

PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOL LAND.

To amt of G H Heming, late treas.	767 64
" of owners of lands	1491 30
	2258 94
	Cr.
By treasurer's fees on $1389 70	6 95
" " 101 60	1 01
amt carried to State account	2250 98
	2258 94

INTEREST OF SCHOOL LAND.

To amt of G H Heming late treas.	118 32
" from owners of lands	889 63
	1008 15
	Cr.
By treas fees collecting $889 84	4 44
amt carried to school account	1003 71
	1008 15

SHOW LICENSES.

To amt of G H Heming late treas.	19 00
" exhibitions	120 00
	139 00
	Cr.
By treas fees collecting $120	60
amt carried to State ac't	69 90
" " School ac'nt	69 20
	139 00

BEER TURNPIKE FUND.

To amt of G H Heming late treas.	17 97
	Cr.
By orders redeemed	5 75
amt on hand	11 52
	17 97

AUCTION DUTIES.

To amt of G H Heming late treas.	1 44
	Cr.
By amt to State account	1 44

PEDLARS LICENSES.

To amt of G H Heming late treas.	2 85
" from pedlars	3 50
	6 35
	Cr.
By treas fees for col $3 50	02
amt carried to State ac'nt	6 33
	6 35

TAVERN LICENSES.

To amt of tavern keepers	5 00
	Cr.
By treas fees for collecting $5	03
amt carried to county ac'nt	4 97
	5 00

PRINCIPAL OF SURPLUS REVENUE.

To amt from G Edwards	180 00
	Cr.
By amt carried to State ac'nt	180 00

INTEREST ON SURPLUS REVENUE.

To amt from G Edwards	151 87
" S Davis (W Campbell's bond)	12 82
	164 69
	Cr.
By treas fees for col $344 69	1 72
amt carried to State ac'nt	157 95
" " county "	5 02
	164 69

STATE FUND.

To amt from G H Heming late treas	154 90
" " show licenses	69 20
" " principal surplus rev	180 00
" " auction duties	1 44
" " pedlar's licenses	6 33
" " principal school land	2290 98
" " int. surplus rev	157 95
To nett amt tax of 1858 collected	35625 16
	38435 90
	Cr.
By amt over paid State treasurer	3 81
" pd State treas as per rec'ts, viz:	
For sinking fund	8815 65
" general revenue fund	5041 22
" state com school "	15809 71
" dist school library "	697 93
" principal school land	1918 19
" " surplus rev	180 00
" interest " "	157 95
Balance on hand	10781 45
	38435 90

RECAPITULATION OF BALANCE IN TREASURY.

County fund	12 19
Infirmary "	207 74
Bridge "	22
Road "	28 61
Township "	828 34
Corporation "	2315 18
School "	14398 48
Free Turnpike "	11 52
State "	10781 45
	28583 73

RECAPITULATION

Of Orders drawn on the General County and other Funds.

Costs in criminal prosecutions	2147 71
Special jurors	124 10
Tales jurors	292 20
Regular jurors	1187 35
Grand jurors	441 45
School examiners	205 50
Post office account	11 40
Gas for court house	89 10
" fixtures "	109 68
Statistics of hay and oats	138 00
County Printing	954 25
Furniture for court house and jail	953 18
Transportation on laws and books	10 70
Publishing laws	502 23
Livery hire for commissioners	30 00
Commissioner's fees	263 70
Auditor's fees	3558 82
Prosecuting attorney's fees	976 82
Clerk's fees	308 28
Sheriff's fees	400 00
Probate judge's fees	84 51
Recorder's fees	20 20
Superintending bridge building	115 00
Repairs for court house and jail	400 75
Safe for treas' office & transportat'n	1059 52
Clothing for prisoners	98 13
Survey and view of roads	78 50
Blank books and stationery	889 73
Boarding prisoners	677 49
Cleaning at in front of court house	4 25
Building and repairing bridges	3223 32
Witnesses before grand jury	312 50
Expenses of elections	211 10
Road fund	3022 56
School fund	24134 98
Corporation fund	3356 99
Infirmary fund	1400 00
Free turnpike	17 27
Treasury examination	126 00
Fuel for court house and jail	254 00
Costs in insane cases	96 70
Coroners inquests & post mort. ex.	247 72
Insurance on court house	55 00
Seneca Co. agricul. society	270 50
Expense in arresting Rufus Mead	17 50
Redemption of Wood Co. land	9 00
Township fees school settlements	19 00
Mapping tps for district assessors	60 00
District assessor's fees	850 00
Boarding jurors	4 00
Recording mortgage, Huron Co.	75
Township assessors fees	932 00
	57472 51

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, SENECA COUNTY, }
TIFFIN, Ohio, Sept. 1st, 1859. }
I certify that the foregoing is correct.
E. G. BOWE, County Auditor.

THE STATE OF OHIO, SENECA COUNTY, SS.
I, Geo. S. Christlip, Clerk of the court of Common Pleas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is correctly copied from the original report made to this office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court affixed this 9th day of September, A D 1859.
{L. S.}
GEO. S. CHRISTLIP, Clk.
sep16 4w] By W. M. Dilline, Dep.

SAFE AT LAST.

No More Explosions!

Greenough's Carbonic-Acid-Gas, Non-Explosive Burning Fluid.

HAVING purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the NON-EXPLOSIVE BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE, for Tiffin and vicinity, I now offer it for sale at a little more than I have heretofore sold the common kind. This fluid has been in use in most of the New England towns, for the past two years, and has undergone an investigation before the "Franklin Institute" and College of Pharmacy of Philadelphia. I am convinced that it may be used with perfect safety, and will not explode under any circumstances to the extent of any of Burning Fluids. I have fully tested its merits in the presence of many citizens; and all pronounce it of the utmost importance to every family.

Safe and Brilliant Light!

To those who have heretofore preferred to burn oil, rather take the risk of the explosion of fluid, I would say that the article I recommend IS REALLY NON-EXPLOSIVE, and may be used without the slightest possibility of an accident. It is used in the same lamps as common burning fluid.

Price, 50 cents per gallon, or 20 cents a quart.

☞ The only place in this city where the fluid can be had is at the Drug Store of J. F. MARQUARDT, on Market street, 3 doors below the Davis House, Tiffin, Ohio. ap 15-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale

22 & 1-2 Acres of Land,

owned by the late JOHN COE, deceased, it being the part of land given him in the division of his father's estate.

THE LATE THOMAS COE, DECEASED.

This land is on West of the improvements with one end joining the Coe road.

The subscriber now offers 12 and ½ acres there in a body, the 22 and ½ acres to be sold together, and 50 in lots are all altogether. Terms made easy.

JOSIAH P. BAKER,
Executor of J. S. Coe, dec'd.

Persons can address me through the Tiffin P. O. aug19-6m

Health and Happiness SECURED,

YOUNG MEN who are suffering from the effects of self-abuse, can be surely and permanently restored by using the

CONCENTRATED CURE,
OR
Aqua Vitae;
A Remedy of Great and Certain Cure.

This remedy is put up in small vials, and will be sent by mail to any address. A trial will satisfy. Use it for a week, and you will experience a great benefit. A circular containing full particulars, sent (free) on application. Price, per bottle, $1. One bottle will last a month.

N. B. This remedy is suitable for either sex. Address
E. CRUCES, Medical Agent,
ap15-1y 742 Broadway, N. Y.

ELLIS, BRO'S & CO.
(Successors to B. A. Shindley and Brothers.)
Carriage Manufacturers;
At Republic, Seneca Co., Ohio.

Would respectfully announce to the Public that they have purchased the Manufacturing Establishment of B. A. Shindley and Brothers, and are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line—and will constantly keep on hand

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, and SULKIES,

Which they flatter themselves shall be second to none in the West.

Prices Moderate

Republic, October 29th, 1858. 1y
Jos. T. Ellis, Jessie. R. Ellis, Geo. Shindley.

WARPOLE HOUSE,
BY
Mrs. Mary E. Anderson,
Upper Sandusky, Ohio.
Main street, one square North of the Court House. aug26

PERSONS WANTING A CHANGE OF CLIMATE for health, see advertisement of Hammondsport lands in another column. jel15-6m

Tiffin Weekly Tribune.

Friday Morning, Oct. 7, 1859.

Ohio and Kentucky.

The din and clamor of the Democracy respecting the "rights of the South," what Democracy has done for freedom, &c., has suggested to us the idea of turning back, for a few moments, to consult statistical records for facts concerning slave-state advancement over that of free-state. For this purpose we shall refer to the rise and progress of Ohio and Kentucky, to which we invite the attention of every lover of freedom—be he Democrat or Republican. By reference to the map it will be seen that those two states are nearly of equal size. Ohio contains 39,964 square miles and 26,576,000 acres, and Kentucky, 37,680 square miles and 24,115,200 acres, making a difference in favor of Ohio of 2,284 square miles and 2,460,800 acres.—But this disproportion in size is more than counterbalanced by other advantages in favor of Kentucky. She had the start in the race for improvement. The first settlement in Kentucky was commenced at Boonsborough in 1769, ninety years ago. The first settlement in Ohio was begun at Marietta in 1888, nearly twenty years afterwards. Kentucky has a more genial climate. It is a happy medium between the severe cold of the North and the enervating heat of the South, while Northern Ohio experiences the short summers and long winters of New England. No part of the great Mississippi Valley excels Kentucky in fertility of soil. Ohio is greatly her inferior in this respect. However the soil of Ohio may be said to surpass that of other States, it has not that deep black, rich mould, so characteristic of Kentucky lands. For every kind of agricultural product, she has, both, as to soil and climate, the advantage over Ohio. Her mineral resources are not inferior to those of Ohio, and probably, when developed, will be found to be superior. Bituminous coal crops are taken out of her river banks and hill sides, indicating its great abundance. Kentucky abounds in iron, lead, marble, and other mineral ores. Her natural resources for building up large manufacturing interests are greater than those of Ohio, as any one, familiar with the topography and mineralogy of the two States, will readily admit. But it is in commercial advantages that the natural superiority of Kentucky is most clearly seen. Ohio has the Ohio river on the South and Lake Erie on the North, while her vast interior is not penetrated by a single navigable stream. The Ohio River gives Kentucky 600 miles of steamboat navigation on her northern boundary, and opens to her the inland commerce of the Ohio Valley. The "Father of Waters" salutes her western border, and gives her access to the immense trade of the Mississippi Valley. Thus she has the big candy on the east while her interior is traversed by the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Licking, Kentucky, Salt and Green Rivers, all navigable, and all waiting to bear her agricultural, her mineral and manufactured products, through the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the markets of the world.

Kentucky was admitted into the Union in 1792, Ohio in 1802, ten years afterwards. Having twenty years the start in settlement and ten years as a State, with all the natural advantages we have named how far has Kentucky run ahead of Ohio in the career of improvement? Let us consult the statistics of the two States for a few prominent facts. In 1850, the total population of Ohio was 1,980,329, equal to 5026 to the square mile while that of Kentucky was 982,405 or 2607 to the square mile. Thus, in less than fifty years, Ohio has not only caught up with Kentucky, but more than doubled her in total population, and nearly doubled her in the average number of inhabitants to the square mile. In 1850, the annual value of the manufactured products in Ohio, was, $62,547,959; the capital invested, $29,016,538; and the number of hands employed, 51,460. In Kentucky the annual value of the same products was $24,585,483; the capital invested, $12,359,734; and the number of hands employed, 24,385. Here Ohio has more than doubled Kentucky. The value of live stock in 1850 was, in Ohio, $44,121,741; in Kentucky $39,661,426; in Ohio, the value of animals slaughtered was $7,439,43; in Kentucky, $6,462,608; in Ohio, the value of farms, farming implements, and machinery was $371,508,188, and in Kentucky, $160,190,299. This last item shows that the farming wealth of Ohio in 1850 was more than double that of Kentucky.

By the census of 1850, the value of all the real and personal property in Ohio was $505,725,120; the value of the same property in Kentucky, including slaves, was only $301,628,456. In 1850, the tonnage of Ohio was 91,607; that of Kentucky 22,680, not one quarter of the former.

These statistics might be pursued much further with the like result, but we have enough to show conclusively the progressive spirit of free labor over that of slave. Yet in the face of these facts we have a party in the north who are exerting every nerve to seduce the free white laborers of the north into the support of slavery. Instead of giving the preference to the hardy sons of toil, they invite slaveholders, with their chattels, to take possession of the territories, and if the freemen complain, they cry out "rights of the South," "resist and we'll dissolve the Union."

Next Tuesday the great battle will be fought, when the freemen of Ohio will be called to try conclusions with that hideous monster slavery—which not only seeks to fasten the imprint of its black foot upon territorial soil, but also to desecrate those states already made free. The Democracy say you can go to the territories, provided you bow to slave-drivers, work side by side with negroes and pledge yourself to protect this class of property. Are you willing to do it? Let your voice tell on election day.

THE ORDINANCE OF '87.

There is a part of Mr. Lincoln's speech delivered in Dayton and at Cincinnati, in relation to the influence of the Ordinance of 1787 in excluding slavery from Ohio, and other States of the West, and North West, which for the historical information it contains, as well as for its reputation of an oft repeated declaration of Senator Douglas, deserves an attentive consideration. We copy from the report of the Cincinnati *Gazette:*

It may appear a little episodical for me to mention the topic of which I shall speak now. It is a favorite proposition of Douglas's that the interference of the general government, through the ordinance of '87, or through any other act, never has made or ever can make a Free State, that the Ordinance of '87 did not make free States of Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. That these states are free upon his great principle of Popular Sovereignty, because the people of those several States have chosen to make them so, or probably here he undertook to compliment the people that they themselves have made the State of Ohio free and that the Ordinance of '87 was not entitled in any degree to divide the honor with them. I have no doubt that the people of the State of Ohio did make her free according to their own will and judgment, but let the facts be remembered.

In 1802, I believe, it was you that introduced the clause prohibiting slavery, and you did it I reckon very nearly unanimously, but you should bear in mind that you—speaking of you as one of the people—that you did so unembarrassed by the actual presence of the institution amongst you; that you made it a Free State, not with the embarrassment upon you of already having among you many slaves, which if they had been here, and you had sought to make a free State, you would not know what to do with. If they had been among you, embarrassing difficulties must probably have induced you to tolerate a slave constitution instead of a free one, as indeed these very difficulties have constrained every people on this continent who have adopted slavery.

Pray what was it that made you free? What kept you free? Did you find the State free when you came to decide that Ohio should be a free State? It is important to enquire by what reason you have found it so? Let us take an illustration between the States of Ohio and Kentucky. Kentucky is separated by the Ohio river not a mile wide. A portion of Kentucky, by reason of the course of the Ohio, is further north than this portion of Ohio in which we now stand. Kentucky is entirely covered with slavery—Ohio is entirely free from it. What made this difference? Was it climate? No. A portion of Kentucky was further North than than this portion of Ohio. Was it soil? No. There is nothing in the soil of the one more favorable to slave labor than the other. It was not climate or soil that made one side of the line to be entirely covered with slavery and the other side free from it. What was it? Study over it. Tell us, if you can, in all the range of conjecture, if there be anything you can conceive of that made that difference, other than that there was no law of any sort keeping it out of Kentucky? And the Ordinance of '87 kept it out of Ohio. If there is any other reason than this, I confess that it is wholly beyond my power to conceive of it. This, then, I offer to combat the idea that that ordinance has never made any State free.

I don't stop at this illustration. I come to the State of Indiana; and what I have said as between Kentucky and Ohio I repeat as between Indiana and Kentucky: it is equally applicable. One additional argument is applicable however to Indiana. In her territorial condition she more than once petitioned Congress to abrogate the ordinance entirely, or at least so far as to suspend its operation for a time, in order that they might exercise the "Popular Sovereignty" of having slaves if they wanted them. The men then controlling the government, imitating the men of the Revolution, so far as intelligence was concerned, refused Indiana that privilege and so we have the evidence that Indiana supposed she could have slaves, if it were not for that ordinance; that she besought Congress to put that barrier out of the way, that Congress refused to do so, and it all ended at last in Indiana being a Free State. Tell me not, then that the Ordinance of '87 had nothing to do with making Indiana a Free State, when we find some men chafing against that barrier.

Come down again to our State of Illinois. When the great North-West Territory, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin was acquired, first I believe by the British Government from the French. Before the establishment of our independence, it become a part of Virginia; enabling Virginia afterwards to transfer it to the general government. There were French settlements in what is now Illinois, and at the same time there were French settlements in what is now Missouri—in the tract of country that was not purchased till about 1803. In those French settlements negro slavery had existed for many years—perhaps more than a hundred, if not as much as two hundred years—at Kaskaskia in Illinois, and at St. Genovie, or Cape Girardeau, perhaps, in Missouri.—The number of slaves was not very great, but there was about the same number in each place. The were there when we acquired the territory. There was no effort made to break up the relation of master and slave, and even the Ordinance of 1787 was so enforced as to destroy that slavery in Illinois, nor did the ordinance apply to Missouri at all.

What I want to ask your attention to, at this point, is that Illinois and Missouri came into the Union about the same time, Illinois in the latter part of 1818, and Missouri, after a struggle, I believe some time in 1820. They had been filling up with American people about the same period of time; their progress enabling them to be ready to come into the Union at about the same time. At the end of that ten years, in which they had been so preparing, (for it was about that period of time) the number of slaves in Illinois had actually decreased; while in Missouri, beginning with very few at the end of that ten years, there were about ten thousand. This being so, and it being remembered that Missouri and Illinois are to a certain extent, in the same parallel of latitude—that the Northern half of Missouri and the Southern half of Illinois are in the same parallel of latitude—so that climate would have the same effect upon one as upon the other, and that in the soil there is no material difference so far as bears upon the question of Slavery being settled upon one or the other—there being none of those natural causes to produce a difference in filling them, and yet there being a broad difference in their filling up, we were led again to enquire what was the cause of that difference.

It is most natural to say that in Missouri there was no law to keep that country from filling up with slaves, while in Illinois there was an Ordinance of '87.—The ordinance being there, slavery decreased during ten years—the ordinance not being in the other, it increased from a few to ten thousand. Can anybody doubt the reason of the difference?

I think all these facts most abundantly prove that my friend Judge Douglas' proposition, that the ordinance of '87 or the national restriction of slavery, never had a tendency to make a Free State, is a fallacy—a proposition without the shadow or semblance of truth about it.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY CAUSING FREEDOM.

Douglas sometimes says that all the states (and it is a part of this same proposition I have been discussing) that have become free, have become so upon his "great principle"—that the state of Illinois itself came into the Union as a slave state, and the people upon the "great principle" of popular sovereignty have since made it a free state. Allow me but a little while to state to you what facts there are to justify him in saying that Illinois came into the Union as a slave state.

I have mentioned to you that there were a few old French slaves there. They numbered, I think, two hundred. Besides that, there had been a Territorial law for indenturing black persons. Under that law, in violation of the ordinance of '87, but without any enforcement of it to overthrow the system, there had been a small number of slaves introduced as indentured persons. Owing to this clause for the prohibition of slavery, was slightly modified. Instead of running like yours, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime which the party shall have been duly convicted, should exist in the state, they said that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist after a given time, and that the children of slaves should be born free.

Out of this fact, that one cause for prohibiting slavery was moderated because of the actual presence of it, Douglas asserts again and again that Illinois came into the Union as a slave state. How far the facts sustain the conclusion that he draws, it is for intelligent and impartial men to decide. I leave it with