money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency, and with robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our own instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed, of a degraded paper currency authorized by law or in any way countenanced by the government.

It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, of expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few. So here they are hoarded in secret places, or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconveniences, sacrifices, and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

OTHER FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Equador, Peru, and Chili, have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the Republics of Peru, Bolivia and Equador, have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war upon the South Pacific coast. Chili has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side. Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our proposition of mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it may soon be accepted by all the belligerents and led to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish-American republics of the Pacific and Spain, a result which would be attended with common benefits to the belligerents and much advantage to all commercial nations. I communicate for the consideration of Congress, a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian Republic has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into citizenship any citizen of the United States, or of any other of the American Republics, upon the sensible condition of voluntary registry.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.

The correspondence herewith submitted will be found painfully replete with accounts of the ruin and wretchedness produced by recent earthquakes of unparalled severity in the Republics of Peru, Equador, and Bolivia. The diplomatic agency and naval officers of the United States who were present in those countries at the time of these disasters, furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were promptly rewarded with grateful and touching acknowledgement by the Congress of Peru. An appeal to the charity of our fellow-citizens has been answered by much liberality. In this connection, I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss Republic, whose government and institutions are kindred to our own, in behalf of its inhabitants who are suffering extreme destitution produced by recent inundations.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican government has not yet acted upon the there treaties celebrated here last summer for establishing the right of naturalized citizens upon a liberal basis; for regulating Consular powers and for the adjustment of mutual claims.

COLUMBIA.

All commercial nations, as well as all friends of Republican institutions, have occasion to regret the frequent local disturbance which occur in some of the constituent States of Columbia. Nothing has occured, however, to affect the harmony and cordial friendship which have for several years existed between that youthful and vigorous republic and our own.

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspices of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the results of that negotiation to the Senate during its present session. The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the United States and Nicaragua, has been ratified by the latter Republic. Costa Rica, with the earnestness of a sincerely friendly neighbor, solicits a reciprocity of trade, which I recommend to the consideration of Congress.

VENEZUELA.

The Convention created by a treaty between the United States and Venezuela in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held and its decisions have been received at the Department of State. The heretofore recognized government of the United States of Venezuela has been subverted. A provisional government having been instituted under circumstances which promise durability, it has been formally recognized.

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

I have been reluctlantly obliged to ask explanation or satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of the republics of Hayti and St. Domingo, are very unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavery which has been carried into effect throughout the island of St. Domingo and the entire West Indies except the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of rightfulness of Republican institutions, and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt however, to establish Republics there, encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long indulged habits of colonial supineness and dependence upon European monarchial powers.

While the United States have on all occasions professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent, or of its adjacent islands, shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchial power, too little has been done by us on the other hand to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to lend even a moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and so constantly making to secure Republican institutions for themselves. It is, indeed, a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free principles, and make those communities distrust if not dread a government which at will consigns to military domination states that are integral parts of our Federal Union, and while ready to resist any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchial institutions of Europe, assumes to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, harsh, and tyrannical than any known to civilized powers.

ALASKA AND ST. THOMAS.

The acquisition of Alaska was made with a view of extending national jurisdiction and republican principles in the American hemisphere. Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of those Islands. The treaty still remains under consideration of the Senate. A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for final ratification of the original treaty. Comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into the Federal Union of the several adjacent continental insular communities as speedily as it can be done peaceably, lawfully, and without any violation of national justice faith or honor. Foreign possession or control of these communities has hitherto hindered their growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolutions and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them, when firmly established as an independent Republic, or when incorporated into the United States would be a new source of strength and power. Conforming my administration to these principles, I have on no occasion lent support or toleration to unlawful expeditions set on foot upon the plea of Republican propagandism, or of national extension or aggrandizement. The necessity, however, of repressing such unlawful movements, clearly indicates the duty which rests upon us of adapting our Legislative action to the new circumstances of a decline of European monarchial power and influence, and the increase of American Republican ideas, interests and sympathies.

It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are kept before the Republics of the Island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves more distinctly than heretofore in the Island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the two Republics of the Islands of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations. I am aware that upon the question of further extending our possessions, it is apprehended by some, that our political system cannot successfully be applied to an area more extended than our continent, but the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in the American mind, that with the increased facilities for intercommunications between all portions of the earth, the principles of free government as embraced in our constitution, if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficient strength and breadth to comprehend within their sphere and influence the civilized nations of the world.

THE HAWAIIN KINGDOM.

The attention of the Senate and of Congress is again respectfully invited to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiin Kingdom, entered into last year and already ratified by that government. The attitude of the United States towards these islands is not very different from that in which they stand towards the West Indies. It is known and felt by the Hawaiin government and people that their government and institutions are feeble and precarious, and that the United States, being so near a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the islands pass under foreign control.—Their prosperity is continually disturbed by expectations and alarm of unfriendly political proceedings, as well from the United States as from other foreign powers. A reciprocity treaty, while it could not materially diminish the revenues of the United States, would be a guaranty of the good will and forbearance of all nations, until the people of the islands shall of themselves, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union.

VARIOUS TREATIES.

The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last for the security of trade marks in the interest of manufactures of commerce. I have, invited his attention to the importance of establishing now, while it seems easy and practicable, a fair and equal regulation of the vast fisheries belonging to the two nations in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

The two treaties between the United States and Italy for the regulation of consular power, and the extradition of criminals, negotiated and ratified here during the last session of Congress, have been accepted and confirmed by the Italian government.

A liberal consular convention, which has been negotiated with Belgium, will be submitted to the Senate.

The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria, for the regulation of the rights of naturalized citizens, have been duly ratified and exchanged, and similar treaties have been entered into with the kingdoms of Belgium and Wurtemburg and with the Grand Duchies of Baden and Darmstadt. I hope soon to be able to submit equally satisfactory conventions of same character now in the course of negotiation with the respective governments of Spain, Italy, and the Ottoman Empire.

An examination of claims against the United States by the Hudson's Bay Company and the Pugent's Sound Agricultural Company, on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, alleged by those companies in virtue of provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of June 15th, 1846, has been diligently prosecuted under the direction of the Joint International Commission, to which they were submitted for adjudication by treaty between the two Governments. July 1st, 1863 and it is expected will be concluded at an early day.

QUESTIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Three other questions, however, between the United States and Great Britain remain open for adjustment. These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens, the boundary question involving the title to the island of San Juan, on the Pacific coast, and mutual claims arising since the year 1853, of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and depredations committed under the authority of their respective governments. Negotiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without hope of being able to lay before the Senate for its consideration during the present session, protocols calculated to bring to an end these justly exciting and long existing controversies.

CHINA.

We are not advised of the action of the Chinese government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiary at this capital.

JAPAN.

Japan remains a theater of civil war marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long isolated Empire. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that he has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty powers, viz.: Great Britain, France, The Netherlands, North Germany, and Italy.

SPAIN.

Spain having recently undergone a revolution marked by extraordinary unanimity and preservation of order, the provisional government established at Madrid has been recognized, and the friendly intercourse which has so long happily existed between the two countries remains unchanged.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

I renew the recommendations contained in my communication to Congress, dated the 18th July last, a copy of which accompanies this message, that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal constitution that it shall provide

1st For an election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of electors, and making them ineligible for reselection to a second term.

2d. For a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation, or removal of both the President and Vice President.

3d. For the election of Senators of the United States directly by the people of the several States, instead of by the Legislatures.

4th. For the limitation to a period of years of the term of Federal Judges.

Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should as far as possible remove all pretext for violation of the organic laws remedying such imperfections as time and experience may develop, ever remembering that the Constitution, which at any time exists until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.

CONCLUSION.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommended for their consideration such measures as have seemed to me necessary and expedient. If carried into effect they will hasten the accomplishment of the great and beneficent purposes for which the Constitution was ordained, and which it comprehensively states were to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. In Congress are vested all legislative powers, and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country. Let us earnestly hope that before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an allwise Providence will so guide our councils as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, inspire reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and promote on earth peace, and good will toward men.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9th, 1868.

The Tiffin Tribune.

LOCKES & BLYMYER,
Editors and Proprietors.
O. T. LOCKE. C. W. LOCKE. W. G. BLYMYER.

2,00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

TIFFIN, O.

THURSDAY, — DEC. 17, 1868.

We give the President's message this week. It is mostly made up of a tirade of abuse against the people, through their representatives in Congress, and is the last yell of a disappointed madman. The message is the last Johnson will inflict upon a long suffering people, and he retires into private life lower in the estimation of the world than any man living.

When Johnson's message was partly read in Congress, that body refused to hear it further, because of its disrespectful nature. The matter was reconsidered the next day and the whole of it was heard. We think Congress was wise to listen to the message. Any one who stirs up a skunk is very apt to get the worse of the operation—unless he does it at a long range.

CONGRESS.

This body assembled on the 7th inst. The most laborious thing it has yet done was to listen to the President's Message. In the House the credentials of Dickey and Pettis, of Pennsylvania, elected to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of Stevens and Finney, were presented. Also, the credentials of Stover, of Missouri, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of M'Clurg. The three were sworn in. The credentials of Christy, signed by Gen. Meade, and of Mr. Whimple, signed by Governor Bullock, of Georgia, were referred to Committee on Elections. Both were from the Sixth District of Georgia. A bill to extend the right of suffrage to all male citizens over 21 years of age, was introduced by Mr. Boutwell; also a bill to instruct the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the condition of Mississippi, Virginia and Texas. A resolution calling for the instructions to Minister Johnson was introduced by Mr. Wood, and adopted. Mr. Kelley introduced a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to prevent any State from excluding any citizen from exercising the right of suffrage. Mr. Broomall introduced a concurrent resolution to the same effect. Mr. Morrill introduced a resolution to instruct the President to recall Minister Johnson. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. McKee and Mr. Schenck offered a resolution in regard to the amendment of our natural ization laws.

A bill to consolidate the several asylums for aged and disabled soldiers was passed; also one giving to the American Baptist Home Mission a part of the reservation of Sault St. Maria. A bill to refund $229,848 to Iowa for expenses incurred in raising troops was introduced. The Senate Bill in regard to bridges across the Ohio river was referred to committee on roads and canals.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania (R.) moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce the following preamble and resolution.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in his annual message to the Fortieth Congress, at its third session says(Here follows an extract from the message, in reference to liquidation of the 6 per cent. bonds by payment of interest). And

WHEREAS, Such a sentiment, if permitted to go the world without immediate protest, might be understood to be the sentiment of the people of the United States, and of their representatives in Congress, therefore

Resolved, That all forms and degrees of repudiation of national indebtedness are odious to the American people, and under no circumstances will their representatives consent to offer the public creditors as full compensation on a less amount of money than that which the government contracted to pay.

Every Ohio man voted for the foregoing exception Mungen of the 9th District.

In the Senate the credentials of Senator Hill, of Georgia, were presented, and upon a motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee, quite a debate sprang up. They were finally tabled for the present. A bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment on the 4th of July next, was introduced; also a resolution providing for cheap ocean postage.

The bill of Sumner to resume specie payment on the 4th of July was laid over for a time. A motion was made to refer the bill transferring the Indian management to the War Department to the Committee on Indian affairs, which was carried. A bill to issue arms to the militia of certain States lately in rebellion was referred to the Military Committee. A bill was introduced requiring government employees to receive for eight hours work as much as if they worked ten hours. A resolution was introduced to submit an amendment to the Constitution that no distinction should be made by the United States or by States, among citizens, in their civil or political rights, on account of race condition or color.—Referred.

Push, push, push the Columbus, Tiffin & Toledo Railroad.

JOSH BILLINGS, SATURDAY NIGHT.—The lecture of this humorist at National Hall, was well attended by a large and, as it proved, well pleased audience.

In appearance, Mr. Billings was not all our, or any one else's fancy painted him. He is a tall, stoop shouldered, dark complexioned man, has long, black hair combed behind his ears, wild looking eyes and a mustache, black as the raven's wing. In looks on the stage he would not take the premium for the handsomest man going. His general style on the stage had the appearance of being a "cross" between the "get up" of the immortal J. N. Free, a wild Indian and Gottschalk.

He opened his remarks with, "The subject of my lecture is milk; upon which there have been numerous essays written, and those who expect an exhaustive treatise on the subject will be disappointed. I like milk in almost any form, but always prefer it with—the cream on." With that the subject was exhausted, and Josh went on to give, in his inimitable style, the many of his wise sayings that have been offered from time to time in the papers. Notwithstanding they were old they bore repeating by Josh exceedingly well.

His idea that he "had known a mule to be good for six months that he might get a chance to kick somebody," was particularly good, and the thought occurred to us that there are some people very like the mule "A man who can wear a paper collar a whole week without soiling it never builds railroads, or does anything else but to brush dust off his clothes."—"God never made anything in vain." Perhaps not, and I presume He was out when the mosquito was made."—"This little animal (the mosquito) is very happy and contented—he sings as he works!" "There is no more affecting sight in nature than to see a rich, but weak and virtuous young man struggling with a mustache."

But we will stop here, as our space is limited, and announce that Henry Vincent, the eloquent English orator, will lecture under the auspices of the Y. M.'s C. & L. A. on the evening of the 18th of January. Previous to that time, however, it is expected that a lecture will be had from either B. F. Taylor, Prof. Youmans or Theodore Tilton.

Johnson says, in his message, respecting the public debt:

"Upon this statement of facts, it would seem but just and equitable, that the six per cent. *interest* now paid by the Government, should be applied to the reduction of the *principal*, in semi-annual installments; which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire debt. Six per cent. in gold, would, at *present rates*, be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to a payment of the debt one and a half times, in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other disadvantages derived from this investment, would afford to the public creditors a *fair and liberal compensation* for the *use* of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied." He then adds, very significantly, this gentle intimation: "The lessons of the past admonish the lender, that it is not well to be over anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond."

WANTED.—To borrow $5,000 on the above terms. Who wants to our take notes payable in that way?

Andy to his other villainy adds that of a repudiator.

The old expression "Where's the man who struck Billy Patterson?" has been changed to "Where's the man that won't help build the C., T. & T. Railroad?" Echo answers—where? and he is not to be found.

A great many papers are wasting ink, paper and space to write down Johnson's Repudiation Scheme.—It is already dead in the shell, Congress has declared it villainous and will have nothing to do with it.

Skating has been good during the week. It has been taken advantage of by girls, boys, young ladies and gentlemen.

The following should have appeared on the first page, in the fifth column, at the end of the first paragraph:

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior in his report gives valuable information in reference to the interests confinedd to the supervision of his Department, and reviews the operations of the Land Office, Pension Office, Patent Office, and Indian Bureau. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, 6 555,700 acres of public lands wee disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period were $1,632,145, being greater by $234,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the Homestead law cover two millions three hundred and twenty eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-three acres, nearly one-fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21st, 1866, which applies only the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

New Advertisements.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1869.

THE

Cincinnati Gazette!

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

IN announcing the WEEKLY GAZETTE for the ensuing year, the proprietors take pleasure in being able to offer it in full size, improved in quality, and at reduced rates. We have also arranged, at a heavy expense, to distribute, as a present, to each subscriber, a copy of the

"Gazette Annual Register and Handbook of Information."

This work will contain a complete history of current events for the year 1869, comparative election returns for all the States, the vote of Ohio and Indiana by townships, the organization of National and State Governments, names of members of the Legislatures of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, time for holding district or circuit courts, salaries of officers and other general and valuable statistics. This part of the work will be edited by EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, Esq., whose name will be accepted as guaranty of fullness and accuracy. It will also contain a HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, which will be edited by Dr. JOHN A. WARDER, well known as a practical and scientific Horticulturist. This will contain directions for the selection and management of fruit trees, vines, &c., and will prove perfectly beautifully valuable.

The Register will be issued on or about the first of January, and will be sent free to all subscribers to the Weekly Gazette, whether subscribing previous or subsequent to the first of January. Those renewing their subscriptions will be treated as new subscribers, the intention being to make a present of this valuable work to every subscriber.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT will also receive extra attention. A reasonable space will be given to the publication of first-class stories, original and selected.

THE LADIES AND THE REST.—The Weekly Gazette contains more reading matter than any other newspaper published in the United States and, when the fact is considered in connection with the free gift of the Register, it is also the cheapest. Our aim is to maintain the full size of the Gazette and improve it in quality. If we should reduce its size on account of the cost of the Register, we should reduce its size one-half rather than offer to sell it at half price, but this would be no inducement to subscribers.

AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE.—Having no great political battles to fight during the year, we shall have more space for general and miscellaneous reading. This will be occupied in part by articles under the head of Personal Recollections, one of which will be published weekly—these will be written by eminent men in various parts of the West, who have already been engaged for that purpose. Our authors have been selected from the various professions, including Ministers, Lawyers, Politicians, Farmers, Mechanics and Editors. Each article will have attached to it the name of the writer. Suffice to say now that the gentlemen whose services have been secured, occupy high positions, and have made for themselves national reputations.

Other departments, including Editorial, News, Commercial, Correspondence, Agricultural and Miscellaneous will be carried to the standard of excellence. Important news transcriptions at home or abroad will be published in advance of the weeklies, including from three to six days's advance of Eastern publications.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE:

One copy	$2.00
Five to ten	1.75
Ten to twenty	1.60
Twenty to fifty	1.45
Fifty to one hundred	1.30
One hundred to two hundred	1.20
Two hundred and over	1.10

An extra copy will be sent to the getter up of a club of 10, and an additional copy for every twenty subscribers thereafter. For clubs of 50 or over the SEMI-WEEKLY will be sent instead of extra Weeklies, if preferred, and for clubs of 100 the DAILY will be sent, if preferred to extra Weeklies. A copy of the "ANNUAL REGISTER" will be sent as a present to every subscriber to the Weekly.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

This paper is printed on Tuesday and Friday of each week. It is the same size as the Daily and Weekly, containing thirty-six full columns of reading matter. Most of the reading matter prepared for the Daily and Weekly will be printed in this edition. Persons who desires a paper oftener than once a week, but do not need a daily, will find this the cheapest and best paper published anywhere.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY:

One copy, (104 Nos.)	$4.00
Two to Five copies, each	3.50
Five to Ten copies each	3.00
Ten to Twenty each	2.50
Twenty and upward	2.00

An extra copy will be sent to the getter up of each club of ten and upward. A copy of the "ANNUAL REGISTER" will be sent to each subscriber.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

As a newspaper the Daily Gazette is not surpassed by any publication in the United States. It covers the entire field of News, Literature, Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture and Amusements, and occupies it fully. Matter coming under these heads, not found in the Gazette, it not to be met with in print. The Editorial Department, the gazette lays all the excellence that a variety of first-class talent can impart to it. Its principle, we need hardly say is Republican.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE:

By mail, per annum	$12.00
do for six months	6.00
do for three months	3.25
do for one month	1.25
Clubs of five or over, each	10.50
do for six months	5.50
do for three months	2.75
do for one month	1.00

Address:

GAZETTE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

AS A PREVENTIVE

Against Malaria, Fever and Ague, and all diseases, arising from a torpid state of the liver, there is no medicine so highly recommended as Roback's Stomach Bitters. Hershiser & Myers, Sole Agents.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

NEW VOLUME JANUARY 1st.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
FOR 1869.

The Scientific American is the largest, the best, the cheapest, and most Popular Journal in the world, devoted to Invention, Mechanics, Manufactures, Art, Science and General Industry, and contains a vast amount of very interesting and valuable reading matter for all classes.

Among the many important subjects discussed, are Steam and Mechanical Engineering in all its branches, Chemistry and its varied Processes and Discoveries, Agriculture and all Improved Farm and Household Implements, Architecture and Building, Mining and Metal Working, Firearms, Manufacturing, Hydraulics, Railroad improvements, Photography and the Fine Arts, New Inventions, Scientific Sports and Games, Popular Lectures upon Scientific and Mechanical subjects, Articles by Able Writers, Practical Workshop and Household Receipts, and many other things instructive and useful to all classes of readers.

Each number contains from five to ten Original Engravings of New Machines and Processes, also an official list of Patents granted at the Patent Office, with names of Patentees, together with illustrations and editorial notices of the principal inventions. The numbers of the Scientific American for one year make up two handsome volumes of 416 pages each, full of choice reading and illustrated by hundreds of splendid engravings.

The New Volume commences January 1st, therefore, now is the time to send in Subscriptions to begin the Volume. TERMS: The Scientific American is issued every week in 16 large quarto pages at $3 a year; $1.50 for 6 months; Clubs of ten names or upwards $2.50 each per annum. Specimen numbers sent free.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,
37 Park Row, New York.

The Publishers of the Scientific American, for more than twenty-three years have been the leading Solicitors of American and European Patents, and have prosecuted over thirty thousand applications at the Patent Office. An Illustrated Pamphlet of 110 pages, containing the Patent Law and information to Inventors, sent free.

GRATIFYING

To know that a reliable remedy is within the reach of everybody for the radical cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Such a remedy is Roback's Bitters. Sold by all Druggists. Hershiser & Myers, Sole Agents.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of John Woodmansee, late of Seneca county, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated.

A. H. BYERS.

Tiffin, O., Dec. 10, 1868. nov26w.

Tiffin Loan Association.

THE TIFFIN SAVINGS AND BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION

WILL enable persons of small means to buy a lot and build a house and pay for it in monthly dues, which will not amount to more than their rents now amount to. It is an excellent savings society, and pays a high rate of interest on small deposits, and is perfectly safe the whole capital being secured by mortgages on real estate.

Office in Hackman & Cramer's Law office, over Ducrie's Store, Washington street, Tiffin, Ohio.

Tiffin, April 18th, 1868. nov26 1y

A REMARKABLE FACT

That not a single instance has come to the knowledge of the proprietors, of the failure of Roback's Medicines to give entire satisfaction in the hundreds of thousands of cases in which they have been used; this is worthy of remark and undeniable evidence of their intrinsic merits. Hershiser & Myers, Sole Agents.

HOLIDAYS ARE COMING!

—SO ARE—

BROWN, SCHLOSSER & CO.,

—WITH—

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

FOR THE PEOPLE OF

SENECA AND ADJOINING COUNTIES!

BROWN, SCHLOSSER & CO., WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public in general, that they are now receiving their second stock of NEW GOODS, and are better prepared to give

BIG BARGAINS!

Than any other House in Northern Ohio in the following line of Goods:

Furs, Shawls, Dress Goods, White Goods, Ginghams, Prints, Colored and White Blankets, Coverlids, Flannels, Cloakings, Cloths Cassimeres, Repellants, Brown and Bleached Goods, Grain Bags, Batting, Yarn, Warps, Men, Women and Misses' Underwear, Notions, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Baskets, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.

All of which we cordially invite everybody to

CALL AND EXAMINE!

Before purchasing elsewhere. Very Respectfully,

BROWN, SCHLOSSER & CO.

No. 5, Shawhan's Commercial Block, Tiffin, O.

Assignee's Sale.

W. J. LIGHTCAP having made an assignment of his effects to the undersigned, consisting of his whole stock of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Drugs, Medicines, &c., &c. they will be sold out at cost.

All persons indebted to W. J. Lightcap will call at his old stand and settle without delay and save cost.

WM. H. KEHLHOLTZ.

Melmore, O. Dec. 10th, 1868.—nov26.

Stray Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there was taken up by the undersigned, Dec. 7th, the Alles Road, three miles from Tiffin, four Calves, eight or ten months old. Two of them are black with a mixture of gray, and two partly white and speckled with red and black—two are steers and two heifers, all thin in flesh.—The owner will please call, prove property, pay charges and take the animals away.

H. SEARLES.

Dec. 12, 1868 nov3—3t.*

GOOD HEALTH

Is paramount to wealth. If the system is in bad order purge out the vile humors and distempers with Roback's Blood Pills, and get the internal organs performing their regular functions, and once in order, keep them so by the daily use of Roback's Stomach Bitters. Hershiser & Myers, Sole Agents.

Cincinnati, Sandusky, & Cleveland
RAIL ROAD.

THE PIONEER LINE OF OHIO.

TIME CARD, DECEMBER 14, 1868.
DAILY, [SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.]
TRAINS LEAVE TIFFIN,

GOING NORTH.

Mail—5:02 P. M. Night Express—3:00 A. M.
Findlay Accommodation—7:47 A. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Mail—10:37A. M. Night Express 12:16
Findlay Accommodation—6:48 P. M.

Express leaves Sandusky Sunday instead of Saturday evenings, and Accommodation leaves Dayton Sunday instead of Saturday evenings.

Close Connections are Made,

At Sandusky, with Trains of (Northern Division) Lake Shore Railroad Line, and (during the season of navigation,) with Lake Steamers for Buffalo and Detroit.

At Clyde, with Trains of (Southern Division) Lake Shore Railroad Line.

At Carey, with Findlay Branch Trains.

At Forest, with Trains of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway.

At Bellefontaine, with Trains of the Bellefontaine (Crestline and Indianapolis) Railway.

At Urbana, with Trains of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway.

At Springfield, with London Branch trains.

At London, with Trains of the Columbus and Xenia Railroad.

At Dayton, with trains of the Dayton and Western Railroad.

At Cincinnati, with Through Express Trains to and from Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, and the South; Kentucky Central Railroad and Ohio River Mail Boats.

This Line has been NEWLY EQUIPPED with Superior Modern Day Coaches, Smoking Cars, and Night Sleeping Cars, unsurpassed in comfort and style

TRAINS RUN THROUGH to and from Cincinnati without transfer to Passengers or Baggage at Dayton, thus ensuring comfort and adding greatly to the pleasure of the trip between the Lake and the Ohio River.

THROUGH TICKETS sold and BAGGAGE CHECKS given to all principal cities reached by this Road and connecting lines.

J. C. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent.

FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my Hotel Building, known as the Davis House, situated in the 1st Ward of Tiffin, O., and now occupied by Levi Welrick, together with the stable and lot, 90 feet square, all in good condition. I will sell the building alone if desired. Terms low and payments easy. If not sold by the 1st of January, 1869, it will be for rent. I have also some land near the corporation for sale. For terms and other particulars enquire of LEVI DAVIS.

GO TO

NATIONAL RESORT!

Dining Rooms.

For Ladies and Gents, for your

WARM MEALS!

Oysters n all Styles,

Hot Tea, Coffee, and other Refreshments at all Hours.

Rooms to the Right, Second Floor, National Hall Block.

Thankful for past favors, we invite a continuance of the same. A. J. KUESS.

Tiffin, O., June 18, 1868—1y.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Tiffin Woolen Mills, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of said Company, at Tiffin, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. C. HEDGES, Sec'y.

Tiffin, Ohio, Dec. 10—4t.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed Executor on the estate of Mary Ann Ringle, late of the County of Seneca, deceased.

Dated at Tiffin, this 21st day of November, 1868.

LESTER SUTTON, Executor.

CRAMER'S VEGETABLE COSMETIC LOTION

The Great Medicine for the Skin, cures without fail, every kind of unsightly eruption of the face, or tetting, irritating, or distressing cutaneous disease on any part of the person.

"It has nearly relieved me of that most frightful eruption, and I am now looking quite like a man," writes Charles E. Noble, General Agent of Mich. Central R. R., 175 Broadway, N. Y.

"It's God if on invaluable remedy for Tetter, etc.," writes Hipkis Bros., Druggists, Fairfield, Iowa.

"I have tried your valuable remedy for Barber's Itch with great success," writes C. W. Dumont, of Leominster, Mass.

Send for circular. Price, 75 cts. and $1.00.

Prepared only by SOLON PALMER,
36 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

For sale by Druggists generally.

Tiffin, March 5th, 1868. 1y

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Northern District of Ohio.

In the matter of Daniel Leddick, Sen. Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Daniel Leddick, Sen. of Reed township, in the County of Seneca, of the State of Ohio, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law.

A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Cleveland, in said District, on the 31st day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Myron R. Keith, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

HARRY THOMPSON,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

KELLY & GREENWOOD, Attorneys for Petitioners

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

—OF—

Notes and Accounts.

I WILL offer for sale at public auction, at Kansas, Ohio, on Thursday, December 24th, 1868, the following notes and accounts:

Accounts.

R. Phelps	$42.70
H. Lewman	23.20
L. Bear	5.58
N. Sulzer	3.03
Sarah Lybarger	35.60
George Hell	41.00
J. Folding	4.75
Wesley Reese	5.38

Notes

E. Woodrought	$12.87
G. J. Titus	97.53
Isaac Crum	93.29
H. Bayman	8.20
N. O. Bolton	27.91
Seldon Arnold	30.21
George Abbey	11.63
John Chaney	22.00
J. Shannon	20.82

A. ASH,
Assignee estate of H. A. and J. O. Bowlus, Bankrupts. no7t

Manhood: How Lost How Restored,

JUST published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery New York, Postoffice, Box 4,586.

Jan. 16, 1868 1m13 ly

Farm for Sale.

I WILL sell my farm located in Liberty township,