TIFFIN TRIBUNE.

OFFICE: First Floor, West Market Street.

LOCKES & BLYMYER

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

O. T. LOCKES. C. N. LOCKES. W. G. BLYMYER

Tiffin, Thursday Eve., Dec. 15th, 1870.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a correspondent who "goes through" Secretary Boutwell for his suggestions regarding the reforms in the civil service, and signs himself "Sigma." Didn't he accidentally leave out a "i"?

Gerritt Smith threatens to start a new party which won't vote for Free Masons, Odd Fellows, or any one else whose "ways are dark."—*Ex.*

Such a move on the part of Gerritt has only one objection. He could not get enough into his party to man a ticket, and if he could their combined power would neither hurt or help any one.

On Monday last, Mr. McCreery introduced in the House a resolution restoring Arlington to Gen. Lee's family. Not one of his Democratic brethren could be found to back him up, and he withdrew his motion. What do the Democratic brethren mean by this "going back" on the family of their hero?

The nice little plan for disorganizing the Republican party and electing an independent Republican to the Speakership of the next House of Representatives, by the aid of Democratic votes, and with the object of organizing the committees of the House upon a free-trade basis, which the New York *World* silly suggested, and which several Republican newspapers and correspondents were foolish enough to be taken with, has burst like a bubble.

We had expected better things from the young Democracy of New York city, but perhaps they think one step in advance is all that should be made in one century. If this were not so, they would not have settled upon Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, and John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, as their candidates for President and Vice President in 1872.

Evidently the young Democracy have fallen into the ways of the Tammany Ring, and are being used to pull their chestnuts out of the fire.

A great deal of nonsense has been written in regard to President Grant appointing relatives to office. So much has been said, and said so loosely, that people not posted would suppose that a large proportion of the offices were filled by the relatives of the President. Such, however, is not the case. But a very few of Grant's relatives are in office, and those who are thus fortunate are fully competent for the positions they hold.

In these discussions, the press has shown itself very illiberal. We have yet to see one paper that opposed the relatives of Grant on any other ground than that they were relatives. Not one has questioned their qualifications. It is not a fair view to take of the subject, and shows that the papers taking part in the discussion care nothing further than to get a stroke at Grant.

In matters of this kind, relationship should not be considered—qualification and fitness should be the only requisites. On this subject, John Adams wrote to President Monroe, fifty, as follows:

"I hope you will excuse me, sir, if I take the liberty to express my opinion of the justice and prudence of this principle. The hyper-superlative virtue of General Washington introduced it; but it has done more harm than good, and, in my judgment, the sooner it is discountenanced the better. A President ought not to appoint a man because he is his relative; nor ought he to refuse or neglect to appoint him for that reason. * * * A thousand cases might be put to show the absurdity and iniquity of such a rule. Merit, talents, integrity, qualities, qualifications, have claims on the nation and the nation have claims upon them which ought not to be overruled upon any such personal considerations."

CONGRESS.

DEC. 5.—The third session of the Forty-first Congress met last Monday. In the Senate, Mr. Sumner introduced a bill regulating the currency, and Mr. Sherman tried ineffectually to get up a bill relative to the right of the State of Ohio and the franchise of the inmates of the Soldier's Home at Dayton. After listening to the message, the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Dawes introduced a bill supplementing the Indian Appropriation bill. The House listened to the President's message, and then adjourned.

DEC. 6—In the Senate, bills were introduced to repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1870, as continues the income tax after December 31, 1869. A resolution offered by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (R.), was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the regulations prescribed by him for the transportation of goods in bond from foreign countries through the United States to Canada. Adjourned. In the House, a bill was introduced repealing the income tax. Mr. Logan asked leave to introduced and put on its passage a bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral, but objection was made. A bill passed by the Senate at its last session, extending the time for the construction of the railroad from St. Croix river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, came up as the regular order of business in the morning hour, was discussed at length and laid on the table. Adjourned.

DEC. 7.—In the Senate, several bills were introduced, among them one to promote telegraphic communication between America, Asia and Europe, and one to amend the Bankrupt law so as to remove the limitation of the time in which a bankrupt may apply for a discharge. After agreeing to make a calendar of daily order of business, until it is finished, the Senate adjourned. In the House, several bills and resolutions were introduced, among the former, one to abolish the Freedmen's Bureau, and one to provide for the gradual resumption of special payments. Mr. Farnsworth offered an amendment to a bill to authorise the Postmaster General to issue one cent correspondence and postal cards, and to abolish the franking privilege after April 1st.

DEC. 8.—In the Senate Mr. Wilson introduced a bill prohibiting the assessment of government clerks for political purposes. All officers are prohibited from allowing these assessments to be made, and any one paying any such assessment is to be punished by dismissal from office and a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. Mr. Morton introduced a bill providing that all elections for President and members of Congress shall be by ballot. This was referred to the Committee on Commerce. After an executive session the changes in the committees were announced. Only a few were made, and those unimportant. Adjourned.

In the House Mr. Stevenson introduced the memorial against the Newport bridge. The Tariff and Revenue bills, now on the calendar, were recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee. The Postal bill was then resumed, the question being on Farnsworth's amendment in reference to the franking privilege. Messrs. Van Wyck and Dawes opposed the amendment as not abolishing the privilege at all. Mr. Farnsworth explained that the stamps allowed members would be kept by the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, and could only be used in Washington. He said the Senate would not abolish the privilege, and this was the best dollar that could be done. Mr. Ferry moved to leave out the one hundred clause. Agreed to. The whole Amendment was then rejected by a vote of 102 to 70. All sections referring to the franking privilege were stricken out. Amendments were then offered providing no person should hereafter exercise the privilege, and that the circulation of newspaper exchanges and weekly papers within the county of publication should be free. Adjourned till Monday.

DEC. 12.—In the Senate, was offered a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission in relation to the annexation of San Domingo. Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, offered a resolution for the benefit of Mrs. R. E. Lee, providing for the restoration of Arlington to her, and the payment of damages and rent by the government, but the resolution was not received. Mr. Schurz offered a resolution declaring the disabilities and disqualifications on account of the rebellion should cease as soon as possible. Mr. Morton, of Indiana, offered a resolution for a commission to go and examine San Domingo. The country, its people, debt, climate, fertility, and foreign relations were made points of inquiry. Ordered printed.

In the House, Joseph H. Rainey, colored member elect from the First Carolina District, was sworn in. A large number of bills were introduced, among them the following: By Mr. Schenck—Incorporating the American and European Steamship Company, and authorizing contracts with it for carrying mails from Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chesapeake Bay and southern ports to English, French, German, Dutch, Spanish and Mediterranean ports in Europe, at the following rates of compensation: For a semi-monthly service, $300,000; for a weekly service, $600,000, and for a semi-weekly tri-weekly and daily service in proportional rates. The capital to be $5,000,000, with the privilege of an increase to $20,000,000. The steamers to be iron, of the best kinds. The company are to have the right to purchase, at $1.25 per acre, eighty acres of public land for every ton of iron shipping built by it—not more than twelve thousand acres in one tract, and in alternate townships. Mr. Banks introduced a resolution to appoint a San Domingo Commission. The House refused to suspend the rules, and referred the resolution. The House, by a vote of 157 to 25, repealed the Tenure-of-Office bill A concurrent resolution to adjourn from December 22 to January 4 was passed. Also, a resolution directing an investigation into the charges against the Indian Bureau. The bill to abolish the office of admiral and Vice Admiral in the navy was, after a sharp and bitter debate, passed without a division. The House adopted, by a vote of 164 to 5, Mr. Kelley's resolution in favor of abolishing the internal revenue system, except as to whisky and tobacco, and referred to Committee of Ways and Means a resolution offered by Mr. Cox for revenue reform. Adjourned.

FOREIGN WAR.

LONDON, December 6.—Tours dispatch, of December 5, says the Germans engaged in the battle yesterday north of Orleans, embraced the united armies of Frederick Charles, the 3d, 9th and 10th Corps, under the Duke of Mecklenburg; one Bavarian corps, two infantry and two cavalry divisions—150,000 men. The French force consisted of six corps, aggregating 160,000, but was deficient in cavalry. The combat, which ended with the repulse on Sunday, commenced on Thursday, and continued with varying success during Friday and Saturday, but on Sunday the successes of the Germans were great, though purchased at great cost.

BERLIN, December 6.—King William has forwarded the following to the Queen, dated at Versailles:

"Orleans was occupied by our forces last night, without being stormed. The 3d Corps took nine cannon and one mitrailleuse."

A dispatch from King William to Queen Augusta confirms the report that 10,000 prisoners, 77 cannon and 4 gunboats were captured at Orleans. The King adds: "Von Tivesten has carried Gidy, Janvey and Prins by storm, and Manteuffel occupied Rouen after a victorious encounter. Geedon now holds the city. Eight heavy guns were found in the intrenchments."

A correspondent telegraphs from Tours on the 7th that the government states the Army of the Loire is at its old quarters, but the locality is not given.

Despair has seized some here, and the spirits of others have risen to meet the desperate condition of affairs. The government declares that the reverses were only of temporary importance. Many railway trains loaded with cattle, sheep and provisions had been concentrated near Orleans for the succor of Paris. They were all saved. Many of the guns taken by the Prussians were mounted naval pieces. The evacuation of Orleans was caused by the demoralization of some new French troops, and the mistaken strategy and indecision of General D'Aurelles de Paladines, who allowed two corps to be overwhelmed by the whole Prussian army, although he had 200,000 men within reach. Official returns state that the Army of the Loire consisted of 300,000 men and 1,300 guns. In the engagements of the 3d and 4th, only 60,000 Germans. The plan of the campaign was devised by Gambetta, aided by Deverre, a young officer of engineers, and was either not carried out by D'Aurelles, or the plan was fatally erroneous.

VERSAILLES, December 9.—Beaumont, Massas and Beaugency have been evacuated by the French. The Germans have captured 1,100 prisoners and six guns. King William has sent a telegram to the King of Wurtemberg congratulating him on the valor of the Wurtemberger troops, and expressing sorrow for the great losses they have sustained. The King of Wurtemberg in reply telegraphed that he felt gratitude for and pride in the accomplishment of victory. He regretted the loss of life, but was consoled by the fact that it was in the great cause of Germany that this precious blood had been shed.

BERLIN, December 8.—King William telegraphs under date of to-day to Queen Augusta: "There was severe and successful fighting on yesterday near Meung. More resistance is expected there. One gun, several mitrailleuses, and one hundred and fifty prisoners were taken. The sanitary condition of the army has taken a very favorable turn."

VERSAILLES, December 10.—The Duke of Mecklenburg makes the following announcement from Meung, on the 10th:

"The enemy violently attacked us yesterday, but were victoriously repulsed by the 17th and 22d Divisions, notwithstanding the superiority of forces. Our losses were smaller than yesterday. Beaugency was occupied on the 8th inst. and Vierzon to-day."

LONDON, December 10.—Dispatches received from Paris on the 6th, Tours on the 9th, and Brussels and Versailles on the 10th, convey the following information:

"The French loss in killed, wounded and prisoners reached 6,780 men in the recent battles. The indications are that the next move will be made on the northeast along the Soissons railway. The Saxon headquarters have removed back to Levert Galiant. The loss of the Germans in the sorties amount to over 800 killed, wounded and prisoners.

"The loss of the Germans in the battles of the Loire exceeds 7,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

"Intense relief was felt at Versailles at the recent announcement of the defeat of D'Aurelles.

"The battles of the 7th and 8th, between Chausey's 16th and 17th Corps and the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg, were extremely severe, the French retreating only inch by inch, and selling their positions dearly. Chausey finally abandoned the line of the Loire, and went back to Vendome.

"The German advance on Havre has turned aside, and Dieppe was probably occupied by them to-day (10th inst.)

VERSAILLES, December 11.—The French were repulsed last Friday in an attack on the Ninth corps at Mortlivaults near Blois. The French were driven out of Chambord by the Hessians who captured five guns. After the fight at Nevay the fugitives were pursued beyond Briare.

The center of Frederick Charles' army is at Orleans, the left wing at Beaugency, and the right wing near Glen. A cavalry division, followed by a force of infantry, proceeded to the south from Orleans, and has now occupied Vierzon. The whole army of the Prince comprises eleven divisions, in all 145,000 men. The extension of his line over so long a distance causes some anxiety at Versailles. Two divisions are operating in the country about Dijon, while there are in Lorraine, at Montmedy and Langroy two divisions, and in the front of Paris seventeen divisions. These armies, if the ranks were full would number 540,000 men, but their real strength is less. New recruits are now en route to fill them up to this strength, which is considered ample to hold the country all winter.

Advices from Versailles, dated the 8th, state that Paris was summoned to surrender on the 6th. The French officers captured at Amiens and Orleans accompanied the heralds. The latter was threatened with immediate bombardment as a penalty of non-submission. A committee was allowed to come out of Paris to consult the government at Tours. The reply returned was a flat refusal. It is doubted whether the threat of bombardment can be possibly fulfilled, as no guns are in position, but there are plenty here, and they could soon be mounted if the gunners in the forts would let the workmen alone. Three hundred guns can be run into position in a single night, and can probably be all dismounted and silenced by one day's firing from the forts. The King is very angry with the correspondent who stated that bombardment is impossible, and ordered him to be discovered and banished from the army. The expectation is that the war will close with the surrender of Paris. At the King's headquarters at Versailles it is now said that the occupation of France will continue two years after peace is concluded.

It is reported at Bordeaux that Gen. Bourbaki had repulsed the Prussians the 13th inst.

BERLIN, December 13.—The Queen received the following from King William:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, December 13.

After four day's fighting around Beaugency, the French retired to Blois and Tours. Their loss was severe. Many deserters came into our lines here and at Rouen:

[Signed,] WILLIAM.

LILLE, December 13.—It is rumored that La Fere has been retaken by the French troops, with eight hundred and fifty prisoners, and supplies of ammunition and provisions. Large masses of troops of all arms are concentrated here. The Mobiles are armed with new American revolvers.

THE LIQUOR CASES—WHAT SAYS THE LAW?

It is proposed, in this article, to discuss the action of our law officers at the session of Court, just closed, and only then in some certain cases known as the whisky cases.

It may be well to go back a little.—There was a time when the Prosecuting Attorney tried hard to have a Grand Jury find indictments against the liquor sellers of this city, but they would not.

It has been the boast of our present Prosecuting Attorney, that if the Grand Jury would find bills against saloon keepers, he would enforce the law to its fullest extent. But where do we find him when the trying moment arrives? We find him leagued with the Gin Slingers to subserve their interest, rather than enforce the law and keep the obligations taken when inducted into his office. Should such a man have the confidence and support of a law-loving and law-abiding community?

At the last session of the Common Pleas Court there were found two indictments each against ten of the saloon keepers doing business in this city. First, for selling intoxicating liquors to minors; second, for keeping a place for the sale of such liquors to be drank on the premises. Now, the question arises, were the Grand Jurors competent judges; whether the evidence offered before them, was sufficient to indict, or not? Were they not more competent, (there being fifteen of them) to decide whether the prosecution of these cases would subserve the best interests of the State, or shall one man say to these fifteen, gentlemen you do not know your business, and, as the law gives me unlimited power, to use it as I choose; I will say to the public, through my action, that I am all-wise, that the chosen fifteen are not competent to discriminate and interpret the law that is so plain that a child, nine years old, can read and understand its provisions. There is, or can be, but one construction placed upon it, and that is its enforcement. Let us see how it reads. The law about to be quoted was passed May 1st, 1854, and has been copied with great care.

SEC. I. Be it enacted, that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by agent, or otherwise, to sell, in any quantity; intoxicating liquors, to be drunk in, upon, or about the building, or premises where sold, or to sell such intoxicating liquors to be drank in any adjoining room, building, or premises, or other place of public resort connected with said building.

SEC. II. That it shall be unlawful, for any person or persons, by agent, or otherwise, to sell intoxicating liquors to minors, unless upon the written order of their parents, guardians, or the family physician.

In the third section we are told that it is unlawful to sell intoxicating liquors to habitual drunkards.

The fourth section sets forth the fact that ALL places where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act, shall be taken, held, and declared to be common nuisances, and all rooms, taverns, eating houses, restaurants, groceries, coffee houses, or other place of public resort, where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act, shall be abated and shut up as public nuisances upon the conviction of the keeper thereof, who shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

Now then let us dissect the law and see what is necessary in proof to enforce the punishment. It seems that nothing appears on the journals of the Senate or House of Representatives of the General Assembly that this act was not constitutionally enacted, and therefore the law must be constitutional. We find by reference that the act to restrain the sale of spirituous liquors, passed March 12, 1851, which immediately precedes this act, and was repealed by it, excepted from its operations sales made "for medicinal and pharmaceutical purposes". But this act makes no exceptions whatever. The inference to be drawn here is that the Legislature saw the practical abuses arising to this exception, and intended to exclude it. Now it is lawful for any person to give away intoxicating liquors in *good faith* for medicinal or other purposes, so may any person sell them for such purposes in any quantity, still they must be drank elsewhere than where sold, but he cannot lawfully *sell* them *to be drank where sold* for any purpose. If a physician administer liquors to a patient as a medicine, the act cannot properly be denominated a sale. It is necessary to show that a place where liquors are sold is a place of public resort. I would ask, does not the name Tavern, Grocery, Coffee House, Restaurant, Wine & Beer Saloon give the definition of the term by implication. Each of them are used in the act, and each of them to the fullest termination import a place of public resort.

There were twenty witnesses before the Grand Jury, at the last session of the Common Pleas Court in this county, all swearing positively (the question being propounded by our boasting *solidarity* Prosecuting Attorney) that the places indicated were places where intoxicating liquors were sold to be drank upon the premises. What other evidence should any one want that the facts were true than to walk along the streets and see through the open doors the numerous customers lounging around the card tables, pleading at the bar for one more drink. The mere evidence of the doors being open and sign hung out should be sufficient proof for an officer of the law to act upon. If it were to arrest a poor misguided female, whose life had been spent in debauchery, then the majesty of the law must be enforced; but the saloon keeper has influence which she has not, and the aforesaid officer of the law may wish to live yet a little longer at the public crib, and must therefore nurture and deal kindly with these law breakers, who are worse than the midnight assassin.

Where is the boasted independence of the Prosecuting Attorney or other law officer that will allow his oath of office to be trampled in the dust for the influence of a set of men that are knowingly stealing away the brains of their victim, taking from him the last dime which should be spent for home necessaries? May his children rise up in judgment against the man who will thus allow the law which he has sworn to defend to be invaded without the proper punishment.

We find that no order to abate or shut up the place can rightfully be made unless the nuisance continues to exist at the time such order is made. Unless, therefore, the Court is satisfied that, at the time of making the order, the place is kept for the sale of liquors in violation of the act, no order should be made—for it is the business (and not the place) that creates the nuisance, and hence where the business has ceased there is no nuisance to abate. Have any of the parties cited ever closed their places of business during the session of the court, so as to exclude the issuing of such an order? I answer, *No!* Then the court has failed to enforce the law which explicitly says that the law as quoted above "shall be given in special charge to the Grand Jury, by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, at each term therof." Is this law complied with in this county? Reader you must answer for yourself, and at the same time ask yourself "have I done my duty in the premises?"

We have come now to the penalties attached for the violation of the above law.

SEC. 8. For every violation of the provisions of the first, second, and third sections of this Act, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

Let us look back at the action of the Court and see whether the law has been satisfied or not. The answer is short, No! The fine in each case was only one-half what the law compels, viz: five dollars. The Court has not the power by law to make the fine a less sum than ten dollars and costs. Who is to blame here? We say unhesitatingly the Prosecuting Attorney. In this connection, I may say, it has been currently reported that the Prosecuting Attorney told the indicted parties that if they would plead guilty to the first charge, he would nonsuit the second. His action in the matter would seem to justify the report, for, instead of satisfying the law, he did enter a *nolle*, by the parties paying costs. The law reads, "That for every violation of the Fourth Section of this Act, every person convicted as the keeper of any place therein declared to be nuisance, shall forfeit and pay a fine of *not less than fifty* nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for from twenty to fifty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and pay the costs of prosecution; and such place or places so kept by such person or persons shall be shut up abated upon the order of the Court, before whom such conviction may be had, until such time as a bond shall be given said Court in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, payable to the State of Ohio, conditioned, that he or they will not sell intoxicating liquors in violation of the law, and pay all fines, costs and damages assessed. If the bond is forfeited, suit may be brought thereon for the use of any person interested, or for the use of a county in case of a fine or costs due such county.

Section Tenth makes a man liable if he rents his property in whole or in part for the purpose of selling intoxicating liquors, to the extent that a building may be sold for fines and costs in any prosecution.

It certainly looks as if the Prosecuting Attorney had overridden his power, and allowed his discretion and rendition of the law too wide a scope. The fact is potent that it is "human to err," but, as Billings says, "it is devilish to brag on it."

On the second indictment, the suits were dismissed by payment of costs. Is this the provision of the law? Read it again and see if there is not a fine attached as well as costs. Does it subserve the best interests of the law-abiding citizens to allow these cases to go unpunished? If it does, then the Prosecuting Attorney is right. If it does not, then again we have the wanton error committed in the face of the fact that the oath of office compels the strict enforcement of the law.

In connection with this matter, let us see what the Sunday law is. I find in Volume 1, Laws of Ohio, Page 448, Section 2, "That if any tavern keeper, or other person, shall sell or barter any *spirituous* liquors on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, such tavern keeper, or other person, so offending, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five dollars."

Is it necessary when the city marshal sees a disturbance on the street for a citizen to inform him that the parties are violating the law, and does not his oath of office tell him in plain terms to arrest them? Even so is it necessary for him to be informed of the fact that every Sunday the saloons are kept open in violation of law, and he wait for some one to file an information before the Mayor before he will make an arrest? Does not the law compel action in both cases alike? His evidence before the Mayor should be sufficient for a conviction and fine. It is so in other cities, why not in this?

But I fear I have already encroached too much on your valuable space, and will dismiss the audience until some future occasion.

NOT A GOOD TEMPLAR.

The Western Rural—In Office at Columbus.

The prosperity of this popular Farm and Family Weekly is unprecedented, and its subscribers may now be found in every "nook and cranny" of the Great West. Its plan of two offices, and separate editions, at Chicago, Ill., and Detroit, Mich., has proved so satisfactory to all concerned, that a further extension has been determined on. Commencing with Jan. 1st, 1871, editions will be published at Columbus, Ohio, and at Kansas City, Mo. The offices will be opened at these places about Dec. 1st. The Columbus edition will be prepared with especial reference to the needs of its subscribers in Ohio, and the Kansas City edition designed especially for those in the States of Missouri and Kansas. A competent editor will reside at each place. Each edition will contain all matter of general interest that appears in either of the others, while each will give also much matter, such as markets, etc., of more particular importance to the readers of each, as determined by their locality and respective circumstances and needs. It is only $2.00 per year.

Magnificent Premiums are given for Clubs of subscribers, from *Two Hundred* Clubs can be raised in every village, school district, or neighborhood. Write for Premium List. Specimen numbers sent *free*. Address H. N. F. Lewis, Publisher, at either Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Columbus, O., or Kansas City, Mo.

Contest of Ohio Cities and Towns.—The census returns present several curious and interesting cases of equality in population among the cities and larger towns of this State. First, we have—

Toledo, with	31,693
Columbus	31,336
Dayton	30,866

Next come

Zanesville, with West Zaines-ville	12,379
Sandusky City	12,972

Then,

Steubenville, Jefferson county	10,187
Portsmouth, Scioto county	10,553

And then,

Canton, Stark county,	8669
Youngstown, Mahoning county,	8074
Mansfield, Richland county,	8650

And lastly,

Tiffin, Seneca county,	5,653
Delaware, Delaware county	5,643
Fremont, Sandusky county,	5,460
Wooster, Wayne county	5,416
Lancaster, Fairfield county	5,292
Massillon, Stark county	5,288
Marietta, Washington county,	5,231

Additional Bounty.—A correspondent of the *Blade* writes as follows regarding the Additional Bounty Law of 1866:

Call the attention of of soldiers to the fact that all applications under the additional Bounty Law of 1866 *must be filed prior to January*, 1870.

The limit of time for filing has once been extended by Congress, and cannot be expected a second time.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO THE ADDITIONAL BOUNTY?

Every soldier who enlisted for three years who has only received $100 from the Government.

All three years' soldiers who were *discharged for wounds, injuries, hernia*, received while in the line of duty. Many such have received no bounty, are now entitled to $200.

Hearing of so many who come under the last clause has induced me to write that such may save their bounty.

List of letters remaining in the Tiffin Post Office Dec. 12.

Margaret Amberson, S. E. Allman, Wm. Beschler, Jonah Brown, J. C. Brace, Alice Byrne, Elizabeth Carrick, Edison Clark, Peter Delzelt, Chas. Dashley, W. F. Edwards, Ellen Fredd, John Fitspatrick, Amanda M. Free, Baptiste Greiveldinger (german) S. D. Gorr, A. Gregg, Charles House, W. W. Jacoby, Nettie Parker, M. Start, M. C. Slidell, Lib. Stine, Bauline Steizer, Miss E. Smith, Reuben Williams, S. S. Winstead, Henry Wender, James M. Williams, N. M. Warner.

Local Correspondence.

REPUBLIC NEWS.

DONATION POSTPONED.

The Donation visit for the benefit of Rev. J. K. Eckman will be held Thursday afternoon and evening Dec. 22d instead of Dec. 15th as at first announced.

There will be an oyster supper in the evening.

THE UNION SCHOOL

Board met on Friday evening last and decided to have the winter term begin next Monday, Dec. 19th.

An entire change of teachers was made. Miss A. M. Platte was elected superintendent and teacher of the higher department, Miss Ettie C. Cole and Miss Emma Lapham teachers in the secondary and primary departments.

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. J. Eckman will preach next Sabbath at the Presbyterian church on the subject of Congregational Singing, and on the following Sabbath a Christmas Sermon.

A TRUE STORY OF AN ATTACHMENT WITHOUT LOVE.

A young man who boards at a Public House not a thousand miles from Republic, having failed to liquidate certain pecuniary liabilities to the satisfaction of his creditors came to unexpected grief one night last week.

After retiring for the night he was aroused by a rap at the door of his room. Without investing himself with any superfluous apparel, he admitted the visitor who, proved to be an officer of the law with a writ of attachment. Before our young friend had sufficiently recovered from his astonishment to realize the situation that officer had quietly taken possession of the several articles of his wardrobe including his unmentionables containing a badly collapsed pocket-book, and walked off.

The next day our hero appeared in a suit resembling one belonging to a fellow boarder, and fixing up his little matter, secured the return of his dry goods.

SCIPIO.

MELMORE NEWS.

On Monday evening the 12th inst a very bad fire occured in this village by which the residence of Mrs. Eva Weeks was consumed to ashes. The fire was discovered early in the evening, having commenced through some defect in the chimney, but all efforts were fruitless to stop its progress. Some of the furniture was saved, but the loss is very heavy. Mrs. Weeks is a widow lady, and is known as an industrious and economwoman, providing for herself and family with her own hands. Her loss will be severely felt, as nearly all she had is now in ashes.

Dr. Seitz of Attica delivered a lecture here on France, Prussia and the war in Europe, Saturday evening. Half of the proceeds went to the interests of sabbath Schools.

Dr. Gibson of Tiffin delivered temperance lecture in the M. E. Church on Wednesday evening of this week.

The late storm we had blew down fences, overturned haystacks, and scattered cornfodder all over the country.

Dr. Young has moved his harness shop to a room near Mr. Goodman's Hotel.

LOCAL.

ADRIAN NEWS.

News of importance is rather scarce. Business is very good, though our merchants seem to be afraid to bring on a very large stock of goods. The hog merchants look rather blue just now. Cline & Schober are doing a brisk business in the poultry line. The Adrain High School is prospering very well this term. The Universalists are to have an oyster supper, Chrismas Eve. J. W. Cline is preparing to start a grocery in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Johnson. The Willow Grove Mills of this place have changed hands. Good satisfaction has been given by Mr. Sinn, the new proprietor.

GREEN SPRING NEWS.

Mr. Peter Cavalier has purchased a house and lot in this place, and is preparing to open a bakery in a few weeks.

DIED,

In Cleveland, on the 4th inst., Miss Martha Young, aged 25 years. The body was brought to Green Springs for interment, on the 6th inst. Services by Rev. Marvin, of Clyde.

MARKETS.

Pork, 7@7½; Wheat, $1 10@$1 18; Eggs, 23c; Butter, 23c; Dried Apples, 5@6c.

NIMROD.

The following is the funniest hotel story we have seen for a long time:

Just as a traveler was writing his name on the register of a Chicago hotel, a bedbug sallied out and took its way across the page. The man paused and remarked: "I've been bled by St. Joe fleas, bitten by Kansas City spiders, and interviewed by Fort Scott graybacks, but I'll be darned if I was ever in a place before where the bedbugs looked over the hotel register to find out where your room was!"

COMMERCIAL.

TIFFIN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY BUSINESS MEN.

APPLES, green per bush	40 to 50
APPLES, dried, per lb	5c
BEESWAX	25@28
BUTTER	10 to 20
CORN MEAL, per lb.	2½
EGGS, per doz.	23
FEATHERS, live geese	65 to 75
FLOUR, per barrel	5 00 to 5 50
HONEY	25 to 30
HAY, per ton	6 00 to 8 00
HIDES, dry	14
HIDES, trimmed	7
HIDES, untrimmed	6½
Hogs, dressed	
HOGS, live	
LARD	10
ONIONS	50
POTATOES	50@60
MIDDLINGS	1 50
SALT, coarse rock, per bbl	3 00
SALT, common, per bbl	2 50@2 60
SALT, fine table, per sack	20 to 25
SHEEP PELTS	10 to 75
CALFSKINS, per lb	12
TALLOW	7 to 8
SHOTS, per cwt	1 00
WATER LIME, per bbl	2 50 to 3 00
WHITE LIME, per bush	40
MEATS—	
BEEF, front qr	8
BEEF, hind qr	9
HAMS	16 to 18
SHOULDERS	12 to 14
POULTRY—	
CHICKENS, perpound	5 to 7
TURKEYS, per lb	7 to 9
DUCKS	7 to 8
GEESE	6

CORRECTED BY S. B. SNEATH.

GRAIN—	
BARLEY	80
CLOVER SEED, per bush	6 10
CORN	40
FLAX SEED	1 55@1 60
OATS	35@40
RYE	85
TIMOTHY SEED	3 00@4 00
WHEAT	1 05@1 12

TIFFIN WOOL MARKET.

FLEECE WOOL—	
CHOICE	40 to 45
FINE	38 to 40
MEDIUM	38 to 40
UNWASHED WOOL—	
GOOD COMMON	28 to 33
TUB WASHED WOOL—	
CHOICE PICKED	42 to 45
MEDIUM	40 to 43

FOREIGN MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.—Butter 20@30. Cheese 12. Eggs 23@25. Feathers 72. Apples 2 50@3 50. Dried apples 7@8. Flour 5 25@5 65. Wheat—Red 1 14@1 16. Hill 1 20@1 25. Corn—ear 51@52; shelled 51@55. Oats 45@46. Rye 81@83. Barley 100@1 05. Chickens, live per doz., 3 50@4 50; dressed, do., 400@4 50. Turkeys, per lb., 15@16. Lard 11@12. Hogs—The demand has been active all the week, and prices generally steady, but it closes easier at $2 90@5 35 gross, for medium to heavy packing stock.

TOLEDO—Wheat—Red 1 12@1 25. Corn 48@51. Oats 42@44. Rye 74@75. Clover Seed 6 00. Timoth 4 25. Dressed hogs 7@7½. Dried apples 7. Green apples 2 50@2 75. Lard 12@14. Eggs 25. Butter 25@35. Wool 38@40.

New York—Flour 5 00@6 10. Wheat—Red 1 44@1 46. Rye 80@82. Corn 76@78. Oats 60@61. Lard 11@12. Butter 11@25. Eggs 28@34. Live hogs 7@7½; dressed 8@8½.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK Dec. 13, 1870.

Wheat quiet, good No. 2 Springs sold at 1 37 choice nominally 1 37½@1 38. Corn dull and lower, 79@7. Oats dull. Gold 109½.

TOLEDO, Dec. 15.

Wheat dull and unchanged. No. 1 Red Wabash 1 23. Corn a shade better, new high mixed 52; new low mixed 48; yellow 50. Rejected 45. Oats dull and unchanged. No. 1 40½.

New Advertisements.

THE

NON—EXPLOSIVE

Kerosene Lamp!

PERKINS & HOUSE'S PATENT.

We Claim for this Lamp as follows:

1. Absolute safety under all circumstances, both from breaking and explosion.
2. It gives twice as much light from same sized wick.
3. It uses 25 per cent. less oil for an equal amount of light.
4. It gives no Odor in burning, turned never so low.
5. The steadiness of the flame is wonderful.
6. It is Ornamental and Durable; lasts a lifetime.
7. It is a successful Rival of Gas at a trifling expense.
8. It burns any kind of Coal Oil-good or bad.

THERE IS NOW NEED OF

No more shocking deaths and terrible fire from coal oil lamps exploding or breaking.

To sustain these strong claims, we refer to the lamp itself and to the following well known citizens who have give these lamps a thorough trial:

Wm. M. Johnson,
F. D. Benham,
Levi Welrick,
Wm. Lepper,
Dr. S. W. Bricker,
U. F. Cramer,
G. W. Bachman,
C. J. Lamberton,
P. P. Myers,
M. R. Maltz, Attica.
J. Corbett, Republic.

The agent, Mr. F. G. Bowe, will canvass in person with the lamp. An agent wanted in each township of this county.

n9-4w. E. G. BOWE.

NATIONAL HALL!

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

Dec. 19th, 20th, AND 21st.

WALLACE SISTERS!

Opera Bouffe, Burlesque and Comedy Troupe.

VILLA & DOBSON, - - - Managers.

The management in introducing the brilliant and fascinating artists, the WALLACE SISTERS, Agnes, Jennie, Minnie and Maud do so in the fullest assurance that no other management has had the great facility to submit to the public such a combination of rare and varied excellences as are possessed in such an eminent degree by the truly wonderful Sisters: Sparkling Vivacity, Elegance of pose, Dashing Style, Exquisite Naivette, Brilliant Vocalism, Ethereality of step, grace of motion, and thorough knowledge of the dramatic art, stamp them as the first of American artists. In conjunction with the beautiful blonds, will appear the prince of burlesque artists,

S. B. VILLA.

He, together with their Opera Bouffe, Burlesque and Comedy Troupe, of 25 carefully selected artists, full Orchestra and Brass Band

Monday Evening December 19th,

will be presented the highly successful Comic Operatic Burlesque, with all the original music, gorgeous costumes complete appointments, properties, &c., entitled

CLORINDA?

OR THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

Preceding the Burlesque the favorite farce of

"Nancy Strapp!"

NANCY STRAPP.....JENNIE WALLACE

MINNIE AND MAUD IN THEIR GREAT DOUBLE CLOG;

PRECEDING THE FARCE MINNIE & MAUD IN THEIR DOUBLE SONG AND DANCE.

A CARD.

THE WALLACE SISTERS produce all their Operas, Burlesques and Comedies in grand and gorgeous style, with elaborate, magnificent and costly costumes, all original &c. Patrons and heads of families are assured that, while mirth will be unstinted, its exuberance will be kept within the proper limits; that no sentiment will be uttered that might not be spoken at the fireside amid the family circle; that neither in look, gesture or costume will anything be represented that could possibly outrage the decorum of the most select drawing room

VILLA & DOBSON,
Managers.

Entire change of bill every night.

ADMISSION.....50c.

HARRY MINER, Agent.

The Family, Field and Shop.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE,

Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURES, POLITICS.

THE Proprietors of the Gazette, in announcing the terms for 1871, take pleasure in stating that their efforts to produce a paper adapted to the wants of their readers, which have been so fully appreciated by a large army of subscribers, will be continued; and while prices have been somewhat reduced, the character of the publication will be