TIFFIN TRIBUNE.

OFFICE: First Floor, West Market Street.

LOCKES & BLYMYER

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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

Tiffin, Thursday Eve., Sept. 14th, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
EDWARD F. NOYES, of Hamilton.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JACOB MUELLER, of Cuyahoga.
SUPREME JUDGE,
W. H. WEST, of Logan.
TREASURER,
ISAAC R. WELCH, of Belmont.
AUDITOR,
JAMES WILLIAMS, of Franklin.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
F. B. POND, of Morgan.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS W. HARVEY, of Lake.
CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
RODNEY FOOS, of Clinton.
MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
STEVEN R. HOSMER, of Muskingum.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

REPRESENTATIVE,
ISAAC SEITS, of Bloom.
TREASURER,
C. C. PARK, of Clinton.
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
N. L. BREWER, of Tiffin.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. BRADNER, of London.
RECORDER,
WM. R. SMYTHE, of Tiffin.
SURVEYOR,
PRICE J. WILSON, of Tiffin.
INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,
MYRON SEXTON, of Clinton.

JUDGE MOTT'S CARD.

Chester B. Mott, of Wyandot county, announces himself as an independent candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Aug. 17, 1871.-tf.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

A meeting of the Republicans of Seneca county will be held in

Tiffin, Tuesday, Sept. 26th,

Which will be addressed by

Hon. S. Shellabarger,

One of the live working members of Congress, and an able speaker, and one own

GEN. W. H. GIBSON,

The brilliant orator of Ohio.

The live issues of the day will be discussed in an impartial manner, and with force and eloquence. Republicans are requested and urged to turn out, and show their belief in the great principles of Republicanism.—Let this be a meeting worthy of the speakers, and of the gallant Republicans of Seneca county.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Remember the Republican Mass Meeting at Tiffin, Tuesday, September 26th.

Alford, the Republican candidate for Mayor of San Francisco, was elected by 2,000 majority.

Shellabarger is one of the ablest men in Congress. Come and hear him speak on the 26th inst.

Thursday of next week the Democracy have a Mass Meeting in Tiffin. Morgan and Pendleton are expected to be present.

The Sandusky County Republicans have nominated a ticket worthy the support of every member of the party as well as the better portion of the Democracy. It is a strong ticket personally, and will be elected.

The Wyandot *Democrat* publishes that curious satire, the Blue Laws of Connecticut, as a kind of political document. Its object is to show that the New Englanders were straight-laced, and that the descendants are not degenerate.

The New York *Tribune* is a little out in its geography. It locates the Chicago *Post* in Ohio, and talks of the chances of Harlan and Allison before the Ohio Legislature for Senator. If Iowa and Chicago were in Ohio the chances would be all right.

Mrs. Finlay murdered her three children at Wabash, Ind. last week, and was committed to jail. On Saturday last she nearly succeeded in taking her own life by cutting her throat with pieces of glass of a broken lamp chimney. She was undoubtedly insane.

We, the Democracy of Ohio, are for a revenue tariff, and not a robbing one.—*Fremont Messenger.*

The *Messenger* conveniently forgets that "we, the Democracy of Ohio," and the Democrats generally, in Congress, voted against reducing the tariff on many of the necessities of life.

In "Bloody Crawford" the better portion of the Democracy are getting tired of the ring that has so long governed the people there and have decided to break it up. They purpose striking hands with Republicans and electing a people's ticket this fall. Success to the movement—may honesty rule Crawford in the future.

Some of the troubles of the Workingmen's Unions are curious. An Association of this kind in New York City are exercised over the fact that a number of laboring men employed upon the postoffice building in that city are working ten, twelve and some as high as fifteen hours a day, regardless of the eight hour system. The men are employed by the hour and in seeking to better themselves work extra time. The Workingmen's Union don't like this, but are unable yet to see how they can prevent it. Meanwhile the men are making extra wages as they are entitled to do.

The New York *Tribune* says, "It may not be generally known that the patent back-action three per cent repudiation currency scheme of General Ewing and the Ohio Democracy was borrowed from the St. Louis Labor Reform Convention. The Labor Reformers, as well as the Ohio Democracy, appear to be utterly ignorant of the connection between large profits and a high rate of interest, men paying a large percentage for the use of their money because they can get—or think they can get—corresponding large returns. Witness the following from *The Anthracite Monitor*, organ of thi Pennsylvania Coal Miners' Union: "An exchange alludes to the fact that much English and German money is now being put away in American investments for a dark and rainy day, and adds that all this shows good sense and judgment. Does it show good sense and judgement for us to *maintain a rate of interest* that will attract so much foreign capital, invite extravagance, and finally burden us with a debt we never can pay?"—When American profits fall to the level of European profits the rate of interest will sink pemanently to the European level—and American wages, too.

Don't forget that Gen. Gibson will speak to the Republicans on the 26th inst. His speech will be able and eloquent.

REDEMPTION.

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH!

California Republican!

The news from California is glorious. The Democracy claimed that they had the state secure beyond a doubt, but the result shows that their calculations in this instance were as erroneous as they have been for several years past in Ohio, and as they will prove next month.

At the election for Governor held in California in 1867, Haight, Democrat, the present incumbent, had a majority of 7,458 over Gorham, Republican and Fay, Independent Republican. At the State election in 1869, on the Supreme Court ticket, Wallace, the Democratic candidate for the long term had a majority of 5,756, and Crockett, Democratic candidate for the short term had a majority of 10,292. The legislature chosen at the same time stood: Senate—Democrats, 25, Republicans, 11, Independent, 3. House—Democrats, 67; Republicans, 10; Independent, 3, giving the Democracy a majority on joint ballot of 66. The election last Tuesday reverses all this and gives a Republican majority in the legislature which secures the continuance of a Republican Senator from that State, to succeed Cole, whose term will expire in 1873.

The "reaction" of which the Democrats talked about so much when we lost New Hampshire, seems to have taken a "new departure." Since that time we have retaken Connecticut, North Carolina, Montana and Wyoming, and have whittled down the heavy majority of Kentucky to such an extent that matters there begin to look quite hopeful. These victories should inspire us with confidence and nerve us up to the work here at home. Seneca county may yet be redeemed and take rank with the best counties in the State if every Republican will do his duty.

The *Advertiser* rushed into figures again last week in reference to State matters, and tries to answer our first and only article on the subject. We note a few points to show the weakness of the case made, as follows:

"When a Democratic Legislature was elected in 1867, the balances in these funds, with the amount collected for 1868, were, for General Fund, $1,660,755, of which $1,518,210 were expended, leaving a balance of $142,545 in the treasury; and for Sinking Fund $1,824,659, of which $1,372,226 was expended, leaving a balance of $352,433 in the Treasury.

In 1869, the amount received for the General Fund, with balance in treasury was $1,723,985, of which $1,577,221 was expended, leaving a balance of $144,864. For the Sinking Fund the total amount received including balances, was $2,053,724, of which $1,775,938 was expended, leaving a balance of $277,786.

In 1869 the Republicans took possession of the Legislature, and the following is their record for the first year, no official report having been yet made of the last session. For the General Fund it received, with balance, $2,090,714, and expended $1,645,135, or $66,914 more than the last Democratic Legislature.

We will take all the funds in full, and not select as did the *Advertiser*. There was remaining on hand of the different funds November 15, 1867, when the Democracy went into power, $677,990 79; the receipts during the year were $4,347,484 82, and the disbursements, which included the balance in the Treasury, $4,455,354 86, leaving a balance of $570,120 75 on hand—being less than the amount found in the Treasury by $107,876 04.

In 1869 the Republicans had the Legislature, and found on hand a balance in the Treasury of $438,069 14; the receipts during the year were $4,339,982 53, and disbursements $4,071,954 57, leaving a balance on hand of $766,038 10—being a greater amount in Treasury than was left by the Democracy, by $328,978 96.

We submit the comparison without remark, except to request the *Advertiser* to muddle matters a little more, as that is its *forte*.

PETITIONS FILED.

Robert L. Griffith, Esq., has filed petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of this county against the following parties—the first of whom are now Commissioners—and the balance of whom have been—to recover the amounts set opposite their names, as money illegally taken from the Treasury as Commissioners:

J. E. Magers	$ 47 80
H. B. Rakestraw	338 40
Samuel Grelle	83 50
Peter Ebersole	1,845 68
Thos. W. Watson	2,259 18

These moneys it is alleged are for fees and payment for conveyances illegally taken.

These alleged frauds cover the time in office of the men as follows: Magers from December 15, 1868 to September 1, 1871; Rakestraw, from the middle of 1867 to September 1, 1871; Grelle, from September 1, 1863, to December 15, 1867; Ebersole, from September 1, 1863, to December 15, 1868; Watson, from December 15, 1863, to December 15, 1869.

From indications there are likely to be developments in regard to how the people's money has been used, and to whom it has gone. It is also possible that some one will have to disgorge their ill-gotten gains. We shall refer to this again.

The *Tribune* tries to make it appear that Boutwell did not understand his business when he reported the Revenue officers who have swindled the people out of $20,700,683, and which we published in detail several weeks since.—*Advertiser.*

That is very shrewd and about as good an answer as that paper could give to our fair statement. We wish the *Advertiser* to note one thing—Senator Thurman in his speech put the amount lost to the Government at a little over $2,000,000 and tries to make a strong point on it. If the *Advertiser* knows it to be over $2,000,000 why does it not inform Thurman.

The Democracy of the 33d Senatorial District are in trouble. A short time since, they put in nomination M. D. Carrington, of Lucas, and W. H. Wheeler, of Hancock. Carrington, who was in New York, upon learning of the contemplated honor, declined, by telegraph, whereupon a meeting of the faithful was called to select another victim. Just as they thought the matter was nicely fixed up, a dispatch from Wheeler announced that he, also, declined. The muddle was too great, and the meeting broke up in disgust. Thus the chances of a Democratic Legislature "grow small by degrees and beautifully less."

Those members of the Council—especially Republicans—who voted against allowing Mayor Griffith a just claim did a very small thing and one that shows a weakness. If it was done with a view to curry favor with the people, we can tell them that a square, open course, giving every one his due, is what wins in the end. Republicans are ashamed of the course of their councilmen in this matter.

Have you heard from Maine? Republican majority in the State of 11,000, a gain of 3,000 over the election of last year. East answers to the west—Maine to California and there is a shaking of the bones of the *departed* Democracy.

The Democracy and a few sore-headed Republicans in Cuyahoga county have joined hands to attempt to defeat the regular Republican ticket. The combination is a sickly, sorry appearing political admixture and will meet with a thorough defeat.

Communicated.

OUR COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Items of Commisioners' Extravagance!

WHY OUR COUNTY TAXES ARE HIGH!

READ AND PONDER!

Below will be found a table taken from the annual official Exhibits of the County Commissioners, and made up of the items of Commissioners' fees *and other expenses*, as the same appear therein respectively.

The table covers two periods of six consecutive years each—the first from 1856 to 1861, and the second from 1864 to 1869. The purpose of the table is to contrast the cost of administering the affairs of this county in the old times and in the new.

The first six years were those of "Uncle Bobby Byrne," as we familiarly and affectionately called him, and of Henry Opt and Enoch Trumbo; the last six, those of Peter Ebersole and Thomas W. Watson, in their palmy days.

THE TABLE.

1856	$193 00
1857	208 50
1858	342 00
1859	378 70
1860	411 45
1861	257 00
Total for six years	$1,787 65
Yearly average	297 94
1864	$1,007 58
1865	1,175 67
1866	2,174 46
1867	2,713 40
1868	2,793 50
1869	2,769 30
Total for six years	$12,573 71
Yearly average	2,095 61

Shades of "Uncle Bobby," what a change is here. There are some most startling things in the table, but it speaks for itself, and it is scarcely worth while to point them out here. Taking into account the added labor of building bridges and locating and constructing ditches, for which so much is claimed, yet the difference is so strikingly great that these will not account for it.

It was in 1864 that Ebersole and Watson began to work in double harness—and heavens what strides they make! From an average of $300 they go to $1,000 at a bound; and up, up they go until, in 1868, they reach nearly $3,000, or about ten times the former average.

It may be asked how on earth they could reach this enormous figure. Well, here is the year 1868, which is a specimen of all the rest:

COMMISSIONERS' FEES AND EXPENSES FOR 1868.

Peter Ebersole, fees	$709 80
Conveyance for same	417 50
Thomas W. Watson, fees	640 20
Conveyance for same	512 06
Samuel Grelle, fees	164 10
Conveyance for same	83 50
H. B. Rakestraw, fees	118 20
Conveyance for same	24 00
Livery hire	110 00
Total	$2,793 30

Of this the following report was made:

To the Court of Common Pleas of Seneca County Ohio.

The undersigned respectfully represent that, in compliance with the former order of this court, they have examined the Exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of Seneca County for the fiscal year ending on the third Monday of September, 1868.

That, with the exception of the following items of expenditure, to-wit: One hundred and ten dollars ($110 00) paid for livery hire for Commissioners; four hundred and forty-seven dollars and thirty cents ($447 30) paid Peter Ebersole, a County Commissioner, for conveyances by him used; five hundred and twelve dollars ($512 00) paid to Thomas W. Watson for conveyance by him used; sixty-seven dollars and thirty cents ($67 30) paid to Samuel Grelle, a County Commissioner, for conveyances by him used; and twenty-four dollars ($24 00) paid to H. B. Rakestraw, a County Commissioner, for conveyance sby him used, said exhibit and the several items of receipts and expenditures therein contained appear correct and authorized by law.

That the several items of compensation to Commissioners in said exhibit include their *per diem* in all cases, and the mileage to which by law they are entitled.

That, as appears from the certified account of the Commissioners on file in the Auditor's office, all, or nearly all of the several items of expenditure above excepted were paid for livery hire and conveyances used by Commissioners while engaged in viewing, locating, establishing and apportioning the work and costs on county ditches, and in making contracts for, inspecting and examining the work on county bridges built during the year.

That the statute, fixing the compensation of Commissioners, provides for the payment of the *per diem* to them in all cases while engaged in the discharge of their official duties, and for the payment of mileage in going to and returning from the County Seat at all regular and called sessions, not exceeding eight in number in any one year; and by its terms forbids the allowance or payment to Commissioners of any other compensation, either in expenses or traveling fees.

The committee are, therefore, of the opinion that the several payments above excepted were not authorized by law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed,]
JOHN MCCAULEY,
R. L. GRIFFITH,
FRANK BAKER,
Committee.

Here is the key to the extravagance of that period. It was through the infraction of this express statute that all the abuses of those years arose. For, limited to their *per diem*, these men would not find their official services so lucrative as to induce them to engage in it throughout the year. But, allow them to use and charge for their teams, or even to hire livery teams, and one thing would add to the other until, as in these instances, the abuse becomes frightful.

Take Ebersole's fees, for example. After deducting $19 50, his probable mileage, the remaining $690, divided by $3, the *per diem*, gives two hundred and thirty days, or about three-fourths of all the working days of the year.

Nor is this scarcely the beginning of the abuses. It has been said that they built bridges. Well, they did build bridges with a vengeance; and they levied taxes also with a vengeance, didn't they? They could not very well be employed all the time without going through some motions, and that takes money.

The *Advertiser* has lately been bragging that our present County Commissioners are reducing the taxes. Well, one would think they might drop a few notches, without doing much at it either.

Built bridges did they? Yes; but where and how did they build them? It is sufficient, for the present, to point out the farewell monument of their folly, extravagance and corruption—the one built on the very northern verge of the county.

Another point. While "Uncle Bobby" and his colleagues were serving us at a cost of from $200 to $300 a year, we used to approach them with affection and confidence; but these men, costing from $2,000 to $3,000, had to be approached with fear and trembling. If some poor devil of an outsider wanted a little matter of a cost bill allowed, he had to take his hat under his arm and near them by the nicest possible approaches, and then probably they would look plum b over his head. Why, the presence of King William flanked by Bismarck would be graciousness itself, compared with what used to be encountered in their presence. Meanwhile, they were making up, presenting and allowing their own extravagant and illegal bills, to the extent above indicated, *without anybody to say them nay.*

Whereas, about $5,000 of the above $12,573 71 is of the character of that reported against in 1868, and is hence recoverable back, with interest, from those who have taken it; and, whereas, similar abuses are still going on in this county, and the people have been long looking for a man who would correct them, and it is manifestly somebody's duty to do so; and, whereas, that little shaver of the *Advertiser* has wantonly, but unwittingly stirred him out, therefore the people may expect to see it done.

For the correctness of the above, I have only to refer the reader and the public to the files of the *Seneca Advertiser* of those years. The information is there extant, as well as in the Auditor's Office of this county.

Most respectfully,
R. L. GRIFFITH.

HEALTHY COMMENCEMENT.

Republicans can feel greatly encouraged with the elections this far this fall. Republican victories are general and we should feel encouraged in Ohio to work vigorously to exceed what has gone before.

Montana territory, being settled mainly with the scattered remnants of Price's confederate army, was supposed to be hopelessly Democratic, but this summer very unexpectedly returned a Republican delegate to Congress. The news from Wyoming territory now coming in shows an increased Republican vote, and gives hope of the election of a Republican majority in the Legislature. This is quite a cheering prospect when we consider that the last Legislature was unanimously Democratic. The news from the Wilmington, Del., election, which occurred Sept. 5th, shows the Democratic majority in the City Council to be overcome. The President elect of the Council and the treasurer elect are Republicans, the latter chosen by a majority of 600. This is a Republican gain over the election of last year. In California the Republicans have won a sweeping victory. The election in Maine has also gone largely Republican.

All these victories are more than straws—are whole loads that show which way the hurricane sweeps.

Let the Republicans of Seneca County wake up and make an effort for an overwhelming victory.

REDUCTION OF STATE TAXES.

The reduction of State taxes is a matter on which the people may congratulate themselves. Under the new tax the levy has been reduced from four to less than three mills on the dollar. The statements which follow show some interesting points relative to the taxes of 1870 and 1871:

STATE TAXES FOR 1870.

For General Revenue	1 5-10 mills.
" Sinking Fund	1 2-10 "
" Common School	1 5-10 "
	4 mills.

At 4 mills, the levy of 1870 was $4,666,242 23.

STATE TAXES FOR 1871.

For General Revenue	1 1-10 mills.
" Sinking Fund	8-10 "
" Common School	1 "
	2 9-10 mills.

At 2 9-10 mills, the levy of 1871 is $4,297,699 63. State Taxes less in 1871 by $459,742 61.

Large expenditures on the building of the Central Ohio, Athens, and Blind Asylums, with Soldiers' Orphans Home, and Reform School for Girls, are from General Revenue this year, causing it to be, as above, 1 1-10 mills.

Crushing Repudiation.

The Democratic theories of greenback repudiation have been *defeated* time and again in popular elections, but it has been reserved for Secretary Boutwell to "*crush*" the monster dishonesty of the Democratic party. The Albany *Evening Journal* calls attention to the conclusive effect of the first regular resumption of any portion of the public debt in *gold at par*, in forever settling the manner in which the government will keep its faith and fulfil its contract with its creditors. The redemption of one hundred millions of five-twenty bonds advertised by Secretary Boutwell differs from the process in which he has been engaged of buying up those bonds in the open market at the best rates he could command. The government now says to the specified holders of one hundred millions: "The debt we owe you is due, so far as to give us the right to call it in and pay it at our own option. We give you notice that we shall be ready to pay it to the last cent in gold, dollar for dollar, on the 1st of December, and that thenceforth the interest will cease." And this amount will either be paid in gold or exchanged for five-per-cents., as the holders prefer. To which announcement the *Evening Journal* appends the following well deserved rebuke of the Pendletonian repudiationists, and an estimate of the effect of the Secretary's policy upon the public confidence and credit. It says:

Now after this square, distinct payment in gold, let the followers of Pendelton talk about payment in greenbacks if they think best. After one hundred millions have been honestly paid off in coin, let us see whether they will demand that a different rule shall be adopted for the rest. We suppose they will. Nothing short of a thunderbolt could change them. Their devotion to practical repudiation and its kindred heresies is organic and ingrained beyond the reach of any ordinary process. But however little this action may influence the leaders of the Democratic party, it cannot fail to impress the people. The policy of paying the debt as we promised to pay it, of maintaining the public faith inviolate, will secure a stronger hold than ever. The payment of a hundred millions in gold, as the beginning of redemption, will stamp and seal the pledge of the nation. And this effect, apart from its demonstration of the success of the new loan and its saving of interest, will make it welcome to every right-minded citizen.

The Tammany Injunction.

The following is a summary statement of the most important points in the suit before Judge Barnard for an injunction against the Tammany syndicate:

The statute of 1871, known as the two per cent. act, provided that the annual revenue to be raised by taxation in 1871 and 1872 should not exceed 2 per cent on the existing valuation of $1,075,000,000—that is to say, $21,500,000; out of this sum, increased to $22,000,000 by the proceeds from certain other specified sources, must be paid the quota of State tax, the principal of the city and county debt falling due in those years, the interest of the debt, and all the expenses of the city and county government. Now Mr. Foley's complaint shows that while the entire expenditure for the year 1871 can not legally exceed $20,000,000, Mr. Connoly has spent the first six months of the year no less than $30,000,000; that he has made no provision for paying the debt that falls due this year, amounting to $9,000,000; and that he proposes to issue about $10,000,000 of bonds to cover the current expenditures of the government, which ought by law to be defrayed from the revenue from taxation. To sum up the whole, Mr. Connoly is forbidden by law to incur any expense except to meet regular appropriations, or in any case to spend more than $20,000,000 a year. He disregards both of these restrictions, and gets all the money he wants by manufacturing revenue bonds accumulated debt bonds, and consolidated stock. The court is asked to define these issues of bonds as illegal, and to compel the city and county officers to adhere strictly to the provisions of the law.

There is a fine lot of quarrels going on in the Democratic party. There is one over the new departure, one over the financial question, one over protection versus a revenue tariff, one over Tammany—a somewhat suppressed, but very bitter one, this last—and the Richmond *Whig* is trying to get up one about compensation for the emancipated slaves. On every one of these subjects the opposing presses claim to represent the entire Democratic party. The claim would be absurd if the Democratic party were a party with one real policy. As it is, there need be no difficulty. Each clique can take what suits itself and its own locality, and, as the area the Democracy will be called upon to apply their principles to is sure to be very limited for a good many years to come, there will be no danger of serious confusion. In the words of the amiable Toots, "It's of no consequence."

Goldsmith Maid's Famous Time.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—The Cold Spring Race Course, over which Goldsmith Maid made her famous time, yesterday, was measured to-day, and found to be sixty-nine feet more than a mile. This makes her time less than 2:17.

[From the New York Shipping List, Aug 19.]

A Promising Outlook.

The annual Treasury Statement, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, presents the financial affairs of the Government in a favorable light. Compared with the two preceding years, the classified receipts and expenditures have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Customs	$160,061,428	$194,821,264	$206,270,428
Int. Rev.	158,356,460	185,128,859	143,098,153
Sales of Land	4,020,344	3,260,431	2,498,646
Miscel'n	28,518,217	26,637,792	31,666,736
Total	$321,490,507	$409,653,560	$282,177,185

EXPENDITURES.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Civil & Miscellaneous	$ 56,474,061	$ 60,234,017	$ 69,498,719
Pension & Indians	35,519,531	31,543,149	41,676,802
Army	78,501,995	57,935,075	35,799,991
Navy	20,000,737	21,782,201	19,481,027
Interest on public debt	130,999,244	129,235,493	225,570,565
Total	$321,490,567	$399,653,560	$292,177,185

The surplus of receipts over expenditures for the last year was only $26,640,795, against $49,453,15, and $101,603,-917 in the two years immediately preceding, a fact due to the reduction of taxation, through which the income fell off twenty-eight millions in 1870-71. As an offset to this, the expenses of the Government have been diminished some thirty millions during the last two years. It will be seen that the Custom duties during the past year were nearly eleven and three-quarter millions greater than the preceding year, which, however, does not fully reflect the increase of the import trade, owing to the removal of duties from some commodities, and reduction on others. On the other hand, the internal revenue receipts have fallen off more than forty-two millions, through reduced taxes. The receipts from miscellaneous sources include $8,892,829 received as premiums on the sale of Gold, and the expenditures in the shape of premiums on bonds purchased, amount to a little more than that sum. The only item of expenditures, besides the miscellaneous, which shows an increase, is that for pensions, and this increase is only apparent, for the quarterly payment of pensions has thrown upon that department an expenditure of about eight millions which has before fallen into the account of the ensuing year. A reduction of twenty-two millions in the army charges, of two millions for the navy, and of three and a half millions in interest on the public debt, shows progress in the right direction. We have begun the year with a debt smaller by $103,000,000 than last year, and are constantly diminishing the capital, and reducing the rate of interest. The prospect of funding the debt at a lower rate of interest, too, is a pleasant augury.

During the war our imports vastly exceeded our exports, for we were obliged to rely chiefly on Breadstuffs, Petroleum, Provisions and Bonds to pay for foreign goods; but now cotton has again taken the lead, and in the year ending with June, the Specie value of our exports, including Treasure, exceed that of our imports, and as taxes are lifted from productions, our exports will increase, and our imports receive a check.

The country is evidently entering upon an era of rapid material development that will astonish the gloomy-minded prophets, and make times more prosperous than they have been for years. One indication of this is the rapidity with which new sources of wealth are being opened up by new railroads. The prospect is now that the fifty odd thousand miles of railroad now in operation will be increased to nearly double that number during the decade upon which we have just entered. Millions of acres of valuable mineral and agricultural land will be brought into developement by these avenues of communication that are now virtually isolated. Some important branches of commerce and industry that were seriously impaired by the war still languish, but their rehabilitation can not—in view of the improvements that has been made in lateral interests—be much longer delayed.

The Coroner's jury on the Eastern Railroad accident rendered a verdict, Friday, in which they find the accident was directly caused by the negligence of the conductor on the Beverly train and the engineer on the Pullman train. They also censure the management of the road.

REPUBLIC NEWS.

It is generally conceded that the manufacturing and mechanical interests of a town or city constitute its most permanent element of prosperity.

Republic is surrounded by a wealthy and thickly populated country and with the single obstacle, the lacks of shipping facilities, is well situated for a manufacturing town. Even the obstacle refered to is more fancied than real, as has been demonstrated by one of our citizens, Mr. D. D. Ogden. Commencing about the close of the war, he has built up a trade which is now better than ever before and is constantly increasing. The building, which is situated in the west part of town, was erected some eighteen or twenty years ago for the manufacture of the celebrated self-sharpener plow, which is now manufactured by Mr. Ogden, and is a great favorite with many farmers. He also has patterns for about twenty different styles of plows, and gets up castings of any description. His three shovel plows are unrivaled. The leading feature of the establishment is the making of sash, doors, blinds, window and door frames, and the dressing of lumber for building and other purposes, for which it is supplied with first class machinery. The work for the Union School house, a school house in Reed township and the new Odd Fellow and Stickney block is now under way. A circular saw cuts out a large number of oak, ash and pine shingles. Various other things, such as lathes for turning wood and iron, a feed mill, and a saw gummer are connected with the engine. Wagons, churns, horserakes and various other things are got up here, when the demand seems to require. In the rear of the main building is a blacksmith shop and a yard with ample sheds, for the storing of lumber, dressed and undressed, and shingles which are kept for sale.

We have given a brief description of one of the most prominent of our mechanical establishments and propose to notice others in due time.

Washington street is now open and graded to Kilbourn street, and has a good side walk along the east side. It is quite an improvement to that part of town. It is probable that at no time within the last ten years has there been so much repairing and building going on in town as at present. For years the sound of the hammer was sufficient to attract the attention of the entire population but is now no longer a novelty. The tall chimney which was erected at the railroad ware-house when a steam grain elevator was a necessity, and which since the fire of 1869 has stood solitary and alone, was taken down last week and the brick will be used for other purposes.

The friends of deceased persons should give some attention to the fallen and leaning tombstones, and sunken graves in our cemetery.

Erastus Jones has sold his farm lying two miles south of town to W. A. Tabor. Mr. Jones has a fine lot of stock which he proposes to close out soon.

H. G. Ogden commenced moving his stock of goods to Green Spring, on Tuesday, where he already has the new goods recently purchased in the east. It is rumored that his store room here will not long remain unoccupied, but will be filled up with a new stock by parties having ample capital.

J. W. Shaw will start east on Friday for his fall stock of goods, and will spend some time with friends in central New York.

An entertainment consisting of dramatic and musical performances will be given at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening of this week for the benefit of the Universalist church. "Lady Audley's Secret" a drama of some note and a farce entitled "John Smith," will be the leading pieces.

A meeting of citizens, students and all interested, will be held at the Town Hall on Friday evening for the purpose of considering the matter of establishing a reading room. This is a good move, and we hope it will be a success.

SCIPIO.

GREEN SPRING NEWS.

R. Smith & Co. sold upwards of eighteen thousand bushels of wheat, last week.

A "one horse" circus exhibited here on Saturday evening last. As usual at our place, the canvass was filled. We trust our people may soon learn to patronize and pay for the support of institutions which are a credit to our village, and let poor ones pass by unnoticed.

Mr. Waldron, a young man of about twenty-two years of age, delivered a most stirring temperance lecture at the M. E. Church, a few evenings ago. He will remain in our place a few weeks, and will again favor all who honor him with their presence with a history of his temperance career while in Missouri and Kansas. All should turn out and hear him.

The petition is ready for circulation for the incorporation of our village. We understand the matter will be pushed forward with vigor until everything is completed.

Rev. John Thompson, son of Elder Thompson, preached at the M. E Church, on last Sabbath.

Mr. D. Stinchcomb, of the firm of Stinchcomb Bros. & Co., started for New York, this morning, for a new stock of all kinds of dry goods, groceries, hardware, &c.

Green Spring has five correspondents, so we expect that hereafter not a stone will be turned without some notice of it in the county papers.

NIMROD.

CAREY NEWS.

Your correspondent in this place has been silent for some time, but it was owing to other pressing business matters that had to be attended to.

The prospects for another rain are very good, but we are in hope that it will not come.

The potato crop is about spoiled in this section; they are rotting very fast.

Our school commenced last Monday; quite a number of students from the country are in attendance.

Political matters are very quiet here. We had one little flurry here about a month ago by Hon. John Berry of Upper Sandusky, but I don't think he changed the opinion of many of the voters in this section, as he well remarked in his speech, he knew this was a reading community, and as he should have also stated, was just the reason why the Republicans received the majority.

OTTO.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

In order to finish the Soldiers' monument about which so much has been said, the people are going to vote for or against levying a tax to raise the necessary amount.....Benj. Huber, Republican Treasurer elect, assumed the duties of his office last Tuesday .....That nuisance, Clements, is howling about the streets of Findlay .....Work has commenced on a new Odd Fellows Hall.....One Wm. Binley, it is said at the instance of Bill Mungen, has instituted proceedings against the *Jeffersonian* for libel. We are glad to be informed that there are no grounds for this action and it is to be hoped that it will terminate to the confusion of all concerned in the prosecution.....Horse thieves stole of J. H. Smith, a span of horses valued at $300, a horse of Dr. Firmin, a fine set of harness belonging to another Smith, a buggy of Len. Turley, and a saddle of Sheriff Myers, in Findlay, Wednesday night, last week.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The political cauldron is seething at a fearful rate. J. N. Biddle gives a column of facts, figures etc., which will cause considerable feeling, at all events. Independent candidates are announced for the offices of Representative and Treasurer. Democrats It is thought that others will follow ..... Frank Stauffer was oiling the machinery of a circular saw when the heavy balance wheel flew into pieces with a loud report. One of the pieces tore off a finger and thumb of Stauffer's right hand. The pieces flew with such force as to injure the roof of the building.

SANDUSKY COUNTY.

Pigs infest the streets of Fremont .....The County Infirmary is in a terrible condition and the inmates are inhumanly treated.....One hundred and thirteen persons visited the pound and a half baby, at Ballville, in one day last week.....Wm. Herbster raised four-hundred bushels Norway oats on four acres of land.....The Republicans nominated for Auditor, E. Kellogg; Treasurer, S. Wickwire; Sheriff, D. S. June; Prosecuting Attorney, A. B. French; Commissioner, Hiram Pool; Infirmary Director, Grant Ferguson; Coroner, F. S. Bowersox.

Communicated.

NORTH-WESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL.

REPUBLIC, O., Sept. 13, 1871.

One year to the day has elapsed since the organization of the Normal School, and it may not be uninteresting to your readers to know what has been done during that time:

Enrollment, Sept. 13, 1870 ..... 14 students.
" " " 1871 ..... 185 "

Being an increase of over 1200 per cent.

The following counties in Ohio have been represented in the patronage: Seneca, Wood, Huron, Knox, Sandusky, Crawford, Wyandot, Williams, Clinton, Hocking, Columbiana and Hamilton. In addition, students from Indiana, Michigan and Illinois have been present.

A library of text-books, retail price upwards of $1,000, is in possession of the school, which enables students to rent, for forty cents a term, books which, if purchased by them, would cost six dollars.

New facilities for self-boarding, at exceedingly low figures, with or without furnished rooms, are being added.

The aim of the Principal and his assistants constantly is to make the institution deserving of the most extensive patronage. Increased advantages will be enjoyed during the second term, commencing October 31st.

Very truly,
J. FRAISE RICHARD.

COMMERCIAL.

TIFFIN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY BUSINESS MEN.

APPLES, green per bush	25 to 40
APPLES, dried, per lb	5c
BEESWAX	25
BUTTER	10 to 16
CORN MEAL, per lb.	2c
EGGS, per doz	18
FEATHERS, live geese	65 to 75
FLOUR, per barrel	6 50 to 7 00
HONEY	20 to 25
HAY, per ton	8 00 to 10 00
HIDES, dry	14
HIDES, trimmed	7
HIDES, untrimmed	6½
LARD	8
ONIONS	40
NEW POTATOES	40
OLD POTATOES	
MIDDLINGS	1 50
SALT, coarse rock, per bbl	3 00
SALT, common, per bbl	2 50
SALT, fine table, per sack	20 to 25
SHEEP PELTS	10 to 75
CALF SKINS, per lb	12
TALLOW	7
SHORTS, per cwt	1 00
WATER LIME, per bbl	2 75
WHITE LIME, per bush	40
MEATS—	
BEEF, front qr	
BEEF, hind qr	9
HAMS	12 to 14
SHOULDERS	10 to 12
POULTRY—	
CHICKENS, per doz	1 75@3 00
TURKEYS, per lb	
DUCKS	
GEESE	
GRAIN—	
BARLEY	80
CLOVER SEED, per bush	5 00
CORN	40@42
FLAX SEED	1 25@1 50
OATS	0@30
RYE	65
TIMOTHY SEED	3 00
WHEAT, new	1 19@1 20
" Old	1 20

TIFFIN WOOL MARKET.

CHOICE	55to 58
FINE	50 to 56
MEDIUM	52 to 55
COARSE	50 to 52
COMMING	55 to 60
TUB WASHED WOOL—	
CHOICE	60
COMMON TO GOOD	50 to 55

NO. 56!

FRESH NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

NICOLAI & HOLDERMAN.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO GIVE EVERY BUYER

THE BENEFIT OF AN EARLY PURCHASE

—Before the recent advance. Feeling truly grateful to the people of Seneca and adjoining counties for their liberal patronage extended to us while in their midst, we feel confident

WE CAN MAKE IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE

To call and examine our FALL STOCK OF NEW GOODS before buying elsewhere.

WE SHOW OUR GOODS WITH PLEASURE.

Nicolai & Holderman.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

F.K. SHAWHAN & CO.,

HAVE THEIR FIRST STOCK OF

NEW FALL DRY GOODS!

ALL THE

LATEST STYLES & NOVELTIES