The Perrysburg Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, Devoted to the Interests of Wood County, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, the Arts and Sciences, Home and Foreign News.

VOL. V. PERRYSBURG, O., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1857. NO. XX.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS.

AMENDMENT NO. I.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members elected to each House concurring therein, That it be and hereby is proposed to the electors of this state to vote on the second Tuesday of October next, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the constitution and for the second section of the article, and for the third section of the eleventh article, viz: all regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday of January, annually. Senators shall be elected biennially, and representatives annually, by the electors of their respective counties or districts on the second Tuesday of October. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and that of senators shall continue two years, and that of representatives one year. The senators elected in October next shall hold their offices for two years, and the representatives elected at the same time shall hold their offices for one year. Provided, that seventeen of the senators elected on the second Tuesday of October, 1857, to be ascertained by lot, as the President of the senate may direct, shall hold their office for only one year, and their successors shall be elected on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and biennially thereafter. When any county shall have a fraction above the ratio for representative so large that being multiplied by ten, the result shall be equal to one or more ratios, additional representatives shall be apportioned for such ratios among the several sessions of the decennial period in the following manner: If there be only one ratio then a representative shall be allotted to the tenth session of the decennial period.

If there are two ratios representatives shall be allotted to the ninth and tenth sessions; if three to the eighth, ninth and tenth; if four to the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth; if five to the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth; if six to the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth; if seven to the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth; if eight to the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eight, ninth and tenth; if nine to the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth sessions of the decennial period respectively.

In determining the number of senators to which any senatorial district might be entitled in any decennial period, by reason of any fraction of a senatorial ratio, the fraction shall be multiplied by five, and if the result be equal to one senatorial ratio, an additional Senator shall be allotted to said district for the ninth and tenth sessions. If it be equal to two such ratios an additional Senator for the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sessions shall be allotted to such district. If three then to the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth ninth and tenth.

If four, to the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sessions respectively. If this amendment be adopted by the electors the counties now entitled to more than one member in either or both branches of the Legislature in the fourth and fifth sessions of the present decennial period as now provided, shall have a like number of members in each branch thereof for each session of the remainder of the present decennial period.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

Dated April 3d, 1857.

AMENDMENT NO. II.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members elected to each House concurring therein, that it be, and hereby is, proposed to the electors of this State to vote on the second Tuesday of October next, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment, as a substitute for the fifth and sixth sections of the fourth article of the Constitution, viz: Sec. 5. District Courts shall be held in each county at least once in each year, by one or more District Judges elected by the electors of separate districts to be prescribed by law, who shall hold their office for five years; and during their continuance in office shall reside in the district for which they are elected. The provisions of the fourteenth section of this article shall apply to District Judges.—The General Assembly may by law authorize the judges of the District Court, and of the courts of common pleas, to fix the times of holding their respective courts. Until District Judges shall have been elected and qualified, District Courts shall be held by the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Courts of Common Pleas, as now authorized. Sec. 6. The district court shall have such jurisdiction as may be provided by law, and the judges thereof shall have and exercise such power and jurisdiction at chambers, and may be required to [illegible] judges of the courts of Common Pleas as shall be directed by law.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

Dated April 21, 1857.

AMENDMENT NO. III.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, three fifths of the members elected to each branch, concurring therein, that it be and hereby, is proposed to the electors of the State, to vote on the second Tuesday of October next, to approve or reject the following amendment as a substitute for the second and third sections of the twelfth article of the constitution.

All property, personal and real, shall be subject taxation but a uniform rule, at the true value thereof in money, by such deductions from credits may be allowed as the General Assembly may deem expedient; Provided, that burying grounds, public school houses, and all public property, and all institutions of purely public charity, and all houses used exclusively for public worship, shall be exempt from taxation; and if the total value of the personal property of any person shall not exceed fifty dollars, the same may be exempt from taxation. All property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

Dated April 3, 1857.

AMENDMENT NO. IV.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring therein, That it be and hereby is proposed to the electors of the State, on the second Tuesday of October next to approve or reject the following amendment as a substitute for the first and second sections of the thirteenth article of the constitution, viz: Corporations of every description shall be created, and corporate powers granted only by general laws which shall define the powers, privileges and immunities and prescribe the duties and liabilities of each class or descriptions of corporations, but the general assembly may enact special laws for the relief of corporations in peculiar cases, and may make special provisions in regard to corporations in cases wherefrom their peculiar location or interests such special provisions are required, and may from time to time alter or repeal all such laws, as are authorized by this section.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H FORD
President of the Senate.

Dated April 3, 1857.

AMENDMENT NO. V.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three fifths of the members elected to each house concurring therein, that it be, and hereby is proposed to the electors of this State to vote, on the second Tuesday of October next, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as an additional section to article eleven of the constitution. Every county which now is, or may hereafter be entitled to more than one senator, or representative for the residue of the present decennial period, or for all, or any portion of any subsequent decennial period shall be divided into as many senatorial and representative districts as there may be senators or representatives elective in any one year of the present, or any subsequent decennial period, which districts shall be of contiguous territory, and each district shall contain as nearly a ratio for senator or representative as is attainable, without violating the rule herein given as to contiguity of territory, and without dividing the township election precinct, or ward. If any representative or senatorial district, composed of two or more counties shall by reason of any excess of population over a ratio, be entitled to additional representatives or senators for any portion of the present or any subsequent decennial period, the district shall be divided into two districts, for each portion of such decennial period, which shall be contiguous territory, and each shall contain as near a ratio as is attainable without dividing counties.

If by reason of the annexation of one senatorial district to another, there shall be any excess of population over a senatorial ratio, which shall be entitled to additional representation for any portion of any decennial period, each district, as now constituted, shall elect one senator.

Counties shall be divided into districts by the county commissioners or such other board of officers elective and resident in the proper county as may be provided by law. At least four months prior to the general election in 1858, the counties entitled to more than one member of either house shall be divided into districts for the residue of the present decennial period, and at least four months prior to the general election in the first year of each subsequent decennial period, the counties entitled to more than one member for all, or any portion of such decennial period, in either or both houses, shall be divided into districts for the whole of the decennial period. A description of the district of each county shall be published as may be directed by the county commissioners or as may be prescribed by law.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate

April 31, 1857.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, }
Columbus, April 4, 1857. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing proposed constitution amendments are correctly copied from the original rolls on file in this office.

JAMES H. BAKER,
Secretary of State.

Common Pleas, Wood County, State of Ohio,
Jesup W. Scott, Plaintiff, vs. Henry T. Buckley, and others unknown, defendants.

Henry T. Bulkley, believed to be in the state of New York, and other unknown defendants, will please take notice that Jesup W. Scott did on the 27th day of August, 1857, file his petition in the court of common pleas within and for the county of Wood, in the state of Ohio, against them setting forth that the said Henry T. Bulkley, did on the 11th day of September, 185[illegible], give a mortgage to the said plaintiff, to secure the payment of eleven promissory notes of the same date of said mortgage, each for the sum of [illegible], with interest from May 2[illegible], 1856, on the equal undivided one-sixth part of all that part of river tract 69 which lies in township number three, of the U. S. Reserve at the Maumee Rapids, in Wood county, Ohio, and west of a line run under the direction of the surveyor general, in the year 1817, and recorded as the line between river tracts then numbered as sixty-eight and sixty-nine, except about two acres sold to Mr. Jackson, by the Cramer, and out lot in Perrysburg, new survey, number [illegible] except also lots in Lower Perrysburg, numbers one, four, five, eight, nine, twelve, thirteen, and seventeen, in block three, lot number 22, in block number four, and lots sold H. Darling, number ten and fourteen in block number one and numbers two, three, eleven, and fourteen, in block number two except also, a water lot lying opposite lot seventeen, in block three, forty-one feet and six inches wide on Water street and extending to navigable water. The whole tract of which the sixth part is to be sold is supposed to contain about forty-eight acres exclusive of the lots above excepted; and praying that the said premises may be sold to pay said mortgage, on which is due $7,090, with interest from May 2[illegible], 185[illegible], and taxes, and that the defendants be barred from all interest therein: and the said Henry T. Bulkley, and other defendants are hereby notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 3d Saturday after the 7th day of September [illegible]

JAS. H. CAMPBELL, Plffs. Atty.

Toledo, September 3, 1857—17w[illegible]

Legal Notice.

Wood county, and state of Ohio, court of common pleas.

Orin Galpin, plaintiff, vs. James O. Galpin, Calista C. Galpin, Mary C. Galpin, defendants.

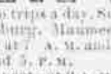
DEFENDANTS will take notice that on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1857, I filed a petition against them in the above court, setting forth that they hold the legal title to out lot 1[illegible] in the town of Perrysburg, said state, and county, that they derive such title from their ancestor, Caroline E. Galpin, now deceased, that said out lot was purchased with the money of Orin Galpin, from the United States and deeded to John C. Spink, and from John C. Spink to said Caroline E. Galpin, to be held in trust for plaintiff, and asking the court to order defendants to convey said lot to plaintiff, and decree the title of the same to him; and that you answer said petition on or before the first day of the next term of said court, or that an order be taken and decree had accordingly.

ORIN GALPIN,
By S. JEFFERSON, his Attorney.

September 3, 1857—17w[illegible]*

FOR PERRYSBURG AND TOLEDO.

THE FINE STEAMER



CHASE,
CAPTAIN HALL,

WILL make two trips a day, Sundays excepted, between Perrysburg, Maumee City, and Toledo, leaving Perrysburg at 7 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leave Toledo at 10½ A. M. and 5, P. M.

The CHASE connects at 9 A. M. with the ARROW, Capt. Caverley, for Detroit, thus forming the most pleasant and expeditious route to that city.

BLINN & BARSTOW, Agents Perrysburg.

OHIO PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.,
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COLUMBUS, OHIO.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - 300,000
SECURED IN DOUBLE THE AMOUNT.

TAKES risks against loss or damage by Fire, the perils of sea, or inland navigation and transportation.

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A. MONROE, J. P. M. HOWARD,
W. P. HUBARD, A. KINHADE,
S. DENNIE,
J. P.M. HOWARD, Sec'y. A. MONROE, Pres.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

GEORGE STRAIN will punctually attend to all business entrusted to him in the several courts of Wood and adjoining counties. Office—over Blinn & Barstow's Store.

REFERENCE.

S. SPINK Esq., }
J. W. ROSS, Esq., } Perrysburg.
E. D. PECK, M. D., }
GEO. LASKEY, Esq., Gilead.
DANIEL BARTON, Esq., Milton Tp.
JUDGE KELLEY, West Millgrove.
JOHN BAYRD, Perrysburg.

June 25, 1857—7b.

ASHER COOK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
PERRYSBURG, OHIO.
OFFICE—Over J. A. Hall's Store.

The French and German Languages Spoken.

Improved Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell a good improved farm, situated one and a half miles above Perrysburg, on the Gilead road. There are 1[illegible] acres, with [illegible] acres improved, a good orchard, and good buildings—will be sold at a bargain for cash. ASHER COOK.

Perrysburg, July 30, 1857—12tf

Improved Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber has a good improved farm for sale, situated three miles from Perrysburg, on the Western Reserve and Maumee road. There are seventy acres under good cultivation, an orchard of two hundred fruit trees, with good buildings, cider mill, &c. Terms reasonable, with but a small portion down.

July 30, 1857—12tf ASHER COOK.

For the Journal.

Letter from Capt. McKinley.

"We carry our neighbors failings in sight, but throw our own over our shoulders."

"No penny—No pater noster."

E. A. HIBBINS.—*Sir*:—I notice that in *briefly* paying your compliments to the late Democratic County Convention, you do me the injustice to class me among the candidates for Probate Judge. I supposed it to be distinctly understood that on *no account* would I be a candidate for more than one office before the convention. To the friend who announced my name, I am grateful; but I immediately authorized the Gilead delegation to withdraw it; which was done as formally as it had been announced. Hence you will discover that, *I was not a candidate for Probate Judge!* I do not know how you came to make the erroneous statement, but I feel confident that it was not intentional, and that this explanation will set the matter right.

Had I been ambitious for a place, outside of my profession, the offices of Clerk and Auditor, with the duties of which long practice has made me familiar, offered a much easier nomination, and would certainly have *paid better*, which after all, is *the* question, the great bone of contention between candidates of the same political tenets.

The allusions as to "*Pettyfogging*" superior Education, court room giants, indiscreetness, &c., &c. I am willing to leave for the criticism and decision of those who know, or may hereafter know all referred to. My natural abilities I owe to God and my Mother; and my education, to the laws which furnish "the people colleges," for the bareheaded and barefooted orphan. Yet I am willing to be pitted, even against my friends who though pigmies before Justices, are *busters* in the Common Pleas. Ha! ha! I wonder if friend Reid and myself were to tie mackerels to our coat tails if we could'nt be whales too! But when I would assume those airs so common to egotistical jackanapes I am reminded of the old adage: "He who thinks too much of himself is in danger of being forgotten by the rest of the world." However, regardless of the danger of being thought vain, I might say that I have proved myself in the forum and in the field, when some would *dare* to faint and yield! Remember the flint shines not till it is struck! But to get up a controversy as to who is the greatest among the learned lawyers of our county, and the question of capability for the lousy little picayune office of Prosecuting Attorney, is supremely ridiculous! It can, however, be accounted for from the fact that mice and flies are more numerous than elephants and lions. But the people will perversely mistake all us *huge legal giants* for common place mortals, not more wise than millions of similar bipeds which strut around for a season, and then go down to the grave, and perhaps to oblivion! But all those foolish expressions, it used at all, were akin to the "*smiling*" one, so beautifully illustrated in the religious selections; they "were mere "tubs to amuse the whale," but for that I should properly resent an attack upon my professional reputation—the only means of my livelihood and support of my orphan children; the service of my country having rendered me incapable of menial labor.

But no person of sane mind can be operated upon by such twaddle, and so far as I am concerned, I feel disposed to dismiss the nonsensical egotistical palaver with a laugh, reflecting upon the story of the mounted beggar, who in olden times took a journey on horseback and rode to the devil.

Ignorance is at least a tolerable excuse for the idiotic self-adulation of mental impotency; and I should as soon think of cursing the memory of the famous calf which *ran nine miles to suck a stump*, as of having my passions excited by the vapid ebullitions of coddish exquisites or gaffed political tricksters. Such poor fellows by some strange delusion

"Perch on the dunghill, wheresoe'er *grow*,
And deem themselves the Lord knows who."

You have evidently misapprehended the true cause of my defeat. *Weston Township could not ask for two candidates!* When we had determined to have the Auditor, we could'nt expect the Prosecuting Attorney. Did you hear anything drop? Well, that is it. Your allusion to certain professed friends was unnecessary. I know the run of the ropes. I have shook the bush all my life to get my friends the trail, but political principles should not be subservient to personal success, and friends who are with you in the sunshine, but leave you when you get into the shade, don't often deceive any one. "The hand is the hand of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob." But this matter must settle without the intervention of political opponents. Such men must be fought at home; for although they cannot strike strong blows, they know how to fight with poisoned weapons, and thus by their malignity, rather than by their honorable skill, they bring the noblest antagonist to the ground.

"And like the bat of India brakes,
Its plaint a fan the wound it makes;
And, soothing thus the dreamer's pain,
It drinks the life-blood from the vein."

But I have done with this statement; I am content to let your funny notice of our convention, go before the people in all its pristine shakespearian loveliness.

I have no personal quarrel with any man, but I want it to be understood, that,

"The flesh will quiver where the pincers tear,
The blood will flow where the knife is driven."

With proper respect, I am your obedient servant. D. M. McKINLEY.

Gilead, Sept. 21, 1857.

Ditch Notice.

The following interested persons, as owners of the described land opposite their respective names, are hereby notified, that an application has been made to the trustees of Middleton township Wood county, Ohio, to lay out, locate and apportion among the land owners, benefited thereby, the expense of laying out, and the share to be made or opened of each, of a ditch or water-course, as follows: Commencing at the south line of section 27, of town 6 north, of range 10 east, where said line crosses the old Findlay road, in the west ditch of said road; thence northerly along the west ditch of said road to the outlet creek or ravine, near Henry Barnthistle's, at the south line of the twelve mile square reservation, in said county; and that said trustees will meet at the school house near the south end of said ditch, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1857, to examine and apportion said ditch according to law:

George Rappe,	w ½ n e ¼ sec. 34, t. 6, r. 10,	80
C. W. & C. J.		
Moore,	n pt. e ½ n e ¼ sec. 34, t. 6, r. 10,	70
Allen M. McCahan,	w ½ s e ¼ sec. 27, t 6, r. 10,	80
Wm. B. Von Der Volgens,		
& Brothers,	e ½ s w ¼ sec. 27, t. 6, r. 10,	80
Elisha, or Edgar		
B. Camp,	e ½ s e ¼ sec. 27, t. 6, r. 10,	80
Chase & Bridges,	s w ¼ n e ¼ sec 27, t 6, r 10,	40
Cressis Trotter,	s e ¼ n w ¼ sec. 27, t. 6, r 10,	40
John Hoagland,	w ½ n w ¼ sec 27, t. 6, r 10,	80
Sebastian Kobase,	n e ¼ n w ¼ sec 27, t. 6, r. 10,	40
do	s e ¼ s w ¼ sec 27, t. 6, r. 10,	40
Loren Clark,	w ½ s e ¼ sec 22, t. 6, r. 10,	80
do	n w ¼ n e ¼ sec 27, t. 6, r. 10,	40
Whitcomb Haskins,	w ½ s w ¼ sec. 22, t. 6, r. 10,	80
do	s w ¼ n w ¼ sec 22 t. 6, r. 10,	40
Yesam Murnay,	n e ¼ s w ¼ sec. 22, t. 6, r. 10,	40
Eli Treadwell,	e ½ n w ¼ sec. 22, t. 6, r. 10,	80
Jas. M. Treadwell,	n w ¼ n w ¼ sec 22, t. 6. r. 10,	40
Henry Barnthistle,	w ½ [illegible] sec. 15, t. 6, r. 10,	87.28-100

JOHN HOAGLAND, et al, Petitioners.
S. JEFFERSON, Atty.

August 17, 1857—15w$3 70

A Few Scraps.

Our old friend Knox of the Indianola (Iowa) *Visitor*, gets into a humorous mood occasionally, and his wit runs like a womans tongue. In his last paper he gets off the following jokes:

—Times are so hard in Ohio, that three men marry one woman.

—The young men in our place are playing their boyish games again—chasing *hoops* around town, bound in muslin.

—The farmers in Illinois, during the high price of corn, cut off the "narritives" of their hogs, considering them useless "appendages."—Great economy!

—To produce the "locked jaw" in a lady, ask her age.

And to get "leave of absence,' urge an immediate answer.

—Our Democratic exchanges are quite jubilant over the late election in this State. It don't make much difference which way the election goes, its always "turkey" with them.

—"The greatest organ in the world," some old bachelor says is the organ of speech in a woman; it is an organ without stops."—*Ex.*

Well, we guess that's true. And we aint an old Bach, neither. Ours is a Yankee organ, and it was going when we got it. Don't know when it started—think its "perpetual motion."

SLANDERERS.—It is recorded that in the middle ages, in France, a person convicted of being a calumniator, was condemned to place himself on all his fours, and bark like a dog for a quarter of an hour.—*Ex.*

If a law of this character was in force in this country, wouldn't there be fun in some quarters? What a perpetual bow-wowing there would be, just at this time, among the leaders of the Democratic party.

—We return our thanks to the Sub-Editor, who so ably conducted our paper in our absence. He says he is satisfied with newspaper glory.—Has an idea that the convicts in the penitentiary are a happy people. Wonders if there's any punishment after death, for a fellow who has made a fool of himself. Wishes to marry or drown himself—don't care which.

We regret very much that the *Visitor* is to be discontinued. We like the paper; yes, and we like the *name*, although it appears to be an unfortunate one.

—The Payne Dred Scott Democracy held a meeting in Cleveland on Monday night. Mr. Heisley, an attorney of that city, struck out as usual in a tirade of colored men, 'nigger voters,' and in defence of the "Congo" doctrines generally. In the midst of his harangue a colored man succeeded in being heard. He said that he "would suggest that it would be much better for the speaker and his party to address his hearers upon the issues that pertain to State polities, its financial affairs, their management and subjects that the people have an interest in, and not spend his time in abusing and crushing down that class of unfortunate beings who are now already ground in the dust by oppression."

The *Herald* says that this was said in a mild, gentle manner, and the effect was electrical.—The audience sympathised, and applauded. The speaker realized his position, changed his tactics, ceased ranking the "nigger" with the brute creation, saw as Saul of Tarsus did, in a new light, and spoke of that class of our "fellow citizens" as "unfortunate men who deserved sympathy;" he said the Democrats was true friends of that enslaved race (God save the mark! said Uncle Toby) that "the GENTLEMAN who had just spoken"—here the colored *thing* again arose, and begged that he should not be misunderstood, "I ask not of the orator to recognize, or even to call me, a *gentleman*, I only beg that my down-trodden fellow beings shall be recognized as human, and that the orator will let us alone." This took the wind all out of Heisley's sail, his speech flapped around him like an old petticoat, and casting anchor in a dead calm, he gave up the job to Judge Bliss.

Ditch Notice.

THE following persons as the owners of the land described opposite their respective names, are notified that an application has been made to the trustees of Liberty township, Wood county Ohio, to lay out and apportion among said land owners, the expense of laying out, and the share of each to be made of a ditch as follows: Commencing at the center of the north line of the north-west quarter of section two, of said township; thence south about three-fourths of a mile, to a ditch already completed; and that said trustees will meet at the house of Joseph Mitchell, near the commencement of said ditch, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1857, to lay out said ditch according to law, to wit:

		[Acres.
George Lauks,	n pt. n w. sec. 2, t. 4, r 10,	105 44-100
James F. Stubbs, or		
Jos. R. Corey,	s 1-2 n w 1-4 sec. 2, t. 4, r. 10,	80
Norton & Jefferson, or		
C. R. Jackson,	n 1-2 s w 1-4 sec. 2, t. 4, r. 10,	80

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Petitioner.

August 17, 1857—15w6*

Ditch Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of the south half of the south east quarter of section 25; and of the north-east quarter of the north west quarter; south east quarter of north-west quarter; north half of north east quarter; and south half of north-east quarter of section 26, in Middleton township, Wood county, Ohio, that the trustees of said township will meet at the house of F. E. Meagley, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1857 at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of locating and apportioning a ditch or water-course commencing at the south-east corner of section 25, and running west one and one-fourth miles along the north side of a road located on the south line of said section, until it intersects the Hull prairie road, and there to terminate.

September 3, 1857—17w$2 98

Court of Common Pleas, Wood Co., Ohio.

Elizabeth Stedman, intermarried with David Stedman, and Milton B. Frisbie, and Hiram C. Frisbie, and Seth B. Frisbie, minors, by Milton B. Frisbie, their "*Prochien ami*," vs. Benjamin B. Cleveland, administrator of Seth B. Frisbie, deceased, Ezra Morgan, administrator of Guy Morgan, deceased, and Shubael Spink.

THE said Benjamin B. Cleveland, defendant and non-resident of said state of Ohio, will take notice, that a petition was filed, in said court, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1857, wherein the said plaintiffs pray for the recovery of $1[illegible] additional allowance ordered to be paid them by said administrator of Seth B. Frisbie, deceased, in said court, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1843, on the bond of said defendant, given unto said state in the sum of $1,000, on the 16th day of June, 1842, for the faithful discharge of his duties as said administrator; and that in case he fail to answer at the October term, October, the 15th A. D. 1857, judgment will be taken for the sum of $[illegible] with interest thereon from the 6th day of April, A. D. 1843, by default.

MILTON B. FRISBIE, et al.
By GEORGE STRAIN, their Atty.

September 3, 1857—17w6$4 50

Sheriff's Sale.

Sarah & John Creigh vs. William M. Reed et al.

BY virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, from the court of common pleas, of Wood county, Ohio, I shall offer for sale, at the door of the court house, in Perrysburg in said county,

On Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857, between the hours of 1, and 4 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, situate in the county of Wood, and state of Ohio, to wit: The north half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-eight, in township five, range nine east, containing 80 acres, more or less appraised at $360. Terms of sale—one-third cash, one-third in one, and one-third in two years from day of sale; deferred payments on interest, and secured by mortgage on the premises. C. W. NORTON, Sheriff.

CARPENTER & REID, Attorneys.

August 27, 1857—1[illegible]w$2.35

That Red Patch!

We have heard some of those Locofocos who read the Cleveland *Plaindealer* saying "Red Patch," occasionally. Now this is nothing new to us, having resided in the same congressional district with Hon. A. P. Stone at the time he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats, when this falsehood was originated. That it was never believed, may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Stone received the full vote of his party in every county of the district, and was elected to Congress. It was an old electioneering story often used against candidates, and was started against Mr. Stone by H. H. Chariton, of Columbus, for the purpose of defeating his nomination for Congress. Mr. Chariton was a whig, and being satisfied that Mr. Stone would poll a larger vote than any other democrat in the district, circulated the story for the purpose of defeating his nomination. Mr. Stone refused to be sold to the South, however, and has been a consistent and active Republican since the organization of the Republican party, and now that he has been nominated for State Treasurer, those same men who elected him to Congress, bring up this old falsehood and repeat it as though it should influence the people to vote against him. Why were they not influenced by it? But the whole thing is such a barefaced piece of low political trickery that it needs no such argument to blunt its force. For the purpose of dispelling all doubt upon this matter, we copy the following letter from the originator of the Red Patch story, at least so far as it was applied to Mr. Stone:

COLUMBUS, Sept. 13, 1847.

COL. SCHOULER:—I see by your paper of the 19th inst., that the electioneering story of the 'Red Patch,' which was told on Mr. Stone in 1844, has been revived. I deem it an act of justice to Mr. Stone to publicly make an explanation of the origin of this matter. In the exciting canvass of 1844, acting upon the principle that all was fair in politics, I originated this old electioneering story on him, for the purpose of preventing his nomination for Congress, believing he would be a much harder man to beat than either of the other candidates spoken of by the Democrats. The story is older than Mr. Stone. It was told on others as an electioneering story years before I ever knew him. Since I have become personally acquainted with him, and learned his history, I am confident there is no man in the State whose sympathies and feelings are more identified with the laboring man than his.

I desire you to publish this communication, as it is due to Mr. Stone that I should make this explanation. H. H. CHARITON.

For the Journal.

Let the Clique Answer.

1st. What is the reason that Wood County is now Republican?

2d. What is the reason you can't carry your county ticket?

3d. What is the reason you can't keep up a county paper?

4. Why is it that nominations must be kept in certain families?

5. Why is it that Steedman & Co., sends their orders to distant townships to go for certain men and oppose others?

Quere. Is it because there are six or eight illiterate demagogues hanging about Perrysburg who seek to rule the democracy by virtue of the divine right of Kings, and get nominations no doubt to be defeated by the people?

It would seem so. It is high time that the rotten clique who have fattened on the State and County Treasury so long should let the country make their own nominations. They must do so, if they expect success! But what care they for the success of their party at home, so that the canal and pike pays well! DADDY GRIMES.

Bowling Green, Sept. 11, 1857.

Daddy Grimes will pardon us for saying that we don't believe any political management short of a perfect abandonment of the utterly obnoxious sentiments to which they adhere, will ever give the Locofocos of Wood county the political ascendency. There is pith, however, to Daddy Grimes's inquiries, and point to his suggestions, and we therefore give him a hearing in our columns. We shall treat any other honest and candid democrat in the same way. Our exposition of the dictatorial manner in which a certain corrupt clique have ruled the democratic party of Wood county, has opened the eyes of some, and they will open others, until a certain nest will be broken up, and not even a "nest egg" will be left.

Sheriff's Sale.

Emanuel Arnold vs. Daniel Barton.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, from the court of common pleas of Wood county, Ohio, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in Perrysburg, in said county,

On Saturday, September 26th, 1857, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit: The east half of the south-west quarter of section (25) twenty-five, in township number (4) four north, of range number (9) nine east, containing eighty acres.

C. W. NORTON, Sheriff.

ASHER COOK, Att., for Plaintiff.

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Guardian's Sale.

Peter C. Benadum, Guardian, &c. vs. Emily Crane et al.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered from the court of common pleas of Wood county, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at the door of the court house, in Perrysburg, on

Saturday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1857, between the hours of one and three o'clock of said day, the north half of the north-west quarter of section number (17) seventeen, town (7) seven, range (12) twelve, in Wood county, Ohio, the same being sold as the property of the minor defendants in the above cause.

PETER C. BENADUM,
MURRAY & DODGE, Attys. Guardian.

August 27, 1857—18w$2.38

Opposed to the People Governing Themselves.

Modern Democracy makes a great many singular issues for a people devoted to Freedom, and we shall yet expect them to take direct issue against our much cherished Republican institutions. In Kansas they have exemplified their determination not to permit the people to govern themselves in any particular, and now they are terribly frightened because Mr. Monroe, of Lorain co., the man who wished to have the people of Ohio decide by ballot whether they would have blacks to vote or not, has been re-nominated for the Legislature. Mr. S. S. Cox, a Loco leader of Columbus, in a recent speech at Newark, said:

"Col. Schouler had only a few days ago indorsed Prof. Monroe—said he made a good representative, and was glad he had been renominated—and Prof. Monroe was the man who tried to get the word white struck out of the constitution last winter—actually the same man! and he had made a speech in favor of the motion—and he must say that the speech was in one sense an able one—and then three members of the Black Republican Legislature had reported a resolution to allow the people to vote on this question whether the word white should be stricken from the constitution—*and it was only by the vigilance of the few Democrats who happened to be in the Legislature that the people were prevented from voting on this outrageous proposition.*"

We don't believe Mr. Monroe's proposition would be adopted by the people of Ohio, but at the same time we cannot see what credit Mr. Cox wishes to have attached to his locofoco members of the Legislature, even if his assertion be true that they "prevented the people from voting on this outrageous proposition?" Does modern Locofocoism contend that the people are not the rightful rulers of this government? Is it democratic to deprive the people of the privilege of saying what manner of government they will have or who shall be recognized as voters and who not? Modern democracy must be on its last legs when it thus boldly opposes the right of the people to decide upon questions of state policy. We trust the day will never come when the submission of any reasonable question to the voters of Ohio will be considered an "outrage."

☞ Capt. McKinley's letter, which we publish to-day, speaks for itself, and is well worth reading. Certainly the Capt. can use the pen if he can't appear to advantage in a Common Pleas Court. By the way, some persons have been led to believe that we intended to reflect upon the legal abilities of Messrs. Reid and McKinley in reporting the arguments used to defeat their nominations. Nothing was farther from our intention. It was our duty to publish simple facts as they transpired, and hearing this very silly and unjust argument used, we could do no less than to report it. It is not necessary for us to say to the citizens of Wood county that we considered this resort to professional vituperation purely a Locofoco mode of electioneering,—a modern Locofoco lie that will injure no one but the manufacturers and venders.

Tyranny of the Catholic Priesthood.

The New Haven *Palladium* gives the particulars of a gross interference by a Catholic priest with the private rights of one of his parishioners, and a young and very respectable Protestant Irish woman which is worthy of a place beside the bigoted acts of the Spanish or Italian priesthood. It seems that an Irish Catholic named Connolly, a harness-maker by trade, was engaged to be married to Mary Ann Gibbons, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—The parties agreed that each should be free to follow their own dictates of conscience, and they went to be married by Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, rector of St. Paul's Church at New Haven, and afterwards by the Catholic priest. Not finding Mr. Littlejohn at home, they drove with their groomsmen and bridesmaids, to the priest's residence. The *Palladium* says:

"While in the presence of the Roman priest, he asked the woman if she belonged to his church?——and she said no "No!"—that she was a Protestant. He then inquired if she did not "intend to adopt the religion of her husband, and go to his church?" She answered that she "did not." He then asked if she did not intend to bring her children to his church for baptism, and allow them to be brought up in that faith?" She said she "had no children and might not have, and if she did, she could make no pledge on that subject." Upon which the priest brought his hand with great force upon his back and said roughly, "Connolly, why don't you put away this woman and get one of your own church. I will not marry you, and forbid you going to a Protestant to be married. I forbid it, on pain of excommunication; and you, who have come in this company, if one of you go to see these persons married by a Protestant, I will excommunicate you!" The bride and groom then turned to depart, followed by one of their male friends, the only one that was not afraid of his soul's salvation under the ire of his ghostly father. And this friend started to go, the priest said to him, roughly: "R—, where are you going?" He quietly answered, "going home"—when, without waiting for any further catechising, he followed the bride and groom into their coach, and they rode back to the Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, who joined together in holy matrimony, with as many rivets as the "Holy Father," in Church street, could have put in.—Of this, we believe the parties most interested, are satisfied. The affair has created a good deal of smothered indignation among the better class of Catholics, and it is probable that it will be the means of making a "heretic" for life of Connolly.

The Reason.

We understand that the young men who lately deserted the Wood county Democracy, and left the Perrysburg *Democrat* to her and lonely, assign as a reason for their conduct the necessity of attending to their *private interests*. They say, that Mr. Backus with [illegible] his led, because he would make more money by *withdrawing than by holding on*. In the same way they had made a bid for publishing the *Democrat*; but finding that they could *make more money* by withdrawing, they concluded to follow the example of Mr. Backus, and *withdraw.*—*Blade.*

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate, by Order of Probate Court.

ON the 10th day of October, A. D. 1857, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M., and four o'clock, P. M., of said day at the court house, in Perrysburg, said county, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate, to wit: In lots number 5[illegible] and 5[illegible], in the town of Perrysburg, said county and state, belonging to the estate of Nicholas Riser, deceased. Said in lots are appraised at $150. Terms of sale—one-third cash on day of sale, one-third in six months, and one-third in one year; deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises. JOHN YAGER, Administrator.

September 10, 1857—18w[illegible]