NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL.

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EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

It is rumored that General Sickles, encouraged by his recent success in breaking up the Erie Ring, is about to resign his Spanish mission and enter upon the practice of law in New York. Undoubtedly it would be attended with profit so far as the gentleman himself is concerned, and might, possibly, be of equal benefit to the country at large.

New Orleans cannot have Ben Butler, but instead must rest content with a brother-in-law of that distinguished person. Undoubtedly the fact can be used with good effect by the civil-service reformers. It seems that General Longstreet was obliged to resign the position of surveyor of the port through disgust at the frauds and peculations of Casey, the collector—who, by-the-way, is the same individual that lately employed the Federal revenue cutter, for nearly two weeks, in carrying a lot of State Senators up and down the river in order to protect them from arrest, and who owes his position to the fact of being a brother-in-law of the President. To supply his place, one Parker, from Lowell, Massachusetts, has been appointed as surveyor, who, if unqualified for no other reason, ought to have been from the fact of his relationship to the smartest and most dishonest politician in the country. Is reform a myth?

Mr. Jussen—a brother-in-law to Carl Schurtz—published last week in the Chicago *Tribune* a letter which contains some most singular charges and statements. The immediate cause of its publication was the exposure, so-called, of Senator Schurtz, which appeared not long since in the New York *Times*. Whether true or false, the statements of Mr. Jussen are sufficiently grave to make them present at least a *prima facie* appearance of truthfulness. Mr. Jussen who at that time held the position of collector of internal revenue in Chicago, states among other things that while in office he was compelled to dismiss one Dr. Lamper, who was a cousin of the President and gauger of that district, for appropriating a large quantity of highwines. When his frauds were discovered Dr. Lamper was very defiant and dared the collector to take any action against him, but for once rascality encountered honesty and he received a dismissal which was afterwards approved by Commissioner Delano. Not long afterwards Dr. Lamper was appointed receiver of the public moneys in the land office in Washington Territory. Again, Mr. Jussen states that on one occasion he was approached by Mr. Orville Grant, a brother of the President, with the proposition to allow a certain distillery to double its capacity without paying additional tax, and upon the matter being reported to the Commissioner, Mr. Grant shielded himself by saying that he made the offer only "to test Mr. Jussen's integrity." The letter in the *Tribune* contains many other statements concerning whose truthfulness we know nothing, but which, as we said before, are sufficiently grave to merit investigation.

Journalistic Courtesy.

The only George Francis Train once said that unless a man entertained a good opinion of himself, certainly no one else would. Perhaps this is partly true, but unfortunately a great many allow their self-appreciation to degenerate into arrogance and self-conceit—two qualities sufficiently disagreeable when exhibited in private life, but which are intensified into offensiveness if displayed by those whose business brings them prominently before the public. Supercilious self-assertion will never fill the place of courteous argument, nor will affected contempt ever be other than a practical confession of conscious weakness.

Too generally the metropolitan press of our country entertains an exagerated opinion of its own importance, and, as a consequence, is apt to correspondingly underrate the influence and ability of the provincial journals. A natural result is an affectation of superior wisdom and judgment, that would be ludicrous were it not lamentable, as a palpable breach of that consideration to which every man is entitled. The fact is overlooked that the aggregate circulation of all the dailies printed in the United States and Territories, and adjacent provinces, does not amount to two million copies, while that of the country weeklies exceeds eight millions. The careful study of statistics might improve the manners of at least some of the writers for the public press.

A noticable instance of this was an editorial article which lately appeared in one of the Cleveland dailies as a reply to a cotemporary in Ashtabula county. As to the merits of either we have nothing to say, and only mention it as a fair example of the ungenerous and discourteous tone which is so frequently indulged in by those who conduct the city papers, when answering or speaking of the country weeklies.

Civility, while due to all, is especially called for in the intercourse between members of the same profession, and we trust that the time will soon come when disregard of its demands will be held to be equally disreputable with that insolence of personalities which formerly was so prevalent, but which of late has fallen into the disgrace it merited.

A Bill.

In our report of the legislative proceedings at Columbus will be found the notice of a bill, introduced by our representative, Mr. Steele, for the purpose of providing for the building a bridge across Grand River, on the site of what was known as the "Plank Road Bridge." In order that all may understand its provisions we reproduce the bill in full:

A BILL—To authorize the County Commissioners of Lake county to levy a tax and issue bonds for the purpose of raising the money to build a bridge across Grand river, between Painesville and Fairport, in said county. Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the Commissioners of Lake county be and hereby authorized to levy a tax upon the taxable property of said county, or to issue bonds in whole or part, for the purpose of raising money for the building a bridge across Grand river, between Painesville and Fairport, where one has been destroyed. Sec. 2. Such bonds shall be in denomination not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, with interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable annually and not for a longer time than five years from date, and such bonds shall not be sold at less than par. Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

It may be, and undoubtedly is, true that the public interests demand a bridge at the point specified, but the wisdom of seeking to secure it by this special legislation is very much to be doubted. As the law now stands, questions relative to building bridges upon any new sites must be referred to the people; while the construction of any that may be carried away or destroyed by freshet or other casualty, can be undert'n by the commissioners without submitting the matter to people. But the law was given no retroactive effect and consequently was of no service in the present instance, as it was passed after the bridge in question had been carried away. It is therefore to be presumed that the present bill was introduced simply to remedy this defect. But such an amendment to the general statute as would have provided for this, in common with all other similar cases, would have been a much preferable method. Special legislation has an inevitable tendency to promote fraud and corruption, and although exceptional cases may arise to necessitate its use, yet they simply prove the truth of the general rule, that, so far as possible, its use should be avoided.

At Columbus.

With the gathering of the Republican State Convention at Columbus the political campaign in this State may be considered as having been fairly opened—at least by one party. In another column will be found a report of its proceedings and a brief account of the results of its labor. So far as those present were concerned, the action of the convention seems to have been highly satisfactory, but whether its expressions and resolutions were in reality the echo of the feelings of the entire party, as was claimed for them, may fairly be doubted. Certainly nothing as yet done by the people themselves would prove it true, while the larger number of Republicans who are opposed to the renomination of Grant and who are in sympathy with the Reform movement would seem to prove the contrary. But even if the people's verdict upon the present administration was one of unqualified approval, it does not by any means follow that the decision would be equally unanimous for the renomination of General Grant, as against any and all others. Indeed there are many indications to show that this would not be so, and in view of the approaching convention at Cincinnatti, such committals to one line of action cannot but be nature and therefore prejudiced.

Aside from all this there were exhibitions, by those in attendance at the Convention, which it would be an insult to every respectable republican in the State to claim as anything more than individual acts. Undoubtedly much must be pardoned in view of the "tremendous enthusiasm" which prevailed and the consequent excitement of those who assisted in the cheering and shouting. But the delegates ought to have remembered that, to a certain extent, they were there as representatives of a great party, and that carousals kept up till three o'clock in the morning are not considered, by the majority of citizens, as worthy of approval and commendation. The following extract is from a report sent to the Cleveland *Herald* and reeds no comment:

MAKING A NIGHT OF IT.

Some of our Cuyahoga members of the Legislature had provided a large room at the Neil House for headquarters, and when the delegations from the county arrived they were received and entertained in the most hospitable manner. The "shebang" was run on strictly prohibition principles, no one being compelled to take anything if he didn't want to. This room had four beds, and eight Cuyahogans were assigned thereto. About nine o'clock in the evening a worthy delegate from Parma, a sturdy old farmer of well-regulated habits, disrobed and went to bed. About eleven o'clock the snolligosters came in, having in tow about two dozen of the Cincinnati delegation, headed by Senator Tom Young and "Uncle Joe" Seifort. The programme of the occasion consisted of songs, with Dave Price, Charley Babcock and Uncle Joe as principal soloists, numerous "yarns" finely spun, being sandwiched between them. Our Parma delegation couldn't stand the pressure, and he arose, dressed himself, and joined in the jubilee with an ardor that could scarcely have been expected in one of his years. The concert was kept up till one o'clock when the greater portion of the party adjourned to Senator Young's room. Here they kept things moving till half past three. Every little while Mr. Young suggested that they sing "good night," but for once Cuyahoga was bound to stay.

Literaiana.

Our Young Folks for April is in every way up to the standard, and maintains all of its accustomed excellence. The leading attraction in the present number is the continuation of "A Chance for Himself," by J. T. Trobridge. The table of contents while varied, is also large—too large to be reproduced here. There are a number of well-known names appended to the articles, among which we notice that of James Parton, who has an article on "The First Baptism in Congo." The merits of this magazine consist in combining the useful and entertaining, in equal parts. This together with its fine illustrations make it the most popular of all the great host of children's periodicals. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., 124 Tremont street, Boston.

Scribner's Monthly for April contains a half dozen illustrated articles, an unusual number of short stories, several bright essays and sketches, two or three papers of special interest to scholars, and some excellent poems, make the April number of *Scribner's* not only popularly attractive, but really valuable. The leading article, beautifully illustrated, is descriptive of the great United States Navy Yard at Mare Island, California. "Curiosity of Plant Life," is an entertaining paper on Natural History, with a number of striking illustrations. Prof Schele de Vere writes sketchily, and with the aid of pictures, of the Earth's "Hidden Treasures;" and Amos G. Draper, himself an inmate of the institution, describes "The Silent College at Washington." Apropos of Easter, we find a graphic account, by Eugene Schuyler, of the Russian observance of the feast; also a thoughtful and characteristic poem by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. "Awakened Japan" is the title of a brief and timely paper by Noah Brooks, a writer unusually well informed on Japan matters. The three short stories are especially readable. They are "The Mullenville Myster," by young Hawthorne; "With the False Prophet; A Mormon Wife's Story," Mrs. Raffensperger; and "The Haunted Closet," by Mrs. Weiss. There is a suggestive and touching little paper on "The Boy John." Warner's "Back-Log Studies—IV," are juicy and delicious as usual. These papers have attracted wide attention, and constitute one of the most attractive features of the Monthly. "Shall we say 'Is Being Built'" is a spirited and scholarly essay in the field of grammatical controvorsy, by Fitzedward Hass, of Oxford University; and in an able and eloquent paper Dr. Tayler Lewis defends the belief in "The One Human Race," in opposition to the theories of a race before Adam. Among the poems, Margeret J. Preston's "Hero of the Commune" should not be overlooked. In the Editorial Departments Dr. Holland expresses some decided opinions on "A Heresy of Art," "Heterdoxy," "The Illinois Temperance Law," and "The General and his Friends. In the "Old Cabinet" there is a talk about "The Smut of 'Real-Work,'" "Our Friend's Portfolio," and the "Statuettes." In the department of "Home and Society," and "Culture and Progress abroad" and "At Home" are papers on "The Art Museum," musical matters, and new books. The Etchings show how Peter Green emulated the Grand Duke's career in the Buffalo Hunt.

Probably there is nothing in the magazine superior to Mr. Warner's "Back-Log Studies, from which we clip the following morsel, of delicate humor and satire on "Reformers at Dinner."

Mandeville.—I attended a protracted convention of reformers of a certain evil once, and had the pleasure of taking dinner with a table full of them. It was one of those countrydinners accompanied with green tea. Every one disagrees with every one else, and you wouldn't wonder at it if you had seen them. They were people with whom good faith wouldn't agree. George Thompson was expected at the convention, and I remember that there was almost a cordiality in the talk about him, until one sallow brother casually mentioned that George took snuff—when a chorus of deprecatory groans went up from the table. One long-faced maiden in spectacles, with purple ribbons in her hair, who drank five cups of tea by my count, declared that she was perfectly disgusted, and didn't want to hear him speak. In the course of the meal the talk ran upon the discipline of children, and how to administer punishment. I was quite taken by the remark of a thin, dyspeptic man, who summoned up the matter by growling out in a harsh, deep bass voice, "Punish 'em in love!" It sounded as if he had said "Shoot them on the spot."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AT HOME.

East, West, North & South.

ABROAD.

Late Foreign Advices

GENERAL NEWS

&C., &C., &C.

OHIO.

The Senate.—*Resume for the week ending March 26th.*—Wednesday morning a quorum was present and the Senate proceeded with its usual business of hearing and considering petitions and memorials upon divers and varied subjects. In the afternoon in Committee of the Whole, consideration was had of Mr. Stevenson's redistricting bill. There was some discussion, but finally without definite action, the bill was referred to Committee on Redistricting. The Max bill—an amendment of the code relative to payment for widening streets, grading etc.—was taken up, but pending discussion the Senate adjourned. Thursday the consideration of this bill was continued nearly all day, and finally was passed. On Friday, several bills of more or less importance were introduced, and some ten or a dozen local enactments passed. On motion of Mr. Putnam, his bill relative to the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention was taken up, the pending question being on agreeing to a substitute providing for the election of delegates in April, 1873, and for the meeting of the Convention at Columbus, on the second Tuesday of May following. After lengthy discussion and debate, the substitute was agreed to and passed. Satuday was a day of masterly inactivity, devoted to petitions, remonstrances and resolutions. On Monday morning a few local bills were passed, and in the afternoon, the first gun of the season on the liquor question was fired. Immediately after the session commenced, Mr. Putnam moved to discharge the temperance committee from further consideration of Mr. McDowell's bill to amend the liquor law of 1870 to provide that parties shall give notice, either by publication or personal service, before any suit for damages can be brought, and also to provide that suits must be brought separately against persons selling the liquor and landlords. Mr. McDowell said on the 22d of February this bill was sent to the Temperance Committee. No meeting has since been held, although he had three times asked that this committee be called together to consider this measure. A vote was then taken on the question of compelling the temperance committee to report the bill back for action, and the motion was defeated, nine yeas to nineteen nays. While this cannot be called a test vote, still it is something of a straw to show which way the wind blows. In the list of those who did not vote there are some who, without doubt would have voted for the motion if they had been present. There is some reason for thinking that some members dodged, but they will be forced to put themselves on record on this question before the present session ends. Tuesday was allowed to go by without much work of any kind.

The House.—*Resume for the week ending March 26th.*—Wednesday morning was spent in miscellaneous business and all the afternoon in discussing Mr. Wright's Senate bill to provide for the sale of Virginia Military lands, and applying the proceeds to the agricultural college fund. The bill was finally passed. The second reading of bills, which was interrupted by a special order Wednesday was again interrupted Thursday to take up the Supplementary Toledo Railroad bill, introduced early in the session by Mr. Marx. The discussion was interrupted by the usual recess, after which it was resumed, and all the afternoon was given up to it. Many speeches were made pro and con. The bill, when put on its passage, failed, but forty-eight votes being cast for it. On Friday a good deal of miscellaneous routine business was transacted, and the Senate bill to exempt members of fire companies from militia, road and jury duty, and the Senate bill to amend section fourteen of the act concerning the relations of guardian and ward, were passed. On Saturday, at the afternoon session Mr. Scott made an ineffectual effort to get the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill. The bill to amend the act to prevent empiricism in the practice of medicine, by striking out the ten years clause, was read the third time, and in the absence of the author, Dr. Neff, was laid on the table. A good deal of miscellaneous business occupied the further attention of the House. Monday morning was entirely taken up with the introduction of various bills. Miscellaneous business occupied the afternoon session, including a large number of reports of committees, on whose recommendation over fifty bills were ordered for third reading on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Monday next. A resolution was adopted, after long discussion, to print twenty thousand copies each of the report of the Secretary of State and Board of Agriculture for the year 1871-72, two thousand copies each on German. On Tuesday considerable miscellaneous business was transacted and several bills of a local nature passed. Among these latter was Mr. Steele's bill to authorize the commissioners of Lake county to issue bonds and levy a tax to build a bridge across Grand river, between Fairport and Painesville. At the afternoon session, the special order, being the bill introduced by Mr. Howland to protect consumers of illuminating oils, was taken up, but without reaching any action the House adjourned. The stockholders of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg Railroad, held a meeting in Ashtabula on Wednesday, and by four thousand two hundred and eighty-one votes against one hundred, ratified the contract with the PennsylvaniaCompany for operating their road.

For the first time in some years, an application was made to the Executive Department, for the issue of a commission as notary public to a female. The applicant to-day was Miss Annette Conise of Tiffin, a lady who is a graduate of the classical course of Heidelberg College, and who has studied law for one year. The application was referred to Attorney General Pond, who expressed an opinion that under the constitution and laws of Ohio such a commission could not be issued to a female.

On Wednesday the 27th the Republican State Convention met at Columbus. Rarely, if ever, in the history of Ohio, has there been manifested so deep and general an interest in a convention during the "off" year in State politics, as in this one. This cannot be attributed to the usual and inevitable scramble for office which constitutes so large a part of our political system, for outside the circle of the friends of the candidates for the few offices to be filled at this time, there was little excitement in regard to them. The interest centered in the fact that this is the Presidential year, and the convention was the opening of the campaign. Necessity, however, prevents us from giving more than a brief summary of the results of its action. Lack of room compels us to leave out the many details which we would otherwise have given. The convention was called to order at eleven o'clock, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Waddell, of Hardin county. Hon. Alphonso Hart of Portage county was introduced as temporary chairman, and was greeted with loud applause. A ballot for secretaries was then had, and resulted in the elecaion of Samuel M. Titds of Meigs, Captain Watson of Madison, G. E. Johnson of Cuyahoga, D. R. Lock of Lucas, and M. D. Egbert of Warren. After the appointment of committees the convention took a recess until two o'clock. During the recess a meeting of the delegates of the Eighteenth District was held at the office of the State Board of Agriculture. A. T. Brinsmade of Cleveland, was chosen chairman; O. C. Conger of Akron, Secretary; Geo. W. Steele of Lake county was selected as Vice President of the Convention for the District; M. C. Reed of Summit, as member of the Committee on Credentials; N. B. Prentice of Cuyahoga, on Committee on Permanent Organization; John C. Grannis of Cuyahoga, on Committee on Business; Louis Smithnight of Cuyahoga, on State Central Committee. The question of choosing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and Presedential Electors, was discussed at some length. Neither Cuyahoga nor Summit delegates had any instructions on the subject, while the Lake Co. delegates were directed to unite with the action of the other two counties. It seemed to be the general feeling that the people would be better satisfied if the matter was referred back to them, and on the motion of Mr. Grannis, the District and Congressional Committees were requested to call a District Convention to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Upon reassembling in the afternoon the choice of delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention was taken up. A motion was carried that the highest candidates be chosen delegates, and the convention then proceeded to ballot. Jacob Mueller of Cuyahoga, Samuel Craighead of Montgomery, J. Madison Bell, of Lucas, and Henry Kessler of Hamilton, were elected. As alternates, Messrs. W. A. Walden of Jefferson, Joseph Bruff of Morgan, S. N. Titus of Meigs, and S. T. Everett of Cleveland, were elected. On motion of Mr. Bard of Steubenville, ex-Lieutenant Governor John C. Lee of Lucas, and Hon. Alphonso Hart of Portage, were chosen presidential electors at large. The following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were elected for the districts named—all except two—the Eighteenth and Nineteenth being referred back to the people: First—James W. Sands, Henry B. Eckelman. Second—Josiah L. Keep, Dr. W. F. Tibbets. Third—W. D. Bickham, J. Kelly O'Neil. Fourth—Griffith Ellis, A. C. Conover. Sixth—Jeff Hilderbrandt, Mills Gardner. Seventh—Captain Perry Stewart, vacancy to be filled. Eighth—J. W. Myers, S. E. DeWolf. Ninth—J. G. Sherman, J. S. York. Tenth—William Crowe, Colonel P. C. Hayes. —Eleventh—John B. Gregory, William Nash. Twelfth—N. T. Turney, John S. Prague. Thirteenth—Daniel Applegate, William C. Gooper. Four-Fourteenth—Aaron Pardee, L. G. Sprengle. Fifteenth—N. H. Van Voorhees, S. S. Knowles. Sixteenth—L. Danforth W. K. Gooderel. Seventeenth—R. R. Allison, W. S. Williams. The Convention at half-past five o'clock, adjourned, the utmost harmony, enthusiasm and good feeling having prevailed throughout. In the evening the Republican mass ratification meeting, held at the Opera House was very largely attended, the house being crowded in every part. Governor Noyes presided. At a meeting of the Eighteenth District Committee, four members being present, it was decided to call the District Convention for the choice of Presidential electors and delegates to Philadelphia, on the 16th of April. The primary meeting will be held on the 12th.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Senate—*Resume for the week ending March 26th.*—Wednesday was taken up with the introduction of a few bills of no particular importance and the partial discussion of the tariff bill. On Thursday several bills were reported from the respective Committees relative to pensions and military affairs, and early in the afternoon the tariff bill was taken up but after a short discussion the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned. On Friday the Vice President laid before the Senate a memorial, signed by over four hundred women of Utah, strongly deprecating the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State. In a letter addressed to the Vice President, accompanying the memorial, a committee of five ladies state that a large majority of the signers have been residents of Utah, and members of the Mormon church for many years; that numbers of them have had a personal and very bitter experience of the practical workings of polygamy, and that they have every reason to believe that their wrongs would be continued and greatly intensified by the admission of Utah into the Union, and the consequent accession of power to the Mormon priesthood. The papers were ordered printed. Several bills were introduced and the bill to enable discharged soldiers and sailors, or their widows, to acquire homsteads on public lands was passed. The tarift bill then came up, and after some discussion the question was taken on Mr. Scott's amendment putting tea and coffee on the free list, and it was agreed to. Some other amendments were then introduced but without reaching final action upon any of them the Senate adjourned until Monday. On that day the tariff question again came up but was laid aside for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Commerce. A number of these were passed and the bill to facilitate commerce with China, Japan and other countries of Asia was taken up, but pending consideration the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned. Tuesday after some little outside discussion the tariff bill again came up and was debated for the greater part of the day. Several amendments were offered and rejected and at an early hour the Senate adjourned.

The House—*Resume for the week ending March 26th.*—On Wednesday the 20th, a few bills were passed in the morning but none of general interest. The bill for reorganization of the civil service, which was the special order for the day, was, on motion of Mr. Willard, further postponed till four weeks. The House then, at 2:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the post-office appropriation bill, the pending question being on the increase of subsidity to the China mail steamers. After debate the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, which passed, and an adjournment followed. The balance of the week was occupied in local legislation for the District of Columbia and dilatory dawdling. On Monday the same useless waste of time was continued, the only thing accomplished being on motion of Mr. Hawley to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and minor children, to secure homesteads on the public lands. Agreed to without the yeas and nays. On Tuesday after spending the day in voting on motions to adjourn, alternated with motions to take a recess, but without coming any nearer to a solution of the difficulty. Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, presented the testimony taken before that committee in the matter of the failure of National Banks, with a resolution that it is the opinion of the committee that the successful working of the Currency Bureau requires a change in the head of that bureau. The testimony and reports were ordered printed, to be called up for future action.

The New York Custom House Investigating Committee is still in session. Senator West and Governor Warmoth had an interview with the President, and as soon as it was over a delegation of colored men from New Orleans, together with Senators Kellogg, Packard, Carter and others, also had an interview with the President by appointment. The subjects discussed were the political affairs of Louisiana and the divisions in the Republican party. Although grounds of reconciliation were suggested, there has been no progress in that direction.

Governor Ito., accompanied by Mr. Fikoulski, left Washington Monday, for New York, on his return to Japan. His business is to report to his government the progress of the negotiations of a treaty between Japan and the United States for such instructions as the embassy requires in the promises, and also as to their future diplomatic transactions. Governor Ito will also take with him dispatches from the Embassadors to their Sovereign, giving circumstantial details of their journey thus far in this country, and the friendly manner in which they have been received by the Government and the people of the United States.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received an official report from Arizona City showing that but few of the tribes placed on reservations manifest a disposition to positively accept the conditions offered by the generosity of the Government. No opportunity has been lost to acquaint them with the intentions of the Government, and they fully comprehend the order of General Crook to remain on their reservation after the 15th ultimo. Those at Verde and Camp McDowell have all fled, and murder and robbery have again commenced with increased vigor.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from the Japanese government, through Governor Ito, a box containing a set of specimens of new Japanese coin, to be forwarded to the United States mint. They are of gold and silver, similar in weight and size to our twenty dollar gold piece and one dollar silver piece, together with gold and silver coins of lesser denominations.

But little interest is now expressed among public men relative to the Alabama claims. Some of those who were strong friends of the treaty now say they are indifferent as to whether or not its provisions are carried into effect. There seems to be no disposition in any quarter to yield to the British view of the question.

An official statement shows that the increase in revenues on spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, banks and bankers, income, gas and stamps, between Sept. 1, 1871, and Jan. 1, 1872, compared with the same period of the previous year, is $4,688,892, against a decrease from exempt articles and occupations of $6,730,617.

Official statistical reports made to the Comptroller of Currency, showing the condition of National Banks in the United States at the close of business on the 27th instant, exhibit the following items:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	838,692,515
United States Bonds	407,507,350
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	89,428,704
Due from banks and bankers	50,540,252
Cash items	12,071,542
Exchanges for Clearing House	93,154,320
Bills of banks	15,539,504
Specie	25,444,735
Legal Tenders	94,761,337
Clearing House certificates	16,195,000
Three per cents	5,740,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital	463,789,834
Profits	146,919,261
Bank notes outstanding	323,155,916
Deposits	601,521,015
Due to Banks	167,621,124
Aggregate	1,717,815,130

ILLINOIS.

The excitement over the temperance question still continues in the northwest. The Germans in this State are making vigorous war on the new law, but will hardly succeed in securing its modification or repeal at present. They purpose to make its repudiation a political test.

CALIFORNIA.

The Sutro tunnel is progressing rapidly. The main tunnel is now in 2,800 feet, and the water running.

General Crook has enlisted a hundred Hulapaas to fight their old allies, the Apaches, in Arizona.

The championship billiard game, between McCleary and Waite, was won by the former in fifty-one innings, scoring 1,501 points agains: Wa'te's 911.

The anti-Chinese rioters are on trial for murder at Los Angelos.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Eight Hour League protests against the labor platform adopted at Columbus Ohio, on the ground that it does not propose any remedial measures. It deals with matters of finance, which are of no interest to labor. It does not demand the eight hour system or denounce the abominable factory system which is ruining children in the East. It fails to recognize the late Congressional labor bill or labor redemptionists or Europe.

UTAH.

Passengers report the Union Pacific Railroad in fine order and trains on time.

Snow is rapidly disappearing in the mining districts, and miners are anticipating an unusually prosperous season. Business prospects generally were never so favorable.

United States Marshal Patrick reports one hundred and twenty-eight prisoners in his custody awaiting trial, mostly for high crimes.

The *Daily Review*, a gentile paper, will appear next week, under control of Oscar G. Sawyer and Samuel and John S. Gould.

WISCONSIN.

Dr. E. G. Marshall, Assistant Surgeon of the Wisconsin Insane Asylum, formerly of the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, Michigan, died, after a painful illness of a week. He, in connection with Dr. McDill, Superintendent of the Institution, performed a post mortem examination on the body of a deceased insane woman. Dr. Marshall having a hang nail on one of his fingers, the virus penetrated his system, causing death. Dr. Marshall was a worthy man, and a highly respected Knight Templar. A guard of Sir Knights of Robert MacCoy Commandery of Madison will accompany his body to Kalamazoo, where it will lie in state in the Commandery Room for one day before being placed in its final resting place.

In the Assembly, the Senate amendments to the temperance bill, exempting native wine and punishing drunkards, were non-concurred in, and the bill goes back to the Senate in its native purity, and that body will either pass it or kill it, and indications point to the latter.

MISSOURI.

The sale of the *Missouri Democrat* took place Friday afternoon, according to decree of the Circuit Court made some days ago. The sale was at auction, but only those in direct interest were allowed to bid. Besides the auctioneer and a short hand reporter, only the counsel of the parties and three personal friends of each member of the firm were permitted to be present. The bidding was started by Mr. Fishback at $100,000, and advanced rapidly to $352,000, after which bids were small. At the end of about two hours the paper was knocked down to Mr. Fishback at $456,100. One half of this sum, less Fishback's one-third interest, is to be paid to-morrow noon, and the remainder in three and six months, with approved security, at six per cent. interest. There will be no change in the polities of the paper, and Joseph B. McCullough will remain its chief editor. It is understood that a stock company will be formed, and that Mr. Fishback will own a controlling interest.

NEBRASKA.

The following circular, signed by J. E. Sickles, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, was issued on Monday, dated at Omaha, March 23d: "To whom it may concern: The Union Pacific Railroad bridge over the Missouri river at Omaha is now ready for the crossing of cars, and will be opened for public use upon Wednesday, the 27th day of March. George W. Homan, Jr., of Omaha, has leased from this company the transfer of all passengers and freight by cars over said bridge." Mr. R. P. Shelby has been appointed Superintendent of Transfer, and the contractor announces that he will be ready to promptly transfer all passengers and freight on and after Wednesday. This i considered only a temporary arrangement, but the best that could be made under the circumstances. Mr. Homan proposes to run his trains to the platforms lately constructed on the east side of the river, and there offer to receive passengers and freights, and it only remains to be seen whether the eastern roads will adhere to their determination not to recognize the Transfer Company.

IOWA.

At Des Moines, Hon. J. B. Grinnel, by invitation, delivered a speech on the political situation, before a large audience, comprising the Governor, State officials, and a majority of the members of the Assembly. He argued against the renomination of Grant, and in favor of James F. Wilson. The alternative would be the Cincinnati Convention and a broad platform, around which the people would gather. Iowa would be strongly represented at Cincinnati. The speaker was closely listened to, and the speech excited much comment.

At a meeting of Germans the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The German element of the United States have lately banded themselves under Carl Schurz as their leader, under the banner of freedom and justice, against corruption; therefore be it

Resolved, That it be the duty of the Turnverein of Little Rock, adhering to the Turners' Union, to take such steps in the coming political campaign in Arkansas as will most effectually help to carry out the above mentioned principles against corruption, and to do all in their power to elect and place in power only honest and competent men.

Resolved, That the speaker of the Turnverein be authorized, so that all the German associations of Little Rock and other parts of the State may have an opportunity to help with their united power to carry out the good work of reform, to call a mass meeting of the German citizens of Little Rock and surrounding country, in order to perfect their organization.

A telegram received from Senator Harlan, from Washington, states that the Union Pacific directors have acquiesced in the decision of the government directors that Council Bluffs, and not Omaha, is the terminus of the Union Pacific road, but it appears that on account of the contract with Omaha two transfers will be made, one here and one in Omaha. The contract for transfering freight and passengers across the new bridge has been let for the present to George W. Homan, Jr., of Omaha. A great many are of opinion that the question of terminus will have to go to the federal courts for final adjustment. The case of Crane vs. the Union Pacific Railroad, pending before Judge Love, on motion to set aside the condemnation of ground for the right of way in this city, was dismissed on motion of the attorneys for the railroad company, first, because the condemnation of right of way was for a side track a mile from the main line, and, second, because the railroad no longer needed the ground. There was therefore no question concerning the terminus. No other question was decided by Judge Love in that case, the Omaha papers and telegrams to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW YORK.

A committee of the Georgia Legislature arrived yesterday to take testimony in reference to the conduct of the absconded ex-Governor Bullock of that state. The investigation will include the Governor's financial transactions with the State Agent. The proceedings will be conducted in private.

It is stated that the Judiciary Committee is in posession of an exhibit of a banking account of Judge Cardozo, showing at various time drafts made by Gratz Nathan, Cardozo's receiver, and corresponding deposits of amounts by the Judge. The total of the transactions reaches about $32,000.

A. W. Craven, former engineer of the Croton Water Works, in a letter advocates the utilization, by means of pumping engines and pipes, of sea water for suppression of fires and sanitary purposes.

That historical landmark, the Roosevelt Mansion, at the corner of Broadway and Union Square, is being transferred into warerooms for the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, who will soon take possession.

The Staten Island ferry has resolved to appeal the Madden suit, and a bond has been filed to await the result of the appeal.

Comptroller Green of New York, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, reports the cost of the new Court House, so far as the same has been paid, at $8,194,949; furniture and repairs, $5,282,229; additional claims outstandsng so far as known, $242,579, which are held by the Tenth National Bank. The Comptroller has no means of ascertaining other claims, but he says they are large.

It is reported, says the *Tribune*, that about forty Tammany refugees have taken up their residence at St. Johns, N. B., and that they are living there under assumed names.

Among the reports made to the Senate was one on the bill to increase the causes for divorce. It makes as cause such conduct on the part of the husband towards the wife as shall, without just cause, deprive her of the society of her relatives or friends, or of attendance on public worship, or shall designedly render her life unhappy or uncomfortable.

Henry C. Bowen publishes a card concerning the imputations of the *Tribune* that he was interested at one time in the General Order Business. He admits signing a letter by which an agreement was made to pay himself and his associates thirty per cent. of the gross receipts of the General Order Business, in return for his influence in retaining business for parties. Besides this *Tribune* charge, he wrote an individual letter sanctioning the agreement. His defense is that he did all this for his associates, and didn't himself make any money out of it. Ex-Collector Barney declares that the authority which Bowen exercised in the negociations was wholly assumed and repudiated by him. Furthermore, Barney, on discovering the arrangement, at once stopped it. Bowen agrees to make good whatever was lost in The General Order Business in that time.

The War Veterans' Associations, at a recent meeting, indorsed the bill lately introduced in Congress by W. T. Sessions for increased pensions to soldiers and sailors who have lost both eyes, both legs, both arms, feet or hands. They state that there are in the United States 261 soldiers who have lost both eyes, 118 who lost both legs, 11 who lost both feet, 5 who lost bath hands, 32 who lost both arms, and 16 who lost an arm and a leg. The increase asked by the bill will only add $15,000 to the pension appropriation.

The funeral of the late General Robert Anderson will take place on Wednesday April 3d, unless relatives residing in Ohio meanwhile express a wish for a date. The Seventh, Ninth and Twenty first regiments of the National Guards will act as escort. Of the regular army there will be present four foot batteries of artillery, including battery E, Captain Tyler, and battery H, Captain Haskins, which formed General Anderson's command while Major of the First artillery during the bombardment of Fort Sumpture. There will also be a section of light artillery from battery K, First United States artillery, and four companies of the Eight United States infantry. The veteran Sixty-second New York volunteers, known during the wer as "Anderson Zouaves," as well as the Old Guard and several Masonic bodies, have also tendered their services, and will probably take part.

Two log huts, eighteen feet high and twenty feet square, were destroyed in digging for the foundation of a new building in the rear of 82 Sullivan street, one evidently a residence of primitive times, and the other a cattle shed.

Since the agitation in Congress of the repeal of duties on tea and coffee, there has been a stagnation in the trade in this city. The bonded warehouses are filled with goods, and there have been eight million pounds less of withdrawal from bond this year.

Russia.

A St. Petersbug correspondent says Catacazy was received very coolly by the Emperor and Gortschakoff, and that it is reported that the ex-minister was about to quit official life and betake himself to journalism.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

Painesville, March 29—3 P. M.

Money plenty.
Exchange—easy.
Gold in New York at 110@110⅛.
Government Stocks firm. Lake Shore, 93⅞.
The 7 3-10 Northern Pacific bonds held for sale by the First National Bank will make a desirable investment for those who are contemplating an exchange of securities—or new purchase. Price, par and accrued interest.
Late issues of bonds or stocks of any kind sold at the Stock Exchange in New York, furnished at small commission by the First National Bank.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	109	110
Silver—large	—	—
Silver—small	—	—
Sixes of 1881 coup	115	115¾
Five-Twenties (1862) cou.	111¼	112¼
Five-Twenties (1864) cou.	112	113
Five-Twenties (1865) cou. (old)	112	113
Five-Twenties (1865) Jan. & July	110¼	111¼
Five-Twenties (1867)	112	113
Five-Twenties (1868)	112	113
Ten-Forties	107¾	108¾
Six's Currency	114¾	115¾

COMMERCIAL.

PAINESVILLE MARKET.

Journal Office, March 29—6 P. M.

Our reports are all made up to this (Saturday) morning, and include the latest quotations from the various points where markets are given. The quotations of the Painesville Market are prepared for the Journal each week by R. M. French & S. Bigler.

	Buying.	Selling.
XX Spring Wheat Flour		6 50
XX Red Winter do		7 90
XXX Amber do		8 20
XXX White do		9 50
Rye do		6 00
Graham Flour per cwt		4 50
Buckwheat Flour, per cwt.		5 50
Corn Meal	25.00 ⅌ton	1 40
Chop Feed	25.00 ⅌ton	1 40
Salt, per bbl		2 45
No. 1 Mackerel, per ½ bbl		13 00
No. 1 White Fish, per ½ bbl		6 50
No. 1 Trout, per ½ bbl		5 40
Potatoes		75
White Wheat	1 60	1 70
Red Wheat	1 50	1 60
Rye	75	
Corn, shelled	55	65
Corn, ear, New	32	70
Buckwheat	1 00	
Oats	40	45
Butter	25	30
Lard	9	12½
Cheese	16	18
Tallow	7	8
Chickens, ⅌ lb	14	16
Hams	10	12½
Shoulders	7	10
Dressed Hogs	5 00	
Beef	5 00@6 00	
Eggs	18	20
Beans	1 25@2 00	2 25
Dried Apples	7c	10
Green Apples	75@100	1 20
Hay	14 00	

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 29.

Cotton—Firm. Low middling at 22¼@22½c.
Flour—Family 7.50@7.75.
Wheat—At 1.50@1.52
Cheese—At 16@18c.
Pork—At 12.00.
Lard—Prime steam 8¼c.
Whisky—At 84c.
Butter—At 27@32c.

New York Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 29.

Beeves—The range was 10¼@11c for very ordinary, 12c for fair, and 12@13½c for good to choice.
Sheep and Lambs—Sheep 8@10.
Hogs—Live 5@6; dressed at 6¼@6¾.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 29.

Flour—No quotations given.
Wheat—No. 1 White Michigan 1.56; No 2 at 1.55.
Corn—High mixed 46½c; low mixed at 46c.
Oats—No. 2 38c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 29.

The following are the wholesale selling prices which are carefully revised and corrected. The report of the sales of grain always indicates the price from store unless otherwise designated:

Flour—The market is firm and the demand fair. We quote as follows:

City-made XXX white	8 50@8 75
" XX amber	8 00@8 25
" XX red No. 1	7 50@7 75
" X red No. 2	7 25@7 50
" XX Spring	
Country-made XX white	8 00@8 25
" XX red	7 50@7 75
" XX amber	7 50@7 75
" X red	6 25@6 75

Rye Flour—Quiet, at 5,00@5,50.
Wheat—No. 1 red 1 56; No. 2 do, at 1.51
Corn—Active and steady; sales 11 cars new shelled at 52 from store.
Oats—At 43c for No. 1 State.
Rye—At 75c for No. 2.
Barley—At 70@1,00c for State and Canada.
Pork—At 13,00 for No. 1 Mess; 12,50 for No. 2 do 14,00 for Extra Clear; 14,00 for Extra Short Clear.
Lard—City rendered 9½c in kegs; 9c in tierces. Country rendered 8@8½.
Beef—At 11 00 for Extra Mess.
Butter—Choice at 27@28c; good to prime at 20@22c; inferior to common 12@15c.
Cheese—Choice factory 18@19½c.
Eggs—At 24@25.
Potatoes—At 70c on track; 80c from store.
Onions—At 2,25@2,50 for Silver Skins.
Poultry—Live chickens at 12c per pound; ducks 14c; Turkeys, 13c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 29.

Flour—Dull. For low grades, ranging at 6 50@7 00 for superfine and low extras.
Wheat—No. 2 spring 1.20@1.20½ No. 3 do at 1.
Corn—No. 2 mixed at 37½@37¾.
Oats—No. 2 30½c.
Barley—At 50c for No. 2 Spring.

List of Letters

Uncalled for in the Post Office at Painesville, Ohio, March 29, 1872.

LADIES' LIST.

Blodget, Mrs M E; McCoe, Miss Mary; Brown, Miss Lydia; Sheridan, Miss Emma; Cowles, Betsy; Tanswell, Mrs Hannah L; Cibson, Mrs Emily; Toomy, Mrs Laura K; Grey, Mrs Betsey; Williams, Mrs. E S; Hadley, Elesa; Wood, Eunice; Humphrey, Mrs. Electa

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Baker, Edwin N; Jones, Wm; Belknap, C M; Kimball, E C; Calvin, D M; Kittridge, C V N; DeWitt, F F; Martin, James; Dixon, Clays; McIntire, S A; Johnson, E M; Taylor, Wm; Williams, George

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

L J McNutt, Spring Creek, Pa
Byron P Wilkinson, Wayne, Erie Co., Pa

BADLY DIRECTED.

Green & Schoowmaker.

Persons calling for the above letters will say "advertised." G. E. PAINE, P. M.

To Musicians.

The following from one who has had five years experience in the manufacture of Pianos, Melodians, and Organs, may be interesting to all who may wish to investigate the subject, or to those who desire to buy. "No wood is fit to be put into a Piano, Melodion, or Organ until it has had three years good seasoning at least. Five months is the shortest time in which Rosewood can be finished with Copal Varnish. Three-fourths of the instruments of the kinds mentioned above, are made from lumber seasoned no more than *three or four weeks*. The result is, the piano will not stay in tune, the varnish will check and fall off, and the instrument will be out of order most of the time. Hazelton and Brother's Pianos have stood *twenty-five years*, in New England, and throughout the country where they have been introduced. To-day this firm are making a piano with more real merit than is possesed by any other in the *United States*. It don't cost a farm to buy a biano, unless you indirectly pay a commission to three or four agents.

I will sell a, Hazelton piano at a very small advance on the cost to the manufacturer. I will give a written guarantee from Hazelton Brothers, and Myself, that the instrument shall give perfect satisfaction for years, and otherwise the money is to be refunded. I will furnish ten or twelve different makes of Pianos, usually sold about the country by agents who know nothing about them; for less than $300,00.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodians tuned and repaired by an experienced hand.

J. J. Pratt.
Painesville, Ohio.

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Lake county, ss.

By virtue of an Order of Sale made by the Court of Common Pleas of Lake county, and to me directed, in the case of Eunice L. Williams against Allen A. Bishop, I will offer at Public Auction, on the premises of John Williams and Eunice Williams, in the northern part of the Township of Madison, in said county, on

The 10th Day of April, A. D. 1872,

At 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described property, to-wit:

Corn and Stalks in the field, appraised at $39 30
Potatoes in the field, appraised at 98 00
Buckwheat, appraised at 10 00

Given under my hand at my office, at the Court House in Painesville, this 29th day of March, A. D. 1872.

38ak21-2 S. WIRE, Sheriff.

HOWER & HIGBEE

HAVE OPENED FOR THE

SPRING TRADE

The most elegant stock of

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, JAPANESE SILKS, IRISH & FRENCH POPLINS, FRENCH, BRITISH and CONTINENTAL DRESS GOODS, and VELOURS, Ever offered in Cleveland.

A Stock of Shawls

New and unequaled in Elegance and Variety.

Laces and Fancy Goods

Of every description.

HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, WOOLENS, DOMESTICS,

At Less than Jobbers' Prices.

We will show to all who will give us a call, the the largest stock of Goods in the

LARGEST STORE IN NORTHERN OHIO.

HOWER & HIGBEE,

238 & 240

Superior st., Cleveland, O.

37ch61-2

CARPETS.

Stone & Coffin,

215

Superior St., Cleveland, O.

Have received their SPRING STOCK of

CARPETS,

Which is the Largest and Best ever offered in CLEVELAND.

300 pieces BODY BRUSSELS, 500 pieces TAPIS BRUSSELS, THREE PLIES, TWO PLIES,

And any quantity of Cheaper Carpets. Our facilities for obtaining goods from the manufacturers enable us to offer them at

LOWER PRICES

than any other house in Northern Ohio.

215 SUPERIOR ST. 37ch4

J. S. MORRELL & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR

Brick & Stone Laying,

AND PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

PLASTERING.

Stucco Centers and Enrichments to Cornices manufactured from Original Designs and kept on hand for sale or put up to order. Also, Hair and Mortar. Old Plastering whitened or tinted. Inquire of

C. W. Morrell, Nebraska street, or
J. S. Morrell, cor. Jackson & Grant sts.

33ch3 J. S. Morrell & Son.

STATE OF OHIO,
Auditor of State's Office,
Department of Insurance,
Columbus, Jan. 31, 1872.

Whereas, The **Imperial Fire Insurance Company**, located at LONDON, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a foreign Fire Insurance Company, is possessed of at least the amount of actual capital required of similar companies formed under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate Insurance Companies," passed April 15th, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and has deposited with the Auditor of the State of Ohio, in trust for the benefit and security of its policy-holders residing in the State of Ohio, a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars in stocks and securities required and allowed by said acts, and has filed in this office a certified copy of its Charter or Deed of Settlement, and a detailed statement of its assets and liabilities, and evidences of investments, and otherwise complied with all the requisitions of the said acts, which are applicable to foreign Fire Insurance companies, partnerships and associations:

Now, Therefore, In pursuance of law, I, JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify, that said Company is authorized to transact its appropriate business of FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE in this State, in accordance with law, until the 31st day of January, A. D. 1873. The condition and business of said Company, at the date of such Statement, (Dec. 31, 1870,) is shown as follows:

Amount of actual paid up Capital	£700,000 0 0
Aggregate amount of available Assets	1,140,328 13 6
Aggregate amount of Liabilities, (except capital) including re-insurance	308,192 6 10
Amount of Income for the preceding year in cash	497,978 7 7
Amount of Expenditures for the preceding year in cash	500,686 10 0

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Seal of my [L. S.] Office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JAMES WILLIAMS,
Auditor of State.

Silas T. Ladd, Agent at Painesville, Ohio.
8ck4

Furniture for the Million.

The undersigned wishes to call special attention to his assortment of

FURNITURE

of all kinds, consisting of

CHAMBER SETS, BOOK CASES, CANE AND WOOD SEATED CHAIRS, TABLES, LOUNGES, &C., &C.

A large quantity of Elegant MATTRASSES just received. PICTURE FRAMES furnished of any pattern.

Custom work of all kinds will receive prompt attention.

Cor. Main & State Sts., Over French's Grocery,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

17ai2 JOHN SCHWENINGER.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new American Piano can be bought very cheap at any time within the next two weeks. It can be seen at No. 65 Washington street. 7bk1

Enterprise in Perry.

NEW GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET.

Sinclair & Glines

Would respectfully announce to the people of PERRY and vicinity that they have opened a new

GROCERY and MEAT MARKET,

where every thing in that line will be k ept constantly on hand and offered for sale at prices that defy competition.

Do not fail to CALL and TRY the GOODS and ASK the PRICES before purchasing elsewhere. 37ar3

Union Meat Market.

All kinds of fresh and salted meats for sale at the lowest prices. All meats delivered free of charge.

C. G. DAVIS.

Painesville, March 23, 1872. 37tlnl

CALL AND SEE THE

New Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

Office in COWLES' DRY GOODS STORE.

NEEDLES, OIL, &C.,

Can be had at the above Office.

36ch3 CHASE BROS., Agents.

Sweet Chestnut, &c.

The most valuable Timber and Nut Producing Tree on the continent. 300,000 yet unsold. A 16 page Circular free. Send for one. Chestnut Seed preserved for planting, per pound 50 cts., by mail post-paid. A 45 page Catalogue of

Beautiful Flowers and Rare Plants

Free. Plants sent safely by mail any distance. Try it. Nurseries established 18 years. 300 acres; 9 green-houses. Address, STORRS, HARRISON & CO., Painesville, Lake county, Ohio. 34ch2

Musical—

PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS, SPREADS, STOOLS, BOOKS,

and SHEET MUSIC, at Wholesale Prices. I can sell new 7-octave

Pianos as low as $265
New 4-octave Organs as low as 72
New 6-octave Melodeons at 65
Richardson's full edition, for piano, price $4.00, at 2.60
Sheet Music 40 per cent. off.

I will refund the money to any purchaser who does not find the article just as it is recommended.

J. J. PRATT,
1ai2 Painesville, Ohio.

THE PLACE TO BUY

THE WONDERFUL

WOVEN

WIRE MATTRESS,

THE MOST COMPLETE

SPRING BED

In the World.

SOLD FOR ONLY

$16.00,

—BY—

HART & MALONE,

103, 105 & 107 Water St.,

Cleveland, O.

36ar6

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Painesville Gas Light and Coal Company will be held on Wednesday, the 17th of April next, at the office of the Secretary, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

H. STEELE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Painesville, March 18, 1872—37ak1

American Button-Hole

—AND—

OVER-SEAMING

SEWING MACHINE.

I. T. WADE, Agent for Lake county.

As this is one of the best if not the best machine in the market, I would simply say to all intending to purchase machines, to examine its merits before closing a bargain anywhere else. If you do not like it you need not buy, and by examining it you may find it to your advantage to purchase of us. 36ch3

OYSTERS. OYSTERS. *OYSTERS.* OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

Having sold Oysters for the last ten years in this town, I am prepared to furnish, as usual, by the CASE or CAN, *at all times*, the

Best Baltimore Oysters.

Also the Black Brook, Montville, and "Youngstown" Oysters, at the

"NARROW GAUGE GROCERY,"

20tf2 84 Main street, Painesville, O.

Going up and Coming Down.

We know a vast amount of stocks,
A vast amount of Pride insures,
But Fate has picked so many locks,
We wouldn't like to warrant yours.
Remember then and never spurn,
The one whose hand is hard and brown,
For he is likely to go up,
And you are likely to go down.

To seventy-two Main street, where they will find M. H. Colby's Book Store well filled with Books and Stationary, Wall-Paper, Window Shades, Albums, Diaries for 1872, Guitars, Violins, Accordians and toys for the Holidays and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention. Call in and see if Colby has not got the best filled Book Store in town and if you don't see some thing you want to buy it will be his fault. Lookout for the verse No. 3 at some future time.

A new lot of Music just received.

14ai3 M. H. COLBY.

Invertible Trough.

We, the undersigned, are convinced, either by using or examining the Invertible Trough, lately patented by F. J. Goldsmith, that it is a desirable acquisition to any farm where a trough is used; and take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish to be merciful to their beasts or saving of their time and money.

GEORGE BLISH, W. BRATHAM,
E. E. JOHNSON, B. F. FULLER,
CHAS. C. JENNINGS, L. E. NYE,
U. E. HODGE, R. MURRAY, 2d.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

Office, No. 696 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1872.

J. F. Goldsmith, Esq—Dear Sir: Your letter in relation to an improved trough for watering cattle and horses is received, and in reply, Mr. Bergh wishes me to say, that he has examined the model you sent, and that it meets with his entire approbation. Any device that will add, as this does, to the comfort of the lower animals, or lessen the inhuman neglect, that they too often receive at the hands of man, will find in him a cordial endorser.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY BERGH, Jr.,
Chief Clerk.

The only additional cost of this over any other trough, is about an hours extra labor in making. Any farmer can do it, and all ought to.

Agents wanted. State, County, Town and Farm Rights for sale. Address

F. J. GOLDSMITH,
Painesville, Lake county, O., P. O. Box 645.

STATE OF OHIO,
Auditor of State's Office,
Department of State,
Columbus, January 18th, 1872.

Whereas, **The Franklin Fire Insurance Company**, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has filed in this office a sworn statement, by the proper officers thereof, showing its condition and business, and has complied, in all respects, with the laws of this State relating to Fire Insurance Companies.

Now, Therefore, I, JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify, that said Company is authorized to transact its appropriate business of Fire Insurance in this State, in accordance with law, until the 31st day of January, A. D. 1873. The condition and business of said Company at the date of such statement (Dec. 31, 1871,) is shown as follows:

Amount of actual paid up Capital	400,000 00
Aggregate amount of Assets	3,253,748 94
Aggregate amount of Liabilities, (except capital) including reinsurance	2,423,564 23
Amount of Income for the preceding year in cash	1,395,884 73

[L. S.] In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JAMES WILLIAMS,
Auditor of State.

Silas T. Ladd, Agent at Painesville, Ohio.
35ck4

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Because of its Absolute Safety,

IS THE

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad

There continues an active demand for the 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which we are still offering at par and accrued interest in currency.

These securities are now being absorbed both in this country and in Europe, and the cash is in hand for the rapid and early completion of a large part of the Road.

The security for the Bonds is backed by a clean grant of United States Lands, worth at least $200,000,000, and by the Railroad and all its earnings.

The Bonds are thus a Real Estate Mortgage and Railroad Bond combined on property worth treble the value of the whole issue.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New York, Philadelphia & Washington.

J. V. PAINTER, Banker, Cleveland,

General Agent for Ohio.

For Sale in Painesville by

First National Bank,
H. Steele Banker
Aaron Wilcox, Banker.

39t45

SPRING GOODS

Received Daily.

THE

LATEST STYLES

—AND—

LOWEST PRICES!

—AT THE—

New York Cheap Store,

71

MAIN STREET.

March 14, 1872—19ar61-2

1871. 1871.

MEAD & PAYNE,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

CABINET WARE

Nos. 51 and 53 Main Street

PAINESVILLE, OHIO,

Have constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS, TETE-A-TETES, SOFAS, EASY CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, LOUNGES, MARBLE, MAHOGANY AND WALNUT TOP

CENTER TABLES

EXTENSION AND DINING ROOM TABLES, RUSH, CANE WOOD SEAT CHAIRS, WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES, MIRRORS, SPRING BEDS, WHAT-NOTS, FOLDING CHAIRS, &C., &C.

We have moved to our former Ware Rooms the rooms No. 51 Main street, which gives us increased facilities for doing business. Please call. No trouble to show goods.

D. W. MEAD. GEO. W. PAYNE.
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