Local Matters.

TIME TABLE—Dayton & Michigan R.

GOING SOUTH.

Perrysburg, ... 1:00 A. M., and 11:00 A. M.
Hull Prairie, ... 2:13 A. M., and 11:16 A. M.
Tontogany, ... 2:32 A. M., and 11:35 A. M.
New Westfield, ... 2:49 A. M., and 12:01 P. M.
Milton, ... 3:00 A. M., and 12:13 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

Milton, ... 2:03 A. M., and 4:32 P. M.
New Westfield, ... 2:14 A. M., and 4:44 P. M.
Tontogany, ... 2:32 A. M., and 5:02 P. M.
Hull Prairie, ... 2:44 A. M., and 5:15 P. M.
Perrysburg, ... 3:04 A. M., and 5:36 P. M.

Toledo & Wabash Railway.

[Time Table for Maumee City.]

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
Accomm'n	9:22 a. m.	Accomm'n	7:15 a. m.
Mail	3:15 p. m.	Mail	1:04 a. m.
Freight	7:00 a. m.	Freight	4:45 p. m.

Job Printing.

PERSONS having public sales this Spring, can get their bills printed on short notice, and the most reasonable terms, by calling at this office—or, should you want business cards, circulars, programmes, bill-heads, pamphlets, posters, horse-bills, etc., give the *Journal* office a call, and you be accommodated on short notice.

Colonel Gibson,

Of the Forty-Ninth Ohio, who received a bayonet thrust in the leg by a Rebel, during the engagement at Pittsburg Landing, returned to his home in Tiffin, last week.

S. N. Beach.

WE are much gratified at the return of our old friend S. N. Beach, Esq., to dwell among us. He has our sympathy, and best wishes. May prosperity attend him.

The Late Heavy Rains

HAVE resulted quite seriously in some localities. Dispatches from Pittsburg, Tenn., and all along up the Mississippi river report great floods and destruction of property.

Shelling Corn in a Hurry.

OUR friend Inseo took his little steam horse down to Peck and Miller's warehouse, on Tuesday, and hitched it on to a patent corn-sheller, which sent the cobs out whirling. "The iron horse never tires."

Fisheries.

THE Fisheries on our river have not been as productive during the past week as those working them desire. The few fish caught find a ready sale, so that the expense of barrels, and of salt for pickling them is dispensed with.

Spring

Is on us, the singing birds have come and April displays its most favorable features. The verdure of the fields, and the appearance of fruit-bearing trees, denotes the prospect of abundance; and excite feelings of gratitude to a beneficent Providence.

The Stave Trade.

THE stock of staves now on hand is unprecedented and all parties engaged are going into the trade with more earnestness. It is estimated that nearly 800,000 staves are now piled up in and around Perrysburg. Supplying cash to the farmer, labor to the workman, and trade to the merchant.

Returned.

MR. C. C. BAIRD, late of the Baird House, in this place, but now a Sergeant in the Seventy-Second regiment, returned from the Pittsburg battle-field on Friday last. A Minie ball passed through his thigh, fortunately without damaging the bone or main arteries. He is becoming rapidly convalescent, and is in for the war again as soon as able. Being wounded early in the day, he saw but little of the battle.

Returned from New York.

W. J. Hitchcock, has just returned from the East, with one of the best and largest assortments of Merchandize ever brought into Perrysburg. His means are such as to enable him to purchase goods at auction, and at wholesale, at the lowest prices, the benefit of which he offers to his numerous customers in the county of Wood. Call on Him one and all and get your bargains.

Town Improvements.

WE heard many years ago of Ovid's Metamorphoses, and can only say that however great the change experienced by characters therein mentioned it can not be greater than the one displayed on the large frame building on Front st., recently purchased by our neighbor Mr. Roach. A dilapidated building is giving place to a pleasant and commodious residence. So Perrysburg prospers.

The Schooner Ruby

Belonging to F. R. Miller & Co., left this port on Thursday last laden with 5,700 bushels of corn. We understand her destination to be Buffalo. We look on this enterprise as important for the town, and port of Perrysburg, and for good county in general, and hope it may prove as beneficial to the parties engaged in it, (as it will be if rightly conducted,) to the farmers of our county.

Going the first of May — Last Call!!

SCRIPTURE will close his Miniature Rooms in Perrysburg the first of May, or as near that time as his business can be arranged to leave. Persons in want of perfect likenesses of themselves or friends should call immediately at his gallery over Mrs. A. Carpenter's Millinery store, or they will be too late. To persons unacquainted with the excellent qualities of Mr. Scripture's Photographs and Ambrotypes, it is only necessary to say that he has no superiors as an artist. Fifteen years' practice has made him perfect in the art of picture making. Cloudy weather is better than clear, except for taking pictures of very young children.

Horrible Casualty.

A MOST terrible accident says the Napoleon *Northwest*, happened about three miles west of this place on Saturday last, by which a little daughter of Mr. John Rahres, aged between four and five years, met with a most horrible death. The particulars, as narrated to us, are about as follows: On the afternoon of that day, two of Mr. Rahres' children went out into a field near their dwelling for the purpose of burning brush, etc. Shortly after leaving the house the elder child returned for some purpose or other, leaving the younger one alone in the field. The former was away from the field but a short time, and on returning the younger child was found completely roasted to death!—its legs, arms and body reduced almost to a cinder, and shrunken and shriveled up in a most horrible manner. Our informant says that the remains presented the most shocking and heart-sickening sight he ever looked upon. The clothes of the unfortunate child doubtless caught from the fire which she was feeding with brush, bark, etc., and being suffocated by the flames and smoke, was prevented from making an outcry, or otherwise giving the alarm. Life was entirely extinct when she was discovered.

Mortality of Maumee City.

FROM a report sent in to the Hon. Mayor and Council of Maumee city, for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1862, we learn there have been during said year, fifteen deaths in that city. Of these, eight were males and seven females. Their ages, as nearly as could be conveniently ascertained, were as follows: Three were under one year, three between one and five, one between five and ten, one between twenty and thirty, one between thirty and forty, one between forty and fifty, two between fifty and sixty, one between sixty and seventy, one between seventy and eighty, and one between eighty and ninety. Two died of diphtheria, two of inflamation of the bowels, two of cholera infantum, and one of croup, one of cancer, one in childbed, one of scrofula, one of consumption, one of consumption, one of congestion of the lungs, one of whooping cough, one of delirium tremens and one of old age. It is remarkable, that, in a place so noted for malarious diseases, there should have been, in the city, but one death of fever in two years. The population of Maumee being about 1,800 the above report would show the mortality to be less than one per cent, and is in itself the best possible proof of the absurdity of the idea, which is so prevalent abroad, that the Maumee country is so sickly.

Acknowledgements.

Hons. B. F. Granger, H. G. Blake, F. W. Kellogg, S. Babbit and J. M. Ashley, have our thanks for favors. Also, J. S. Kellogg and O. A. Coburn, Esqs.

Emancipation.

WE shall publish next week the admirable speech of Hon. James M. Ashley, "on the bill for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia."

Old Boreas

HAS been hailing from the north-east during the two days past, reminding us by snow and sleet that the weather, like human friendship, is very uncertain in its influences.

The Weather,

FOR the past two days, has been anything but agreeable. On Monday we had a cold drizzling rain, and on Tuesday the snow fell lively, but melted almost as fast as it fell.

The Ohio Repository

CAME to us last week in a bran new dress, and of course looking much improved. The *Repository* hands, we believe, since it started. We are glad to note this evidence of its continued prosperity.

To Farmers.

FROM the following facts we judge the culture of cane must be very profitable: J. H. Smith of Quincy Illinois, made 1,500 lbs. and 115 gallons of molasses per acre from the Imperial cane, and states that about seven-tenths of the syrup turns to sugar.

Who "Agate" Is!

THE "Agate" who furnishes the magnificent ten column report of the Pittsburg battle, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is Mr. J. Whitelaw Reid, once editor of the Xenia *News*, and for a time, a teacher in the public school at South Charleston in Clark county. He is a gentleman, a scholar, and an indefatigable collector of *facts*.

Parson Brownlow.

PARSON BROWNLOW is making money as rapidly as an army contractor! only in a more honest way. His book and lectures will bring him in about $20,000 within the next three months. That, with the Hoe press to be given him by the New Yorkers, will enable him to establish a paper in Tennessee that will shake the entire commonwealth with its loyal thunders!

Buried.

IN Attica, Seneca county, O., the bodies of Stephen M. Bliss and Joshua Creglow, who fell on the field of battle at or near Winchester, Virginia. Their remains were taken to that place by their friends, and buried on Sabbath, April 13th 1862, with appropriate religious services, in presence of a large assembly of mourners and sympathizing friends.

The Seventy-Second Regiment.

THE following is a list of the members of Company E, Seventy-Second Regiment, wounded at the late Pittsburg battle, as near as we can learn:

C. C. Baird, Geo. Hasel, John Crofts, W. Buffington, Marshal Alfred, J. F. Furry, and corporals J. Lotze and O. J. Haris. Two are reported killed, whose names we do not remember.

Shade Trees.

To our citizens generally we refer the propriety of planting shade trees around their lots, and in front of their dwellings. Suitable trees adorn, and make more valuable the property on which they are planted, and also add to the comfort of residents. It is pleasant to see men sitting in the shadow of their maple trees, the fig and the vine may be added if necessary.

The Sixty-Eighth.

THE Toledo *Commercial*, of Friday, is informed by Mr. Marion, who is just from the battle field, that the Sixty-Eighth regiment, although in Gen. Lew. Wallace's Division, was not actively engaged in the fight. It was stationed some four or five miles from the field, guarding an important road, and was hence precluded the opportunity to join in the glories and perils of the eventful day of the battle.

Brutal Murder.

THE Elyria *Democrat* chronicles a most brutal homicide near Grafton Station on Monday last. Wm. Fryar, while in a drunken quarrel, killed Orson Burton by heavy blows with a club. No witnesses were present at the killing or when the dead body was discovered. Fryar came along while the inquest was being held and confessed to the killing and was lodged in jail and has since been committed for trial on the charge of murder in the first degree.

The Lovelier Glory of War.

THE swift departure of angels of mercy with all that science and skill can contribute from the medical profession, together with supplies prepared and collected by noble and tireless women, for the relief of the suffering from the terrible accidents of battle, is one of the loveliest glories of the war now waging. How quick sympathy comes up, and how soon the promptings of the heart work out in action. The telegraph tells the tale in brief words, which should rejoice every true heart, and should bid well up a feeling of thankfullness, that we all, on the battle field and at home, are one, in a common humanity as well as in a common struggle for our country! Surely the world does move, and it does move up towards the Great Father of all! How glad, how wondrously glad, the suffering soldiers will be, must be, at the increasing and unvarying evidences of their being in constant remembrance by those who are at home! All can share and all can rejoice over this feature of the war without a pang and without a sorrow or regret, however full of pangs may be that which calls it forth.

Ohio Troops in Battle.

FROM various sources, but more particularly from the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we make up the following list of the Ohio Regiments engaged in the recent great battle at Pittsburg Landing. The following Regiments were of Gen. Grant's command and were in the fight of Sunday:

72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Canfield Commanding.
48th " Col. Sullivan.
70th " Col. Cockerell.
53d " Col. Appler.
77th " Lieut. Col. Commanding.
59th " Col. Pfyffe.
46th " Col. Worthington.
71st " Col. Rodney Mason.
54th " Col. T. K. Smith.

In the battle of Monday, the following Regiments were engaged and were partly of Gen. Buell's command.

24th Ohio, Col. Ammon (Commanding Brigade.)
6th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Anderson.
41st Ohio, Col. Hagen (Commanding Brigade.)
1:4th Ohio, Col. Beatty.
13th Ohio, Col. Wm. Smith (Commanding Brig.)
1st Ohio, Col. Ed. A. Parrett.
49th Ohio, Col. Gibson.
58th Ohio, Col. Bausenwein.
68th Ohio, Col. Steadman.
20th Ohio, Col. Chas. Whittlesey (Com. Brig.)
56th Ohio, Col. Pete Kinney.
76th Ohio, Col. Chas. R. Wood.
78th Ohio, Col. Leggett.

Several other Regiments were engaged we believe beside several batteries of artillery and the 5th Ohio Cavalry. But this list is an approximation to completeness and as such is important at this time of unrelieved anxiety in regard to the soldiers.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The District Emancipation bill provides—

That, from and after its passage, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall exist in said District.

That Commissioners shall be appointed to determine the value and validity of claims for service, and appraise and apportion the value in money, providing that the amount so apportioned shall, in no case, exceed $300 for each person.

That no disloyal person shall receive compensation for such claims.

That the sum of $1,000,000 shall be appropriated for the purpose.

That attempts to kidnap slaves from the District, or to re-enslave those made free by the act, shall be punished with not less than five nor more than twenty years' imprisonment.

That $100,000 shall be appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President, for the colonization of such slaves, freed by the act, as may desire to emigrate to the Republics of Hayti, or Liberia, or such other country beyond the limits of the United States as the President may determine.

SKETCHES OF PUBLIC MEN OF OHIO.

NUMBER VI.

ALBERT G. RIDDLE.

MR. RIDDLE, the Representative from the Cleveland district, is a native of Massachusetts. His Father came from that state to Ohio, and settled in the south part of Geauga County, in 1819, when Albert was about a year old. At the age of seven, he lost his father, he being one of the younger of eight children. The country was very new—and employment difficult to obtain, and he was obliged to live with one family and another, as he could be of service, until six or seven years of age. During the winters he attended school at the log school house of the district, where he happened to reside. In his boyhood habits he was wayward and stubborn, fond of hunting and fishing.

A love of reading, which he inherited from his mother, finally triumphed over his recklessness, and between the age of seventeen and twenty, he picked up, unaided a good english education. During the same period, thinking to improve his condition, he ran away from home, but a little experience in the world convinced him of his mistake and he ran back again. Finally in 1838, he entered the office of Seabury Ford, late Governor of Ohio, as a student at Law. He was greatly assisted to Gov. Ford, and experienced at his hands many favors, for which he was duly grateful.

He was admitted to the Bar in the fall of 1840 and immediately elected Prosecuting Attorney of Geauga County. He held the office six years, and engaged in the general practice of his profession in Cleander, the county seat, of Geauga county, doing the leading business there.

In 1848, Mr. Riddle was in the lead of a movement to attach the whigs of Geauga County to the Free-Soilers, then a party in the process of organization. He was elected to the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature from the District composed of Geauga and Trumbull. Ohio had been divided into electoral districts under the State Apportionment Law—and this division, the Democrats, at this session of the legislature, attempted to nullify. The Law divided Hamilton County, so as to give three of the five members to the Whigs. The Democrats, at the election, disregarded the law, and elected the five from their own party. On the morning of the day of meeting of the Legislature, the Democrats broke into the Hall of the House of Representatives before daylight, swore in their members, and elected their Speaker. The Whigs came in afterwards, and effected an organization, composed of officers of their faith. Confusion reigned in the House for a period of five weeks, Mr. Riddle being the only man who recognized both organizations as equal, and to whom both organization would listen. The Democrats for a period of four weeks, never adjourned or took a recess. At length, after a good deal of turbulence, an organization acceptable to both parties was effected upon a plan furnished by Mr. Riddle.

His course in the Ohio Legislature was highly popular, and his speeches he made won for him the esteem of all parties. He was re-elected the next year, and was a prominent candidate for Speaker, to which position he would have been elected, but for the treachery of a free-scribe who cast his vote for Seiter, the Democratic candidate. Hon John Hutchins, now his colleague in Congress, was then his colleague in the Legislature.

In the summer of 1850, Mr. Riddle changed his place of residence to the city of Cleveland, and engaged there in the practice of Law, with marked success. His fine powers as an advocate soon gave him a large and lucrative practice in defending criminals, of which he had much the largest share of any member at that bar. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney, the duties of which office he performed with signal ability from 1852 to 1857.

Among the important criminal cases in which he took the leading part, our readers will remember, that of Parks for the murder of a Railroad Conductor, by pushing him from the train, where Mr. Riddle was for the defence. He prosecuted Parks for the murder of Beatson at Cuyahoga Falls, and Cole for poisoning his wife at Bainbridge. He has been engaged, at one time and another, in twelve or fifteen cases of homicide. He was also employed as one of the leading counsel, in the case of the Oberlin rescuers—and his argument to the Jury in the Bushnell case, and before the Supreme Court on the Habeas Corpus, are reported at length, as is also, his able argument in the prosecution of Cole for murder.

Mr. Riddle first acted with the Whig party, and took an active part upon the stump, in the memorable campaign of 1840. He became a Free Soiler, when that party was first formed and affiliated at once with the new form which that party took, when it became known as Republican. He is in the fullest sense of the word an anti-slavery man, and was nominated for Congress from the district, composed of the counties of Cuyahoga, Lake and Geauga, in 1860, after a sharp contest, having for his competitors, such men as Hon. Edward Wade, his predecessor Hon. F. T. Backus and Hon. R. P. Paine. He was elected and entered Congress at the extra Session of 1861.

In person Mr. Riddle is of medium size, sandy complexion, full bushy head of hair, and a countenance of agreeable, and intelligent expression. He is a fine speaker, has a good voice and manner, but prefers to be classed among the working members, to those who are given to much speaking. The following extracts from a speech delivered by him in the Military Academy Philadelphia, January 27, 1852, are fair specimens of his powers of argument and oratory.

"I must here discuss another elementary question, less trite, of vast importance. Is the slave wholly enveloped, submerged, and lost in the person or control of the master, or is there outside of the master, and above him, still another and greater power to which the slave sustains relations independent of his master? Did it ever occur to you then that the slave had such relations to a power higher than the master, through which claims upon him might be asserted at utter variance with the master's claims? I know that without question or argument it has been conceded that no such relation exists. I am bound by no such concession; and I am to establish the contrary, and maintain it, if I may.

In our fundamental law, slaves are known only as persons—recognized as part of the great mass of persons. Does that instrument erase from them the universal quality of subjects, or stamp upon the universal quality of subjects, or stamp upon them one, inconsistent with that character? They are "persons owing service," which is a recognition of an obligation imposed on them by another power; but they themselves are subordinated to the power created by the Constitution, within which they are brought by any words of description, and thus new power may impose on them obligations inconsistent with the old. They are "persons owing service," just as are minors and apprentices, and, in the same sense, are subjects. So far as this Constitution has created legislative sovereignty at all, it has conferred it on the two Houses of Congress. It makes them sovereign over all persons, with no exception whatever. The relation then between this legislature and your slaves, is that of sovereign and subjects; and I demand to know what power there is on earth that can come between this sovereign and these subjects. Do they owe you service? They owe us allegiance. Are they your slaves? They are our subjects. We are the lord paramount with the highest title. States alone are prohibited from discharging slaves from the debt of service they are said to owe; this limitation does not extend to us, nor can it be construed to come between us and our subjects. It would dethrone the sovereign.

This reasoning is not subtile and refined, depending on technical and artificial rules, but rests on broad, well-known principles. Our right to legislate upon the person of the slave, rests upon the broad ground of a great sovereign dealing with his subject—in opposition to a private despot lording over a cringing serf. It is no reply to this to say that slavery is older than the Constitution, and was established by sovereigns not within the control of that Constitution; because those sovereigns who as between themselves and their subjects called these persons slaves, when, for our purposes, they came to surrender the mass of their subjects to our sovereignty, they put in these slaves, not as slaves, but as persons; so that while to them (the former sovereigns) they remain slaves, they are to us subjects, and by the consent of their masters. If a State can by disabilities withdraw one class of persons within its borders from our jurisdiction, it may another, and all others, which is absurd. I am not here contending for power on our part to abolish slavery, or any other relation or institution established by the States. I am only contending for the right of the sovereign paramount to control the persons of all lift subjects alike, in the presence of which right all the privileges and disabilities imparted by inferior power are abrogated, of course. And I here assert that this right extends to all persons not aliens, the subjects of foreign Powers.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS AND LOYAL PROTECTION.

AT a meeting of the citizens of the counties of Williamson and Maury, at the Town Hall in Spring Hill, on Monday night the 22nd inst., for the purpose of consulting together upon the condition of the country—and to devise means for its protection against the violence which is threatened to us, by malice of Northern fanaticism, the following preamble and resolutions, were adopted without a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, War has been forced upon us by the North, and our country is in a state of confusion, and is seriously approaching an invasion by foes, villainous in their designs, who have already set forth in their programme the intention of inciting slaves to insurrection, be it therefore

Resolved, 1st, That we, the citizens of Williamson and Maury, in assemblage convened do appoint all good and law abiding citizens as patriots, are to urge upon them the importance of prompt and patriotic action.

Resolved, 2nd, That each member of this meeting will make it his especial business, to discourage all unlawful, assemblages of negroes, by individuals, severe but reasonable punishment upon each one, comprising such crowd, as an eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Resolved, 3rd, That each manager together with his employer is hereby requested to watch their premises often during each week, at all hours of the night, for unusual noises, to be followed by investigating what may contained a cow among them, lest the still hours of the night, and great loss of life and property thus be saved.

Resolved, 4th, That as no good can, during such times as these, and great harm may grow out of the assemblage of negroes, no man black or white shall be allowed to preach to them, either in the day or night, except on a man's own premises, and to his own negroes exclusively, and then only by a ordained preacher.

Resolved, 5th, That censure is hereby cast upon any man, of high or low rank in society, who will give his negroes liberty of going from home, except upon the masters business, and if such negro be caught out on his own business or seeking his own pleasure that said negro, be punished severely, although he may have an ordinary pass with him, except going to and from his wife's house.

Resolved, 6th, That we may reasonably expect enemy's in our midst, of our own color, all ready hellish in their purposes by which, if turned loose in their wild career, the cause for which we are now in revolt, and that of our independence will be much endangered.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen to-wit: R. W. McLemore, R. A. McLemore, J. B. Stephenson, C. W. Wade, H. P. Wade, W. A. Popp, Jno. O. Pope, J. W. Gairy, T. H. Priest, V. A. Jameson, J. W. McKissick, Willis Jones, W. M. Witt, Joe Denton, J. J. Wood, E. Gregory, Reuben Southal, A. W. Potter, Z. M. Brake, N. F. Cheatre, Dr. J. W. Sharlor, Dr. A. C. White, J. D. McMorna, A. R. Odell, G. W. Campbell, W. R. Blackman, J. Alexander, W. W. McCorico, A. Thompson, Dr. S. McKissick, Jacob Critz, Thomas Jamison, Jno. L. Dunlap, T. B. Bond, E. W. Buford, S. A. Foster, J. Saunders, J. B. Punch, H. W. Smith, R. McKay, W. W. McCormack, A. C. Alexander, Thomas Banks, Stephen Hancock, James Brown, Wm. Harrison, jr., W. W. Buford, A. Steel, M. Steel, P. Chapman, Samuel Dunlap, T. H. Bond, J. W. Stephenson, Wm. M. Moss, A. P. Holley, Bird Fitzgerald, J. Fitzgerald, James Crawford, Sidney Crawford, J. Cates, J. J. Davis, P. Harvey, J. McCarrel, Jerry Cratton, W. Thompson, R. E. Thompson, J. W. Parks, Dr. S. T. Murry, Dr. T. Shannon, R. C. Wells, J. W. Reflley, David Hampton, C. T. Sile, Dr. H. Terrel, Wm. Eckley, W. W. Burnett, C. A. Cesser, W. C. Pope, W. P. Parham, Richard Steel, P. Parham, G. Dudley, Jno. Cline, W. S. Hurt, T. A. Crow, W. H. Islanton, be, and they are hereby appointed a vigilance committee whose duty it shall be to arrest such persons or persons, and punish them in accordance with the demerits of their crime.

Resolved, 7th, That any twelve of the above named persons shall form a quorum to act, and whose decision shall be final.

Resolved, 8th, That any number of the vigilance committee, be authorized to appoint a patrol for the Civil District in which they reside.

Resolved, 9th, That it is the duty of each individual of this community, upon the hearing of language from a man of a disloyal tendency, to inform the Vigilance Committee giving his name and locality.

Resolved, 10th, That we hereby give warning to those who by publicly proclaiming that they will not fight for southern rights, and who are thus leaving the impression that they are ready to swear allegiance to the government at Washington, that such language is disloyal and offensive, and will be noticed in due time.

The above resolutions were voted upon separately by the citizens of every neighborhood, for several miles in direction around Spring Hill, and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted without a dissenting opinion.

H. P. WADE, Chairman.
T. B. BOND, Sec'y.

MORE RETRENCHMENT!

BOTH branches of the Legislature again adjourned over from Friday till Tuesday next. The House was in session less than two hours on Friday, before adjourning over. The Senate had a short afternoon session, but did nothing of interest or importance. The members are nearly all at home with their families and constituents; but they and all their officers receive such *four dollars a day*, during their absence, the same as if they were here at work.—*Ohio Statesman.*

The cost of the Legislature to the tax-payers of Ohio is not less than $600 per day from the time of its meeting till its adjournment, from which it will be seen that every time the see two days are taken out of their session $1,200 is wrongfully taken out of their constituents pockets. This body refused to have its proceedings published, on account of the expense, and yet one of these adjournments for their personal gratification costs more than would full reports of their doings for the entire session. And yet they talk about "economy!"—*Toledo Blade.*

The Legislators are penny-wise in their retrenchment. They average about four days work in a week—adjourning over Saturdays and Mondays. To see Legislators see proper to reduce county and township officers salaries; repeal the law authorizing the publication of the Laws in newspapers, thus keeping the people ignorant of the Laws they are expected to obey; they refuse to have their proceedings published that their constituents may see what they are doing; they even attempt to reduce the school fund by their legislating,—all for retrenchment.

They do not attempt to reduce their own per diem, but instead thereof, they work about four days each week, adjourning over two days, thus taking out of the pockets of their constituents $1,200 each week for doing nothing.—*Ottawa Dem.*

The foregoing is the sentiment generally of the press throughout the State.

Our Book Table.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, May, 1862; L. A. Godey Philadelphia, Pa.

THE May number of this excellent monthly has been received. The fashion-plates are really beautiful, and the dress patterns numerous. The choice pieces of music published in Godey are alone worth the price of subscription. Every lady ought to be a subscriber. We will furnish Godey's Lady's Book and one copy of the JOURNAL one year for $3.50.

Ditch Orders.

IN our statement last week concerning Mr. Cook's bill for the payment of certain ditch orders issued by authority of township trustees, we got matters rather confounded by substituting the law, giving power to trustees to establish ditches, for the old one, which gave the power to the county commissioners. The bill introduced by Mr. Cook proposes simply to issue county orders for these certificates issued by township trustees. If the bill passes, Wood county will only have about four thousand dollars' worth of orders to issue to redeem these certificates.

For the Journal.

TEMPERANCE.

ONE of the traits of religion is temperance. As the close observer looks into the acts and habits of men around him, it is not hard for him to discover that the main causes of unhappiness among them, arises from an intemperate use of the material wealth in their hands, and instead of proving a blessing to them they are often a curse. The drinker suffers both mentally and physically from the use of ardent spirits: the vender suffers in reputation for selling it, the distiller for manufacturing the poison, and should not the grain grower bear a part of the responsibility, instead turning the produce of his land into good healthy beef mutton and poultry and turning it into market in a way that it may be a benefit to his fellow beings instead of a curse? The sober christian, and loving farmer, may have the disagreeable sight presented to his eyes, of a part his last year's hard earnings over which he toiled, and prayed to God to permit him to grow from the soil, prostrating his fellow man, it may be his own son, down into the gutter beneath the level of a brute. As one bushel of corn produces three gallons whisky with a certain amount of stupifying poison in it, how many drunkards would one bushel of corn make at that rate? Should not all conscientious men look this matter in the face as it is and act accordingly? Especially should those who profess to be followers of the Savior, use the means which God has placed in their hands to bring about a reform in the land.

L. FOOTE.

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. N. F. Cary, at his residence in Montgomery, Mr. Lewis Hutchinson, of Wood county, and Miss S. Corinna E. Clausell, of Madison.

MARKETS.

Perrysburg Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY F. R. MILLER & CO.

Wheat ⅌ bu	90@1.00	Flour ⅌ bbl	$5@5½
Tallow ⅌ lb	8c	Hams ⅌ lb	9@10c
Rye ⅌ bu	40c	Shoulders ⅌ lb	4@6c
Oats ⅌ bu	25@28c	Eggs ⅌ doz	8@8c
Corn, shelled	28@29c	Poultry ⅌ lb	8@8c
Potatoes ⅌ bu	50@35c	Chickens ⅌ lb	10@12c
Butter ⅌ lb	10@12c	Iron Hickory ⅌ cwt	[illegible]
Lard ⅌ lb	6@7c	Flax ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Clover seed	$4	Dressed Hogs	$8
Timothy seed	2.50@2.80		

Home Test Conclusive.

GIRARD, WOOD COUNTY, OHIO, August 13th, 1861.

DR. C. W. BOSANKO, Dear Sir:—Permit me to inform you and the suffering humanity afflicted as I was when I first received from your invaluable Sanative Blood Pills, Liver and Pills, have had a decided healing in my house for some two years, that both I and my family have found out that your Physicians are as sound and as good, besides I had the dyspepsia so badly that my wife could not stay in a room with me in the smallest quantities; and through your discovery I became cured and well and I scarcely walk a mile in a month. Suffering as I do, I can only say that I am well at the present, and I attribute the cause to your medicines, for I took none but at that time, which I much thanks to you for the Almanac that accompanied them into my hands.

Yours truly, J. BALMER.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!

DR. CHESEMAN'S PILLS.

Prepared by Cornelius Cheseman, M. D. New York City. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a great extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, or in fact, are in the whole, palpitation of the heart, hysteria, nervous affections, hysterics, fainting, pain in the back and limbs, etc., disturbed sleep, which are evidence of the interruption of nature.

To Married Ladies, they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Women who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheseman's Pills doing all they represent to do.

Notice. Females during pregnancy should not take these Pills, as a change will be produced in the female system in which the life of the child may be taken without producing a peculiar sickness. The medicine referred to is prepared in the form of a pill, and carried by mail, free of postage. Such is the irregularity of the menses, that it is not safe to recommend a specific for all cases, but we do recommend the above medicine to be a safe and sure remedy in all cases where the menses are obstructed by a cold or other causes, and that even the regular periods of nature can not exceed it.

Warranted perfectly vegetable and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail on enclosing $1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheseman, box 4,031, Post-office, New York City.

Sold by the Druggist in every town in the U. S.

R. B. HETCHENS,
General Agent for the U. S., No. 1 Broadway, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by Peck & Hamilton, Perrysburg, Ohio. 4tw

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given to the public that my indentured boy, James Doty, has without any sufficient cause, left my employ, I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

JOSEPH CLARKE.

Portage, April 8th, '62—30w3*.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.—Before A. L. Fowler, J. P., Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio, Joseph B. Sprague vs. Wm. A. Strong. W. A. Strong, non-resident defendant will take notice that on the 10th day of April, 1862, in the above action, attachment was issued for the sum of $90.50. Dowson & Tyler, Att'ys at Stor pl'ff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of John McCrory, Jr., late of Wood county, Ohio, deceased. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly. SAMUEL MCCRORY.

April 14, '62—30w3

ROAD NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Wood county at their next session, praying for the establishment of a road as follows: Commencing at or near the school house in District No. 1, in Washington township, on the west line of section 29, town 6, range 10; thence south on the line of said section, and of section 32, town and range as above, until it intersects the Green Encampment Road, and there terminates. Also, the vacation of so much of the Wapakoneta Road as lies between the Green Encampment Road and the line of the above proposed road. JACOB GUNDY, Pet'r.

Washington, Wood co., March 22, '62—48w4*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN WOOD CO. OHIO.

Samuel McCrory, plaintiff, vs. Jacob McCrory, Jesse McCrory, Martha Ford, Albert Ford, Mary A. Mercer, Hannah R. Martin, Matilda Feughty, Geo. M. Feughty, defendants.

Jacob McCrory, of the state of Michigan, Mary A. Mercer, of Illinois, Hannah R. Martin, of Coldwater, Branch county, Michigan, and Jesse McCrory, whose present residence is unknown, will take notice that Samuel McCrory, of Wood county, Ohio, did on the 19th day of April, 1862, file his petition in the court of common pleas for Wood county, Ohio, against them, together with the other above named defendants, setting forth that on the 6th day of April, 1858, plaintiff entered into a written contract with one John McCrory, late of Wood county, Ohio, now deceased, whereby said John McCrory sold to plaintiff the south half of southwest quarter section and township 4, of range number 12 east, containing 80 acres of land, and by the terms of which said John McCrory agreed to execute and deliver to said plaintiff a good and sufficient warrantee deed upon the payment by plaintiff of one thousand dollars, in manner as therein stipulated, and averring that plaintiff has paid said purchase money in full, and entirely performed the conditions of said contract binding on him, and that said John McCrory died on or about December 11th, 1861, leaving the defendants his heirs at-law, and praying that the defendants be decreed to execute and deliver to plaintiff a good and sufficient warrantee deed, within a short day; and in default thereof, the said order and decree operate as such deed, and vest in plaintiff a good and indefeasible estate in fee simple of said premises. The defendants are notified that they are required to answer or demur to said petition on or before Saturday, June 21st, 1862. DOWSON & TYLER,

April 21, '62—30w6$7.43. Att'ys for pl'ff.

BOSTWICK & TYLER

NEW

HARDWARE

AND

STOVE STORE!

PERRYSBURG, O.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wood, and adjoining counties that they have increased their stock of Hardware, and are now prepared to furnish almost everything in their line at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

Our stock now consists of

House Trimmings,	Harrow Teeth,
Nails and Glass,	Tubs and Pails,
Cable Chains,	Churns,
Log Chains,	Strap Hinges,
Mattocks,	Hoes,
Shovels and Spades,	Grindstones,
Carpenter's Tools,	Plow Points,
Harness Trimmings,	Plows,
Cross-cut Saws,	Mill Saws.

Also,

Single & Double Shovel Plow Moulds!

Just the thing for the cornfield. A great variety of shelf hardware, too numerous to mention here, which we guarantee to sell at TOLEDO PRICES!

BOSTWICK & TYLER.

IRON! IRON! IRON!

All sizes,—Nail Rod, Spring and Slab Steel, Thimbleskein Pipe Boxes, wholesale or retail, at Toledo Prices, at BOSTWICK & TYLER'S.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

and Tin Ware.

A large number of Stoves, comprising some *twenty different patterns* of the latest improvements, which we also offer at TOLEDO PRICES. To all those who doubt our word, in this respect, we would respectfully solicit them to compare prices, and to give us a call before purchasing. We mean just what we say, and furthermore,

WARRANT EVERY STOVE!

Just what we represent them to be.

BOSTWICK & TYLER.

☞ ALL KINDS OF TIN AND COPPER JOB WORK done on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

RAGS and OLD COPPER taken in exchange for Goods or work.

BOSTWICK & TYLER.

PERRYSBURG, O., April 16, '62.—30.

NEWS FROM THE WAR!

Daily the news is pouring in upon us of the success of the Union men in all directions, and of the certainty that the rebellion will speedily be crushed. This is glorious news indeed, which every man woman or child that is for the Union (and who is not?) will rejoice to hear.

At the same time there is news of a different kind which we are about to publish, viz: That we are receiving and have now on hand,

A Splendid Stock of New and Seasonable GOODS!

Which we now offer to all *Ready-Pay Buyers* at prices that shall be satisfactory. We flatter ourselves that we have bought our Goods at the right time, at the right place, and at low figures, which will enable us to sell them at prices that will suit all who may favor us with a call. We can and will save you a handsome per centage if you buy of us. We defy competition, and solicit an examination of our Goods and prices. No charge for showing Goods.

F. R. MILLER & CO.

DRESS GOODS,—Such as Delaines, Cashmeres, Silks, Alpaccas, Coburgs, Persian etc., in great abundance, at F. R. MILLER & CO.'S.

PRINTS, Gingham, Muslins, (Bleached and unbleached, from 4 to 14 yards wide) Ticks, Drills, Stripes, etc., at F. R. MILLER & CO.'S.

PRINTS, By the pound, a great bargain, at F. R. MILLER & CO.'S.

CLOAKS,—And Shawls, Choice Styles, Cheap at F. R. MILLER & CO.'S.

WHITE GOODS,—Trimmings; also Madame Demorest's Hoop Skirts and Corsets,—the best in the market, at F. R. MILLER & CO.'S.

F