

Tribune Job Department. Increased Facilities. Accuracy—Neatness—Dispatch.

We have recently made some valuable additions to our Job Department... by replenishing throughout with new Types—thus rendering the Tribune Job Department the most complete in this section of Northern Ohio.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MERCANTILE PRINTING, SUCH AS Bill Headers, Circulars, Checks, Deeds, Receipts, DRY TICKETS, GOLD, SILVER, & COLORED WORK, BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED.

Merchants' Fancy Posters, SHOW BILLS, HOTEL BILLS OF FARE, HAND BILLS, PROGRAMMES, LABELS, INVITATIONS, &c.

Book Work Done to Order. I have executed the work of the Tribune office for EVERY INSTANCE EXCEPTED THE WORK OF ALL COMPROMISES.

M'KEE & BAILEY, Proprietors. JOHN C. LEE, NELSON L. BREWER, LEE & BREWER, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.

TOMB, HUSS & CO., BANKERS. THE partnership existing between T. Tomb, John T. Huss and Geo. H. Huss, having this day expired...

S. E. BECKMAN, New Saddle & Harness Shop. Opposite Commercial Row, Tiffin, Ohio.

J. K. HORD, Attorney at Law, Tiffin, Ohio. OFFICE in Shambaugh's New Block, over the New Banking Room.

LEONARD ADAMS, Attorney at Law, Notary Public. Office in Shambaugh's New Block, over the New Banking Room.

PETER VANNEAT, BUGGY AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, east of the Court House, on Market Street, Tiffin, Sept. 29th, 1854.

W. P. & H. NOBLE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office in Singer's New Block, opposite the Court House.

Tiffin & Ft. Wayne Rail Road. Office of the T. & F. W. R. Co., in Shambaugh's New Block, over the New Banking Room.

WILLIAM GALLUP, CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER. All kinds of watches kept constantly on hands.

LEANDER STEWART, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, STEWART & JOHNSON, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. OFFICE in Shambaugh's New Block, over the New Banking Room.

R. L. GRIFFITH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Tiffin, Ohio. OFFICE in Shambaugh's New Block, over the New Banking Room.

DR. J. McADOO, WILL personally attend to all calls, either in Tiffin or country, in attendance on the afflicted. Office west of the Wooden Bridge, Ward, Tiffin, Ohio.

B. F. OGLE, Attorney at Law. Singer's Block, opposite Court House, up stairs, oct 17, 57-1f.

C. C. BELLHARZ, DENTAL SURGEON. OFFICE in Shambaugh's Block, 1st story, directly over the Tribune Office, Market street, Tiffin, O., oct 17, 57-1f.

M. WAGNER, MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 103 in Tiffin, Ohio. State on Main street, opposite the Seneca Bank.

Bank of Tiffin, SHAWHAN'S NEW BLOCK. Is now organized and prepared to transact a general banking business.

William H. Daventry, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, AND COMMISSIONER FOR KENTUCKY & CALIFORNIA.

COOPER & WATSON, ELAN WILLARD, WATSON & WILLARD, Attorneys at Law. WILL attend promptly to all kinds of legal business.

JOHN C. FIELDS, Attorney at Law, Tiffin, Ohio. Office with J. K. Hord, over Shiver & Smith's store, 1113.

GEORGE H. HEMING, CIVIL ENGINEER AND COUNTY SURVEYOR. Office in Shambaugh's Block, over the Bank of Tiffin.

COLLECTION & LAND AGENCY. JON S. & THOMAS, Fosteria, O. In Seneca and adjoining Counties, will promptly attend to the collection of all kinds of accounts.

THE TIFFIN TRIBUNE

HOSTILE ALIKE TO THE DESPOT AND DEMAGOGUE. FEARLESS FOR TRUTH, FOR GOD, AND HUMANITY.

VOL. XI,

TIFFIN, OHIO, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1859.

NO. 26.

THE TIFFIN TRIBUNE is published on Friday of each week, and furnished to subscribers at \$5.00 Per Annum.

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These terms will be strictly observed, and no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers. If subscribers fail to pay, and not paying for their papers, will be entitled to, and receive, published certificates of their delinquency.

GRAFFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES. RETAIL PRICES.

Vegetable Pills, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, Chamberlain's Kidney and Bladder Remedy, Chamberlain's Stomach Remedy, Chamberlain's Female Remedy, Chamberlain's Family Medicines.

Home Testimony. HARRISON, Tremont Co., O., March 7th, 1857. I hereby certify that I have been using the Chamberlain Family Medicines for the last year, and can truly say that I have never before experienced such relief.

Read what Dr. Beal says of the Chamberlain Family Medicines. Dr. B. is a physician of extensive practice, and one of the most successful in the country (Tremont) in which he resides.

I am a physician of thirty years' practice. My principal study has been diseases of children. They have generally killed my best efforts. Obtaining the Chamberlain Family Medicines, for children, I was pleased with them.

Yearly Renewal, Columbus Co., May 14, 1857. Mr. H. R. Kinsley, 1817—has been using the Chamberlain Family Medicines for the last year, and can truly say that I have never before experienced such relief.

For Sale by A. R. Van Dorn, H. H. Snyder, J. P. Wooster, Tiffin, H. H. Lovell, Dr. P. Yates, Green Springs, O., and by all the prominent druggists, and by W. Wing, Akron; and by one agent in all the principal towns in Ohio.

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Selected Poetry.

From the evening Post. EARLY FLOWERS. Oh, gentle flowers! Each Spring, as forth I walk

To meet you, And listen to the talk Of books that also greet you, What hours

Are those, ere yet a leaf is known, To meet you all alone, Gazing with those large trustful eyes

Upon the broad, blue sky, In uncomplaining mood, On the bleak solitude,

Breathing your fragile lives away Unconscious of your fleeting stay.

Ye never fall, Ye are the first warm sun; And forth begins the strife

Of many a hidden life, Left struggling in its birth, To escape the darksome earth.

Till, stealing on the gale, Comes borne an infant arm, And one by one,

On either hand, A fairy company ye stand, Happy, content— On earth nothing so fair and innocent.

But come ye not too soon? This is not June. Ye feel the chilling air,

Ye never shrink, Contented with the fate That plans you on the ocean's brink,

As if ye loved too little the blast That shakes your little mast. 'Tis strange how well ye bear

A scene so desolate, And leave ye to the night, And the cold north wind's flight,

Naked and shelterless, With not a sigh To tell of your distress—

A destiny Ye cannot escape, alas! Ye cannot to your cradle now retreat.

Too soon, too soon, ye would come forth, Heedless of this threatening north!

The morning opens With brightening hopes. Fresh is the air,

With here and there A cry, And distant whistling heard. Again I send my way

To greet the morning skies serene, Or bunched droop upon the earth!

Ye, too, Receive the dew, the earliest dew, As if 'twere shed alone for you.

Ye are not smitten by the blast; Ye are not lying low and pale;

Though all unheeded, ye'er not cast Away; your lamps shall not yet fall;

For well Earth loves her jewels fair; Trusting, with slender roe, Each tender shoot

To let warm breezes care. But other days will come, And other flowers appear,

For whom We must make room; And they will wipe Upon the self-same slope

That is your home, While ye, far flowers, so maiden sweet, Must lie forgotten at their feet.

F. G.

Rural Intercourse.

HONORABLE GREENE in an address, delivered at the Fayette county Agricultural Society, Connersville, Ind., on the "Needs of American Agriculture," truthfully remarks:

"I rank among the urgent needs of our Agriculture a more intimate and brotherly intercourse among our neighboring farmers and their families. I apprehend that we are to-day the least social people on earth, and that this is especially true of our purely agricultural districts.

The idle and the dissipated are gregarious, but our industrious sober, thrifty farming population enjoy too little of each other's society. In the Old World, for the most part, the dwellers of the soil live in village hamlets, surrounded, at distances varying from ten rods to three miles, by the lands they cultivate and sometimes own.

When the day's labor is over, they gather, in good weather, on the village green, under a spreading tree, or in some inviting grove and song and story, conversation and a moonlight dance, are the cheap solace of their privations, their labors, and their cares. But our American farms are islands, separated by sea of off-sets and fencing, and our farmers, their families, and laborers, rarely see those living a mile or two away, save when they pass in the road, or meet on Sunday in church.

This isolation has many disadvantages, prominent among which are the obstacles it interposes to the adoption of improved processes and happy suggestions. As "iron sharpens iron," so the simple coming together of neighbors and friends brightens their intellects and accelerates the progress of thinking. The farmer not merely profits by the narrations of his neighbors' experience and experiments in this or that field of production, but gains quite as much by the stimulus given to his desire for improvements by the facilities afforded for gratifying that desire. It is well that he should be enabled to share the benefits of other's observations and achievements; it is even better that he should be incited to observe and achieve for himself. But he should now and then be lifted out of the dull routine of plowing, tilling, and reaping—that he should be reminded that "the life is more than meat," and that the growing of grain and grass, and the acquisition of rocks and hard, are means of living, not the ends of life. Especially is it important to give a more social, fraternal, intellectual aspect to our rural economy, in view of the needs and cravings of the rising generation, who, educated too little to enjoy solitude and their own thoughts, too much to endure the life of oxen, are being unfitted by their very acquirements for the rural existence which satisfied their less intellectual, less cultivated grandfathers. It is the most melancholy feature of our present social condition that very few of our bright, active, inquiring, intellectual youth are satisfied to grow up and settle down farmers. After all the eloquence and poetry that have been lavished upon the farmer's vocation since its independence, its security, its dignity, its quiet, its happiness—there are not many decidedly clever youth, even in the households of farmers, who are deliberately choosing the farmer's calling as preferable to all others. Hundreds drift or settle in Agriculture because they cannot acquire a professional training, or because they hate to study, or because they cannot get trusted to a stock of goods, or for some one of a hundred other such reasons; very few because they decidedly prefer this life to any other. Advertisers in the same paper to-morrow for a clerk in a store and for a man to work a farm, the wages in each case being the same, and you will have twenty applications for the former place to one for the latter. This fact argues a grave error somewhere, and as I don't believe it is in human nature, nor in that Presidential necessity which requires most of us to be farmers, I must believe it to be detected in the arrangements and conditions under which farm labor is performed. We must study out the defect and mend it. When the rural neighborhood shall have become more social and the farmer's home more intellectual—when the best books and periodicals, not only Agricultural but others, shall also be found on his evening table, and his hired men be invited to profit by them—the general repugnance of intellectual youth to farming will gradually disappear.

FARMER'S HOMES. Nor can I refrain from insisting on the beautifying of the farmer's homestead as one of the most needed reforms in our Agricultural economy. We Americans, as a people, do less to render our homes attractive than any other people of equal means on earth. And for this there is very much excuse. We are "rolling stones" which have not yet found time to gather very graceful moss. We are on our march from Western Europe to the shores of the Pacific, and have halted from time to time by the way, but not yet settled. That sacred and tender attachment to Home which pervades all other human breasts has but slender hold upon us.—There are not many of us who would not sell the house over his own head if he were offered a good price for it. Not one of us of our now live in the houses in which we were born; not half of us confidently expect to die in the homes we now occupy. Hence we cannot be expected to place such value on their vines, and set flowering shrubs, as we might do if we had, in the proper sense of the word Home. But we ought to have Homes—we ought to resolve to have them. Let your next move, if you must, be inflexibly your last.

I would say to our Youth, Never marry, never fix upon any abode or occupation, until you shall have selected your Home. If you will have it Oregon or California, so be it; but fix it somewhere and so soon

as may be—at least before you form any other ties that promise to be enduring.—Though it be but a hut on a patch of earth, let it be your fixed home evermore, and begin at once to improve and beautify it in every hour that can be spared from more pressing avocations and needful repose. So shall your later years be calm and tranquil—as shall you realize and diffuse the blessedness which inheres in that sacred temple, Home!

Last Hours of a Single Gentleman. This morning, November 11th, at half past eleven o'clock precisely, an unfortunate young man, Mr. Edward Pickney, underwent the extreme penalty of infamy, by expiating his attachment to Mary Gale in front of the altar railing of St. Mary's Church, Cincinnati.

It will be in the recollection of all those friends of the parties who were at Jones' party at Crixton, two years ago, that Mr. Pickney was there and then first introduced to Mary Gale, to whom he instantly began to direct particular attentions—dancing with her no less than six sets that evening, and handing her things at supper in the most devoted manner. From that period commenced the intimacy between them which terminated in this morning's catastrophe.

Pool Pickney had barely attained his twenty-eight year; but there is no belief that for reasons of a pecuniary nature his single life would have come earlier to an untimely end. A change for the better, however, having occurred in his circumstances, the young lady's friends were induced to sanction his addresses, and thus become accessories to the course for which he has just suffered.

The unhappy man passed the last night of his bachelor existence in his solitary chamber. From half-past eight to ten he was engaged in writing letters. Shortly after, his younger brother, Henry, knocked at the door, when the doomed youth told him to come in. On being asked when he meant to go to bed, he replied: "not yet." The question was then put to him how he thought he would sleep? To which he answered: "I don't know." He then expressed his desire for a cigar and a glass of grog. His brother, who sat down and partook of the like refreshments, now demanded if he would take anything more that night. He said "nothing" in a firm voice. His affectionate brother then rose to take leave, when the devoted one considerably advised him to take care of himself.

Precisely at a quarter of a minute to seven the next morning, the victim of Cupid having been called, according to his desire, he rose and promptly dressed himself without the slightest injury, nor even a scratch upon his chin appeared after the operation. It would seem that he had dozed a longer time than usual at his toilet.

The wretched man was attired in a light blue dress-coat, with frosted buttons, a white vest and nankin trousers, with patent leather boots. He wore round his neck a variegated satin scarf, which partly concealed the Corizzo of the bosom.

In front of the scarf was inserted a breast pin of conchoidal shell-work. Having descended the stairs with a quick step, he entered the apartment with his brother and a few friends awaiting him. He then shook hands cordially with all present; and on being asked how he slept answered: "Very well." To the further demand as to the state of his mind, he said that he "felt happy."

One of the party hereupon suggested that it would be as well to take some thing before the melancholy ceremony was gone through, he exclaimed with some emphasis, "decidedly." Breakfast was accordingly served, when he ate a French roll, a large round of toast, two sausages, and three raw laid eggs, which he washed down with three great breakfast cups of tea. In reply to an expression of astonishment, on the part of persons present, he declared that he never felt heartier in his life.

Having inquired the time, and ascertained that it was ten minutes to eleven, he remarked that it would soon be over. His brother then inquired if he could do anything for him; when he said he would take a glass of ale. Having drank this he appeared to be satisfied.

The fatal hour now approaching, he devoted the remaining portion of his time to distributing these little articles he would no longer wait. To one he gave his cigar case, to another his tobacco stopper, and he charged his brother Harry with his latch-key, with instructions to deliver it after all was over, with due solemnity to the landlady.

The clock at length struck eleven, and at the same moment he was informed that his cab was at the door. He merely said: "I am ready," and allowed himself to be conducted to the vehicle, into which he got with his brother, his friends followed on behind in others.

Arrived at the tragical spot, a short but anxious delay took place, after which they were joined by the lady with her friends. Little was said on either side, but Miss Gale, with customary decorum, shed tears. Pickney endeavored to preserve decorum, but a slight twitching in his mouth and eyebrows, proclaimed his inward agitation.

All necessary preliminaries having now been settled, and the prescribed melancholy formalities gone through, the usual questions were put: "Will thou have this woman to be thy wife?" "I will."

He then put the fatal ring on Miss Gale's finger, the hymenial noose was adjusted, and the poor fellow was launched into matrimony.—London Punch.

What is the difference between a good soldier and a fashionable lady. A soldier says the powder, and the other powder her face.

Ohio Legislature.

MONDAY 28th. In the Senate the following bills were passed: To amend section 874 of the Civil Code. Providing for the enlargement of the Ohio Penitentiary.

To amend an act for the organization of villages. To amend section 69 of the act for the organization of cities and incorporated villages.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing a statement with the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

In the House the following bills were passed: The Senate bill, amendatory to the 71st section of the act establishing a code of civil procedure, making sheriff parties in certain cases. A bill amendatory of section 23, of an act to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages.

A bill to amend section 91 of an act entitled an act of the jurisdiction and proceedings before justices of the peace.

Mr. Schell's Senate bill, conferring certain powers and duties on the Board of Public Works was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution was adopted authorizing county treasurers and canal collectors to receive at pay the notes of the Canal Bank of Cleveland and the Seneca County Bank.

A bill extending the privileges of gas companies. Mr. Andrews introduced a bill to repeal the several acts for the appointment of officers in the Ohio Penitentiary.

WEDNESDAY. The Senate passed the most of the day in the consideration of the general Appropriation bill. Little else of importance was done.

In the House, the bill to stop the work on the State House was passed by a very close vote. A bill was also passed, leaving it optional with the Judge to fine or imprison, or both, in convictions under the liquor law.

The House was in session last evening and passed several bills, in a hurry, among them a bill to pay Boyle & Roach for their work on the Lewistown Reservoir.

THURSDAY. In the Senate, the House bill authorizing the association of persons for carrying freight on the lakes and rivers of Ohio was passed.

Also, the bill for the assessment and taxation of property in the State, and for levying taxes thereon. The House Joint Resolution to appoint a committee to adjust all claims against the State growing out of the recording of the canal contracts, was discussed to-day in the Senate.

In the House, bills were passed as follows: Senate bill making appropriations to pay in arrears of the Treasury Committee to have been implicated in the illegal use of the public funds, and authorizing him to settle and compromise with J. G. Brehm and his securities. Referred to the Finance Committee.

In the Senate, the bill to suspend the Library tax for one year was passed. A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted to the people at the next annual election, providing for licenses in the liquor traffic was defeated; as was also the resolution to provide for the annual election of Representatives.

Senate bill providing for the enlargement of the Ohio Penitentiary, was passed without amendment. A nice little muss was kicked up in the House last night, on the Public Works Appropriation bill, which had the Senate. It was referred back from the Select committee, with a proposition tacked to it for the lease of the public works. Collins and Green, Democrats, threw some heavy boulliers at it. It was finally referred to the committee on Public Works.

From the Democrat [O.] Forum, March 18. Almost a Sickles Tragedy.

About four months since, one of the enterprising merchants of our county started to the Eriean cities for a new stock of goods, stating at the time that he expected to return, if possible, in three weeks.

We saw him at the depot when he started. He kissed his wife—a beautiful one—and his little daughter—a beautiful child of five years—and apparently full of high hopes for the future, sprang aboard the train and was out of sight in a moment. He arrived in New York, and becoming quite indispensed he hurriedly transacted his business, and in a week sooner than he anticipated he found himself at Crestline waiting for the cars from Pittsburgh, which were to bring him to Bucyrus. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, the train from Pittsburgh was some three hours behind time, and when he did get on board he threw himself into a seat and in a few minutes was fast asleep; nor did he wake until the train reached Forest, twenty-nine miles further than Bucyrus, where he should have stopped.

Much to his chagrin and bitter disappointment did he hear the brakeman announce Forest; he, however, picked up his carpet sack and concluded to make the best of it. He had proceeded but a few steps, when to his horror and consternation, he beheld his own wife in company with one whom he had always esteemed as his best friend. He could scarcely believe his eyes, but when he heard the gentleman direct his own trunk and his wife's carpet sack to be put off at H——, a place on the M. R. & E. R. R. noted for licentious intrigue, and when he remembered an anonymous letter he had received more than a year ago, cautioning him to beware of his friend, his mind was instantly made up; he walked coolly up to his hated rival, and at one stroke served his right ear from his head, put it in his pocket, and confronted his wife, asking her if she would go home with him, at the same time telling her that he freely forgave her on account of

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Letter from a Boarding School Miss.

DEAR MAM: I am now being taught the Spanish language, which my Tutor says I learn it with great facility, yet improved amazingly the English which I have been here I speak and write in the row style now find my compositions are been much admired by the pupils of the school. I am within one of getting the medals for being the best English scholar, at the close of the last quarter, and I should a dozen it but I was being sick and could not attend to my study—for a whole week! and so got behind—by the way I don't (What shokin' bad English you do right!) me a shame to show your letters to any the young missuses among my acquaintance for instants you say while the wotter was lilting the other day asterisk and so forth now you shoud say while the wotter was been bitin'—par too riles jus as incorrectly for instants he says in his letter french guids are falling very fast instead of saying french goods are being fell, lime really shocked that you and hee do not keep a pace with the march of modern improvement but lime been called this munit to excite my spanish lesson, so I must wind off I super-scribe myself your affectionate dauter!