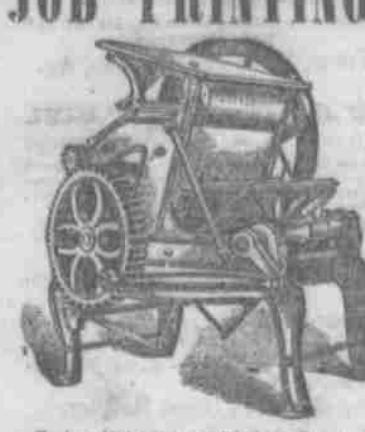
The Tiffin Weekly Tribune.

VOL. XII. TIFFIN, OHIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1859. NO. 2.

JOB PRINTING,



Having added to the material of our office one of
DAY'S MEDAL JOBBERS,
And a handsome assortment of
NEW JOB TYPE,
We are prepared to execute every thing in our line, such as
Posters, Circulars, Show Bills, Programmes, Hand Bills, Invitations, Labels, Cards, Blank Notes, Checks, Pamphlets, Books, &c.,
in the most satisfactory manner.
Orders Filled at Short Notice,
And on the very
Lowest Terms,
At the
Tribune Job Office.
M'KEE & BAILEY, Proprietors.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. Moffett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
General Collecting and Business Agent, Fostoria, O. ap18

R. L. Griffith,
Attorney and Counsellor at law,
Tiffin, Ohio.
Office in Commercial Row. June26,tf.

COOPER K. WATSON: ELAM WILLARD.
WATSON & WILLARD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL attend promptly to all kinds of legal business; Office in Commercial Row, Tiffin, Ohio. nov5

B. F. OGLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Singer's Block, opposite Court House. Up stairs. oct9'57 tf

J. K. HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Tiffin, Ohio.
OFFICE in Shawhan's New Block, over Sleiver's Store. feb19-tf

Leonard Adams,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
And General Insurance Agent. Office with W. P. & H. Noble, Tiffin, Ohio. sept10-1f*

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

JOHN G. LEE. NELSON L. BREWER.
Lee & Brewer,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
Rooms, in Singer's New Block, opposite the Court House. Tiffin, May 14th, '58-tf

LEANDER STEM. WILLIAM M. JOHNSON
Stem & Johnson,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
OFFICE in Hedges' New Block, over Vollmer's clothing store: Main street. Professional business and the collection of all kinds of claims promptly attended to. Tiffin, Dec. 17th, 1858.

J. J. Steiner,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has resumed the practice, and will give strict attention to all business entrusted to him. Office in the corner of Ebert's Block, directly above the store room of Mr. George Taylor, and opposite the Shawhan House. ap18

William H. Davenport,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Notary Public, and
Commissioner for Kentucky and California.
OFFICE—No 20 West Fourth street, between Main and Walnut sts., Cincinnati, Ohio. oct22-1y

COLLECTION AND LAND AGENCY,
JONES & THOMAS,
Fostoria, Ohio.
General Collecting and Land Agents, will promptly attend to the collection of all claims entrusted to their care, in Seneca and adjoining Counties. Will also attend to cases where legal advice is needed in Prosecuting suits before Justices of the Peace. Persons wishing to buy or sell Land or Town Property will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
J. V. JONES.
E. W. THOMAS.
REFER TO PARKER & MARTIN, Findlay.
GOTT & BROWNE, "
W. P. & H. NOBLE, Tiffin.
FOSTER & CO., Fostoria.
Dec. 24, 1858—tf.

William Lang;
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
General Land Agent;
Would respectfully inform the public that he has connected with his practice a regular
LAND AGENCY
at this place.
Persons wishing to buy Lands or Town Lots, will find it to their advantage to examine his books of entries for location, prices, terms, titles, &c., and those wishing to sell have here a ready medium, by leaving description of property, terms, &c., for entry.
☞Office in Shawhan's Commercial Block, over the "Bank of Tiffin."
CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS.
dec3-1871

GEORGE. H. HEMING,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Office in Shawhan's Block, over the Bank of Tiffin. feb18tf

WILLIAM GALLUP,
Clock and Watch-Maker.
All kinds of watches kept constantly on hand Store in Commercial Row.
Tiffin, Sept. 17th, 1851. 1y

GEORGE GEAR,
Fostoria, Ohio.
CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKER
and manufacturer of
Grain Cradles,
Of the best quality. A supply of the latter he keeps constantly on hand, at his shop in Fostoria. They are also for sale at Sullivan's Hardware store in Tiffin.
All orders promptly attended to. ma20-tf

Tiffin & Ft. Wayne Rail Road.
Office of the T. & Ft. W. R. R. Co., December, 1858.
THE office of this company is permanently located in Tiffin, and the various rooms occupied, are in the 2nd story of Tomb's Block; corner of Main and Perry streets. H. S. BUMPFIELD, Sec'y. dec17

N. MC'ALISTER. G. COWLES.
McAlister & Cowles.
DEALERS in STOVES, and Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Loomis' New Block, one door South of Nucker's hardware store.
Tiffin, April 5, 1859—tf

GRAPE GROWERS are easy on their business most successfully at Hammonton, fine fruit lands. Some forty Vineyards were set out the past season.—See advertisement of Hammonton Lands, in another column. jul 15-6m

PERSONS wanting to change their business to a rapidly increasing Country—a New Settlement where hundreds are going—where the climate is mild and delightful, see advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement, another column. jul 15-6m

New Goods! New Goods!!
MISSES A. & M. A. HUSBAND ARE this day opening a large stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, consisting of
Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers,
Plumes, Satins, Velvets, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Threads, Needles, Pins, and all the etceteras of such an establishment to which the attention of the ladies of Seneca county and vicinity is respectfully invited. The Stock is of the best quality and will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. All kinds of Millinery work done in the latest style with dispatch.
A liberal discount made to country Milliners.—Also for sale Canada Salve, the best remedy that has ever been discovered for Burns, Scalds, Erisypilas, Felons, Boils, Chaped hands and all diseases and injuries of the skin.
Room in Tomb's Block, opposite the Shawhan House, Tiffin, Ohio. oct16

TOMB, HUSS & CO.,
Bankers.
THE partnership existing between B. Tomb, John T. Huss and Geo. R. Huss, having this day expired the undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of continuing the business of Tomb, Huss & Co., under the same name and style as heretofore.
There will be no interruption in the business as heretofore conducted, and the same rules will be observed in the payment of interest, viz:
3 months 4 per cent.
6 " 5 "
12 " 6 "
Certificates, in all cases payable on demand.
B. TOMB, JOHN T. HUSS, G. R. HUSS,
A. G. SNEATH, JOHN GILLIG.
dec1tf

H. S. Wenner & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
SULKIES., ETC.,
Jefferson St., near German Catholic Church. Tiffin, Ohio.
A FINE stock of the latest styles of Buggies, etc., finished in the best manner and of the most durable materials, constantly on hand, and promptly made to order. m1'57. H. S. WENNER & CO.

Dr. J. McAdoo,
WILL promptly attend to all calls, either in Tiffin or country, in administering to the afflicted. Particular attention paid to Female diseases. Shower and Plunge baths connected with the office, medicated when deemed necessary by himself. Office west of the Wooden Bridge, Ward, Tiffin, Ohio.
1y31

PETER VANNEST.
Buggy & Carriage Manufacturer,
East of the Court House, on Market Street.
Tiffin, Sept. 29th, 1854

Mrs. L. C. Allen,
Milliner & Dress Maker,
Room over F. K. Shawhan's store, Main street.
Tiffin, Ohio, Oct 15th, 1858 6m

C. C. BEILHARZ,
DENTAL SURGEON.
OFFICE in Shawhan's Block, 2d story, directly under the Tribune Office, Market street, Tiffin, O. oct23-1y

M. Wagner,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
AND Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
Store on Main street, opposite the Seneca County Bank.

DAVIS HOUSE.
(*Formerly called the "City House."*)
TIFFIN, OHIO.
LEVI WEIRICK, Proprietor.
The undersigned desires to inform all his friends and the late patrons of the City House, (now the Davis) that his hotel is ready for the reception of guests. The House has been re-built, re-furnished and is now as good as any in the country.
I now have stabling enough to accommodate any number of horses, and will always have an abundance of feed.
LEVI WEIRICK.
Tiffin October 1, 1858 13 tf

Watches & Jewelry.
R. Nelson,
Having permanently located in the city has just opened at Wooster's Drug and Book Store, No. 1 Shawhan's Block, and solicits an inspection of his stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver ware, and hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Repairing done in the best style of workmanship.
Tiffin, June 3, 1859.

NEW MILLINERY
AND
FANCY STORE.
MISS E. T. COBURN
Has just returned from New York and opened a
FULL ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY,
Comprising Hats, Caps, Head-dresses. American and French Flowers, Embroideries, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Mitts, False Hair, Corsets, Extension Skirts, &c.
She will be happy to wait upon all that favor her with a call. All orders promptly attended to.
On Main street, in Black's Block, Tiffin. sp15

W. H. Park, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE on Main street, opposite Black's Block, Tiffin, Ohio. mar27 '59

DENTISTRY.
Dr. Franklin is at Home again,
and having associated himself with
MR. SAMUEL GEE,
we will do all work entrusted to us promptly, and
Warrant Satisfaction.
Dr. Franklin may be permitted to remind this community, that his experience in Medicine and Surgery enables him to treat diseased Teeth and Gums with better success than some who style themselves Surgeon Dentists, but whose claim to that title is altogether fabulous.
All persons having DECAYED TEETH, DISEASED GUMS, or in want of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, will do well to call at our office, one door West of Shawhan House, on Perry st.
F. FRANKLIN. SAMUEL GEE.
Tiffin, June 17, 1859.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The business of the late firm of Shriver and Sneath will be conducted, at the old stand by
Jesse Shriver,
who, thankful for favors past, asks the continued patronage of his
OLD FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS.
He is just ordering a large and well selected
STOCK of GOODS,
which will be here in a few days.
April 22, 1859.

BANK OF TIFFIN:
SHAWHAN'S NEW BLOCK,
THIS BANK WILL CONTINUE
to transact a general Banking business, and pay interest on Deposits as follows:
3 months, 4 per cent,
6 " 5 " "
12 " 6 " "
Certificates payable in all cases on demand.
R. DORSEY, A. G. SNEATH, STEPHEN DORSEY,
aug9 Bankers.

Protect the Lives of Yourselves and Families!
PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY
from Lightning!
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the Public that he has just received a supply of the celebrated CUSHMAN
Electro Magnetic Conductor,
which he is at all times ready to put up on short notice, and on reasonable terms.
This Rod is the best now in use, and is fast taking the place of all others, being the Combined Copper and Iron Cable, in flues; saves, therefore, all points; don't rust, being supplied with Zinc Batteries, and has more surface than any other Conductor now in use.
P. SPIELMAN.
N. B. Also, prepared to put all other kind of Rods if preferred. jel7

WARPOLE HOUSE,
BY
Mrs. Mary E. Anderson,
Upper Sandusky, Ohio,
Main street, one square North of the Court House. aug24

Tiffin Weekly Tribune.

THE FLIGHT OF ANGELS.

Two Pilgrims to the Holy Land
Passed through our open door—
Two sinless Angels, hand-in-hand,
Have reached the promised shore.

We saw them take their heavenward flight,
Through floods of drowning tears,
And felt in woe's bewildering night,
The agony of years.

But now we watch the golden path
Their blessed feet have trod,
And know that voice was not in wrath,
Which called them both to God.

From the Line-of-Battle-Ship.

COUSIN WINNIE'S STRATAGEM.

OR,

A Short Chapter on "Hoops."

BY MISS HARRIET N. HATHAWAY.

"Well, Winnie," I replied, what is your plan? let me hear it, and I doubt not it will be just what I shall be most happy to lend you my assistance in."

"I am half afraid you will not when you come to hear, because it will cause no slight sacrifice to your vanity, and I know you think a great deal of appearing well, particularly to-morrow evening, yet I wish you to prove yourself a sensible woman by appearing in full costume, "minus hoops."

For a moment I almost felt as though I must refuse, as I thought of the effect of my beautiful new dress spoiled for the want of my "watch spring—and then what would Mrs. LeRoy and her company think of me—I said:

"Why, Winnie only think what a figure we shall make in those full double skirts clinging closely about us. They will be at least a quarter of a yard too long.

"O, well, we can easily remedy that—for, by the way long dresses come in for their full share of Walter's dislike—as the skirts are only basted to the waists.—We'll have them just a little ridiculously short!"

Here was an argument that had some weight with me, for I knew my foot and ankle were passable, and what lady does not like to show a decently pretty foot and ankle.

So at last it was decided that we should attend the party, minus "hoops;" but how to manage this so that Walter should not know it until we arrived at Mrs. LeRoy's, was the next question, and this we could not decide. Fortune, however, seemed to favor our design, for Walter came in saying he had received a sudden call to to leave the city and should not return until the next evening, but he ordered a carriage to call for us, and he would meet us at Mrs. LeRoy's.

His last words on leaving home were "Mind, Winnie, darling, and let me see you looking your prettiest to-night, and you too, Cousin Meb, for you know much depends upon 'first appearances,' and Frank Nowbray is in search of a wife. He's a little eccentric but rich as Crœsus, and as good hearted a man as ever lived, and my advice is "catch him if you can!" and we promised with demure faces to try and look our sweetest.

As I looked at my reflection in the mirror, after evening toilet had been completed, I half regretted my choice.

"Cousin Winnie," I called from the head of the stairs, "I am almost ready to say I will not keep my promise. You have no idea what a fright I am."

"O, yes I have, Meb," was the laughing reply, "for I am just now admiring the effect of my *recherche* costume. Come down and let us put the finishing touches on each other's dress.

I did not comply readily, for I was still debating in my mind what was best to be done; but finally my desire to please Winnie coupled with love for the ridiculous, conquered. After enjoying a hearty laugh at each other's comical appearance, we donned our opera hoops and in a short time were whirled away to the scenes of our evening adventures.

O, it was amusing to see the sly nods and glances, followed by low whispers and poorly suppressed titters that greeted us as we made our way through the brilliantly lighted parlors, to present our compliments to Mrs. LeRoy. Poor, dear lady, how she stared at us as we stood before her. For a moment she seemed to have lost her easy self-possession, but shortly regained it, and cordially welcomed us, though her face still wore a surprised, inquiring look. Winnie felt it due to her hostess, to explain, and she with a woman's tact, at once comprehended all, and readily offered her assistance.

Half an hour passed not very pleasantly to me—for I must be candid and own that I felt anything but at ease in my "fancy costume"—When Mr. Walter Singleton and Frank Nowbray were announced.

My heart was all in a flutter, and I imagined Cousin Winnie turned a shade paler, but she laughingly whispered: "Courage, Cousin Meb," I thought there was an evident tremor in her voice.

"Stay just here," said Mrs. LeRoy, "so that Mr. Singleton need not catch a glimpse of you until the right moment.

Soon, Walter and his friend Mr. Mowbray, made their way to Mrs. LeRoy, never dreaming that we two were effectually screened from their view by the ample folds of her skirts, until she stepped aside and there we were—a fitting tableau of "Pharaoh's lean kine,"—our skirts clinging closely to us. Ladies, you can form no idea of the ludicrousness of the picture we presented, unless you have seen a lady in full dress, minus crinoline, surrounded by a crowd of ladies hooped at the extent of the fashion! I felt like a mere shadow—a speck, as I stood there before Walter Singleton and his friend Frank Mowbray, and I know Winnie felt the same, though she met them with apparent calmness. This helped to restore me to composure, but as I advanced to be presented to Mr. Mowbray, you should have seen Cousin Walter's point blank look of mortification and astonishment, as Frank Mowbray, with himself, took in the ludicrousness of our appearance.

"Winnie—Meb, what on earth do you mean?" were the first words he addressed us, when sure not to be overheard.

"Why are we not looking sweetly?" asked Winnie, in a serious, comic tone and manner. "I am sure you can find no fault with the arrangement of our hair, with the young japonica bud peeping out from the feathery foliage, and then our gloves are the very nicest of "Alexander" kid, trimmed with point lace our slippers are satin our hose are silken, as you will see, if you will but take the pains to look," she continued, as she stretched out her little dainty foot for inspection, provokingly revealing the shortness of her dress more fully.

"Winnie Winnie, do not tantalize me" exclaimed Walter, biting his lips.

"Tantalize you!" said Winnie, assuming a grieved look. "I should think it were you that was tantalizing me. You are very—very unreasonable, when I have taken so much pains to please you!" and here my cousin pouted just a little.

"Why Cousin Walter," said I, no longer content to remain a silent listener, what can you mean! I am sure you are very unreasonable, when we took so much pains to dress becomingly. I thought you would certainly be delighted with us, if no one else was!"

"There, Meb, go away and be still," was the piquant reply; "you and Winnie may be company for each other, I do not care to escort you." As Walter said those words we turned and saw that Mr. Mowbray had been an unseen listener to the whole of our conversation, and I taking advantage of the amused expression on his handsome face, said:

"Well, if you will not be our escort, perhaps Mr. Mowbray will, for I am quite sure there are not two ladies in the room he could make his way through the crowd so easily and readily with, as Winnie and myself—we three will not occupy more space than one of those "hoop," ladies!"

"Very true, Miss Burford," was Mr. Mowbray's reply—"and with pleasure I accept your invitation, leaving Mr. Singleton to suit himself with a partner."

With a look of evident chagrin Walter left nor did we see him again until we were about leaving.

With a very moody face he threw himself upon the lounge, as we entered the back parlor after having arrived at home.

"Walter," said Winnie, going softly towards him, "What is the trouble, darling, are you sick—or—"

"There, Winnie, no more of that. I have been mortified half to death to-night by the figure you and Cousin Meb made, and you know it!'

"Why how unreasonable you are, Walter. I assure you we consulted only your tastes in the arrangement of our dresses, subjecting ourselves to the ridicule of others so that we might be accounted by you sensible women!

"Well—well, Winnie, I might as well own that I have been fairly caught in my own trap at last, and now never let me here of it again, and I promise you that henceforth you may enjoy your predilection for "hoop" unmolested, provided you will leave me a footing place near you, and Cousin Meb is witness to the contract which shall be duly signed and sealed by a kiss of reconciliation, all around. But really, I am afraid Meb has lost all chance of Winning, Frank Mowbray, by this illy timed freak."

That I did not loose all chance of winning the handsome stranger, let this attest—I no longer use the signature, "Meb Burford," but have substituted that of "Meb Mowbray."

One year it is since Walter Singleton made the promise not to interfere upon his wife in the following out her tastes in regard to dress, and I am knowing to the fact that ever since Winnie has worn her hoops in peace—thanks to her stratagem.

Correspondence of the Ohio Farmer.

Seneca County Fair.

TIFFIN, SEPT. 30th.

On inquiring, this morning I found that I could not get to Port Clinton, except by private conveyance from Fremont, and the distance is so great that the day would have been consumed in passing over it; so I concluded to come to the Seneca County Fair. I am always glad of an opportunity to visit the rich county of Seneca, where "*The Farmer's*" friends are warm and numerous. The Fair to-day has not been so good in stock as heretofore, but in other departments it was much better. The stock entries were: Horses, 279; Cattle, 40; Sheep, 60; Hogs, 30.—Among the cattle I noticed two yoke of large red oxen, owned by Wm. Ouway, of Republic, that are very superior; also a Shorthorn bull, (White Warrior,) owned by Dr. Rawson, of Fremont, sired by Imported Warrior. He is three years old, and weighs 1840 lbs. We understand he is for sale.

Fruits, Floral and Fine Arts Hall.—This hall was well filled. The largest exhibitors of apples were Jacob Bowersox, of Watson's Station, 105 varieties; and James B. Sneath, of Tiffin, 100. The latter, we understand, took the first premium. Besides these gentlemen, there were scores of others who exhibited apples, peaches, pears, quinces, grapes, &c. George Holtz exhibited a collection of forty apples, not of his own raising.—There was a very large show of preserved fruit from the pantries of Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. Clara Pittenger, Mrs. Geo. Lahr, Mrs. D. C. Myers, Mrs. Hull, and others. In the centre of the hall was a pyramid of plants and flowers, from the gardens of Prof. Good, Mrs. Crum, and Judge Bagby.

Farm and Mechanical Hall.—The melons, squashes, pumpkins, carrots, turnips and sweet potatoes were huge. There were thirty-six half bushels, (by as many different exhibitors,) of Irish potatoes, and better samples I never saw; thirty-four bags of wheat, and twelve half bushels of corn. The bread, butter and honey were well represented. P. Vannest exhibited splendid carriages; Messrs. Poorman & Miller, leather, and harness for horses; Messrs. John Houck, M. Martin and A. & B. Kuebler, boots and shoes. Messrs. J. A. Myers & Son, and John Fieges, cabinet ware. Mrs. L. C. Allen, millinery. Jacob Scheiber, of Tiffin, seven kinds of plows, double and single, right and left, with steel and cast mold boards. Smith, Barnes & Co., of Tiffin, exhibited, of their own manufacture, Pitt's Grain Separator; price, $330 to $350. Walker's Seed Drill, Sugar Cane Mill; price, $55 to 65. The Ashland Clover Huller; price, $95; and the Green Mountain Straw Cutter; price, $7. There were on exhibition several reapers and mowers; and C. N. York had a large building filled with stoves and kitchen furniture.—The cash receipts from the Fair have been about $1,400. This is one of the best managed Societies in the State.—T. B.

Cuyahoga County.

Cuyahoga county gives a Republican majority of from 1700 to 1800 on the general ticket—a gain of 800 to 900 over Chase's vote two years ago, and from 400 to 500 over Peck's vote last Fall. Another fugitive slave case, and the establishment of another Democratic paper in Cleveland, and the county would be unanimously Republican.—*San. Register.*

The President Prosecutes Forney for Libel.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.

It is stated on good authority that Col. Forney, of the Press, has had a notice from his legal adviser that President Buchanan intends instituting a prosecution for libel against him, on account of the terrific editorial article on Broderick's death, in Forney's Press of Monday last.

Mr. Broderick's Career.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 13th.

David C. Broderick was born in the city of Washington, in December, 1818, consequently at this time of his death, was about 40 or 41 years of age. He was of Irish parentage. His father was a stone cutter, a well to-do man, who had the contract for supplying stone for building the present Capitol, and worked upon the pillars of the Chamber in which his son afterwards sat. When David was about 5 or 6 years old, the family removed to this city where he was at once sent to school in which he acquired an ordinary education. So soon as he was old enough, he was bound an apprentice to a stone-cutter, with whom he served his time.—(Whether his father was then alive, is not definitely know.) During the period of Mr. B.'s apprenticeship, as afterwards, he was considered a person of strong mental characteristics, as well as of great physical strength and activity, and on these accounts he was made the umpire in all disputes that arose among his co-laborers and associates. Soon after attaining the age of manhood, he was elected engineer of Howard Fire Engine Co., No 36.—While occupying that position, he was much sought after by politicians, and he thus became interested in the political questions of the day, and soon acquired great influence in the Ninth Ward, where he became a recognized power in the Democratic party. His leading affinities were then, Sickles, Hart, Haskin, Brady, and others of that class of politicians. His political influence rapidly increased to such an extent, that under the administration of Tyler, when Mr. Van Hess was Collector of Customs in this city, Mr. B. acquired the control and disposition of certain places in the Custom House, and was instrumental in securing the Naval Agency for Samuel Suydam. Many other leading politicians, who obtained fat berths and prominent positions at that time, owe their fortunes to the influence of Mr. B. in their favor.

In 1846 Mr. Broderick was a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, in opposition to F. A. Tallmadge. In order to defeat Mr. B. a cabal was set on foot which nominated John Bloodgood as a third candidate. The latter got 366 votes —just sufficient to secure the election of Mr. Tallmadge. In 1849, becoming dissatisfied with the condition of politics in this city, and feeling somewhat soured by his own disappointments, Mr. B. left New York for California. On his arrival there he immediately commenced the business in connection with Frederick D. Kohler, of smelting and essaying gold. After a brief residence in California he was selected as a delegate to the Convention which drew up the original Constitution of the State, and in which he was instrumental in having the leading features of our State Constitution adopted. His course on that occasion was signally bitter in opposition to lotteries, banking, &c. Shortly afterward, and while extensively engaged in business, he retired, in order to serve a short term of two years in the State Senate, where the integrity of his conduct was always recognized by his most bitter opponents, while it was the pride of his friends that no vote of his could be found on the record on the side where there was money distributed. No political speculators ever wanted to get a measure through the Legislature, that they did not first say to themselves, "How shall we overcome Broderick?" And such was his influence and popularity, that he was chosen President of the Senate, and, at the conclusion of his term, on the resignation of the Governor, he was acting Governor of the State. In 1852, he conceived the idea of putting himself in nomination before the Legislature of the State for United States Senator to fill an expected vacancy, by Senator Gwin being called to the Cabinet of President Pierce and the Legislature was canvassed in his behalf with satisfactory results, but the vacancy did not occur. During the Legislative session of 1853, the friends of Mr. B. canvassed that body, with a view to having him then elected to succeed Senator Gwin, assuming the principle, then novel, and for the first time put forth, that a Legislature under the Constitution, is not precluded from electing their U. S. Senators at any time in advance of the vacancy. After a bitter and protracted struggle, and a contest which aroused and embittered the passions and animosities of the two rival factions of the Democratic party in the State, the Legislature adjourned, having done but little business beside attending to this quarrel, leaving Mr. B. with a majority of the House in his favor, and only one vote lacking in the Senate. Thus with an aggregate majority in the Legislature sufficient to elect him, he was left without power, the deficient vote in the Senate preventing him from getting a joint ballot. The subsidence of this storm left bitter and rankling feuds, which lasted through Mr. Broderick's career, and resulted in his death.

The effort to elect Mr. B. was renewed the following year (1855) but no choice was made, there being two or three candidates in the field beside Senator Gwin and Mr. B; but in 1856 the latter succeeded by such overwhelming strength, that he was enabled to dictate who should be his associate in the Senate for the short term. In this respect Mr. B. made the singular selection of the man whom he most hated, and for whom he had less respect than any other man in the world—which was Dr. Gwin; and the motive which governed Mr. B was a profound knowledge of retaliation and revenge—Dr. Gwin having always denounced him most unsparingly at Washington as a man of neither ability nor character. Mr. B. conceived the idea of forcing Dr. Gwin to solicit his election from the man he pretended to undervalue, and to acknowledge the obligation in writing, and to bind himself in that written acknowledgment to abandon the friends who had always sustained him, by foregoing the patronage which was due to his position.

In accordance with this arrangement or obligation, entered into by Dr. Gwin, he published a card to the effect that he was tired of serving the interests of professed friends, wearing out his life for them, and that he, therefore, desired to wash his hands of all patronage, and cheerfully conceded it all to his associate.

So soon as Dr. Gwin saw on what terms he had recovered a seat in the Senate, and the disgrace to which he would be subjected if his position became known, he repeatedly sent entreaties to Mr. Broderick to obtain possession of the letter or acknowledgment in question, but a copy of that paper had been taken, and shortly after found its way into print, when the feud between Gwin and Broderick became more bitter, and irreconcilable. They arrived from California together, and on going to Washington Mr. B. soon discovered that the Administration had been poisoned against him, and refused to recognize the proposed appointment of his friends to office, although backed by the strength of California, but gave preference to the suggestions and wishes of Dr. Gwin. Under these circumstances, Mr. B. broke off all terms with the Administration, and when the Lecompton Constitution came up, he was found a zealous opponent of that time sure.

In social life, Mr. Broderick was one of the most exemplary men that could be found in any country. No clergyman, no philanthropist, however proud on the score of morality, could feel more so than Mr. B. He was never known to enter a gambling den or house of ill-fame; and in business transactions or personal dealings his word was relied on as implicity as though he had entered into the most solemn written obligations for their performance. For these traits of character, Mr. B. was a great favorite, and among no class of persons was he stronger than with the clergymen of all denominations, who looked upon him as a strictly moral man.

Mr. Broderick leaves no relative behind.

The Relics of Sir John Franklin.

From the New York Sun.

There will be no more Arctic expeditions to discover the fate of Sir John Franklin. In the telegraphic summary of the *Canadas* news, published on Saturday, the result of the last expedition, sent out by Lady Franklin to search for tidings of her husband, was briefly announced. In the London papers, since received, we have a detailed report from Capt. McClintock, who commanded the search yacht *Fox*, of the evidences which he obtained of Sir John Franklin's death on the 11th of June, 1847, and the abandonment of his ships, the *Erebus* and *Terror*, by his surviving associates, 105 in number, on April 22, 1848, in the ice, upon the north-west coast of King William Island.

The overland expedition of Dr. Rae had previously obtained information from the Esquimaux and relics of the Franklin expedition, which directed Captain McClintock's search. The *Fox*, which left England in the beginning of 1858, encountered the usual obstacles from the ice, and it was not until the spring of 1859, that the expedition were enabled to commence the search where it was expected that traces of the lost Franklin expeditionists might be found. Capt. McClintock says:

"Being unable to penetrate beyond Bellot Straits, the *Fox* wintered (1858–'59) in Brentford Bay, and the search—including the estuary of the Great Fish River, and the discovery of eight hundred miles of coast line, by which we have united the explorations of the former searching expeditions, to the north and west of our position, with those of James Ross Desse, and Simpson, and Rae to the South—has been performed by sledge journeys this spring, conducted by Lieut. Hobson, R. N., Captain Allen Young and myself.

"Many deeply interesting relics of our lost countrymen have been picked up upon the western shores of King William Island, and others obtained from the Esquimaux, by whom we were informed that (subsequent to their abandonment) one ship was crushed and sunk by the ice, and the other forced on shore, where she has ever since remained, affording them an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth."

The following are copies of original papers found by Captain McClintock, on Prince of Wales Island:

"—of May, 1847."

"Her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror* wintered in the ice in lat. 70 deg. 5 min., long. 98 deg. 3 min. W.

"Having wintered in 1846–7 at Beechey Island, in lat. 74 deg. 43 min. 28 sec. N., long. 91 deg. 99 min. 15 sec. W., after ascending Wellington Channel to lat. 77 deg., and returning by the west side of Cornwallis Island.

"All well. SIR JOHN FRANKLIN,
"Commanding the Expedition.

"Whoever finds this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, with a note of the time and place at which it was found, or, if more convenient, to deliver it for that purpose to the British Consul at the nearest port."

The papers were written in several languages, but there is an error in the date, as the ships wintered at Beechy Island in 1845–6, the first winter after their departure from England.

Early spring journeys were commenced by Capt. McClintock, in February, 1859; and he allotted to different parties, led by different officers, the task of making thorough searches of the coast. The operations are thus detailed in the report:

"Our wintering position was at the east entrance to Bellot Strait, in a snug harbor which I have named Port Kennedy, after my predecessor in these waters, the commander of one of Lady Franklin's former searching expeditions. Although vegetation was tolerably abundant, and our Esquimaux hunters, Mr. Peterson, and several sportsmen constantly on the alert, yet the resources of the country during eleven months and a half only yielded us eight reindeer, two bears, eighteen seals, and a few water-fowl and ptarmigan. The winter was unusually cold and stormy. Arrangements were completed during the winter for carrying out our intended plan of search; I felt it to be my duty personally to visit Marshal Island, and in so doing proposed to complete the circuit of King William Island.

"On the 28th of February, when near Cape Victoria, we had the good fortune to meet a small party of natives, and were subsequently visited by about forty-five individuals. For four days we remained in communication with them, obtaining many relics, and the information that several years ago a ship was crushed by the ice off the north shore, of King William Island, but that all her people landed safely, and went away to the Great Fish River, where they died. On the 2d of April, our long protracted spring journeys were commenced; Lieut. Hobson accompanied me as far as Cape Victoria. Before separating we saw two Esquimaux families living out upon the ice in snow-huts; from them we learned that a second ship had been seen off King William Island, and that she drifted ashore in the fall of the same year. From this ship they had obtained a vast deal of wood and iron. I now gave Lieut. Hobson directions to search for the wreck, and follow any traces he might find upon King William Island.

"Accompanied by my own party and Mr. Peterson, I marched along the east shore of King William Island, occasionally passing deserted snow huts, but without meeting natives till the 8th of May, when, off Cape Norton, we arrived at a snow village containing about thirty inhabitants. They gathered about us without the slightest appearance of fear or shyness, although none had ever seen living white people before. They were most willing to communicate all their knowledge, and barter all their goods, but would have stolen everything had they not been closely watched. Many more relics of our countrymen were obtained—we could not carry away all we might have purchased. They pointed to the inlet we had crossed the day before, and told us that one day's march up it, and from thence four days overland, brought them to the wreck. None of these people had been there since 1857–8 at which time they said but little remained, their countrymen having carried away almost everything.

"Most of our information was received from an intelligent old woman. She said it was in the fall of the year that the ship was forced ashore. Many of the white men dropped by the way as they went toward the Great River; but this only known to them in the winter following, when their bodies were discovered. Point Ogle, Montreal Island, and Barrow Island, were searched without finding anything except a few scraps of copper and iron in an Esquimaux hiding place.

"Re-crossing the strait to King William Island, we continued the examination of its southern shore without success, until the 10th of May, when, about ten miles eastward of Cape Herschel, a bleached skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing. Upon carefully removing the snow, a small pocket-book was found containing a few letters; these, though much decayed, may yet be deciphered. Judging from the remains of his dress, this unfortunate young man was a steward or officer's servant, and his position exactly verified the Esquimaux' assertion that they dropped as they walked along.

"On searching Cape Herschel next day he examined Simpson's Cairn, or rather what remains of it, which is only four feet high, and the central stones have been removed, as if by men seeking something within it. My impression at the time, and which I still retain, is, that records were deposited there by the retreating crews, and subsequently removed by the natives."

"After parting with me at Cape Victoria, on the 28th of April, Lieutenant Hobson made for Cape Felix; at a short distance westward of it he found a very large cairn, and close to it three small tents, with blankets, old cloths, and other relics of a shooting or magnetic station but although the cairn was dug under and a trench dug all [illegible] it, at a distance of ten feet, no record was discovered.

"On the 6th of May, Lieutenant Hobson pitched his tent beside a large cairn at Point Victory. Lying among some loose stones which had fallen from the top of this cairn, was found a small tin case containing a record, the substance of which is briefly as follws:—This cairn was built by the Franklin Expedition upon the assumed site of James Ross' pillar, which had been found. The *Erebus* and *Terror* spent their first winter at Beechy Island, after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77 deg. N., and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. On the 12th September, 1846 they were beset in lat. 70.05 N., and lon. 98.23 W.

"Sir J. Franklin died on the 11th June 1847. On the 22d of April, 1848, the ships were abandoned five leagues to the N. N. W. of Point Victory, and the survivors, a hundred and five in number, landed here under the command of Captain Crozier. This paper was dated 25th of April, 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish River. The total loss by deaths in the expedition up to this date was nine officers and fifteen men. A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewed about, as if here every article was thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with; pickaxes, shovels, boats, cooking utensils, iron work, rope, blocks, canvas, a dip circle, a sextant engraved 'Frederick Hornby,' R. N., a small medicine chest, oars, &c.

"A few miles southward, across Back Bay, a second record was found, having been deposited by Lieutenant Gobe and M. Des Voeux, in May, Lieutenant Hobson continued his search until within a few days march of Cape Herschel, without finding any trace of the wreck or of natives.

"When in lat. 66 deg. 09 N., and long. 89 deg. 27 W., we came to a large boat, discovered by Lieutenant Hobson a few days previously, as his notice informed me. It appears that this boat had been intended for the ascent of the Fish River but was abandoned, apparently, upon a return journey to the ships, the sledge upon which she was mounted being pointed in that direction. She measured twenty-eight feet in length by seven and a half feet wide, was most carefully fitted, and made as light as possible, but the sledge was of solid oak, and almost as heavy as the boat.

"A large quantity of clothing was found within her; also two human skeletons.—One of these lay in the after part of the boat, under a pile of clothing; the other, which was much more disturbed, probably by animals, was found in the bow. Five pocket watches, a quantity of silver spoons and forks, and a few religous books, were also found, but no journals, pocket-books, or even names upon any article of clothing. Two double-barreled guns stood upright against the boat's side, precisely as they had been placed eleven years before. One barrel in each was loaded and cocked; there was ammunition in abundance; also thirty or forty pounds of chocolate, some tea and tobacco. Fuel was not wanting; a drift tree lay within one hundred yards of the boat.

"Many very interesting relics were brought away by Lieutenant Hobson, and some few by myself. On the fifth of June I reached Point Victory without having found anything further. The clothing, &c., was again examined for documents, note-books, &c., without success; a record placed in the cairn, and another buried ten feet true north of it. Nothing worthy of remark occurred upon my return journey to the ship, which we reached on the 19th of June, five days after Lieutenant Hobson.

"The shore of King William's Island between its north and west extremes, Capes Felix and Crozier, has not been visited by Esquimaux since the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, as the cairns and articles lying strewed about, which are, in their eyes, of priceless value remain untouched.

"If the wreck still remains visible, it is probable she lies upon some of the off-lying inlets to the southward, between Capes Crozer and Herschel.

"On the twenty-eighth June, Captain Young and his party returned, having completed their portion of the search, by which the insularity of Prince of Wales Land was determined, and the coast line intervening between the extreme points reached by Lieutenants Osborne and Browne discovered; also between Bellot Strait and Sir James Ross's furthest in 1849, at Four River Bay.

"Fearing that his provisions might not last out the requisite period, Captain Young sent back four of his men, and for forty days journeyed on through fogs and gales, with but one man and the dogs, building a snow-hut each night. But few men could stand so long a continuance of labor and privation, and its effect upon Captain Young was painfully evident.—Lieutenant Hobson was unable to stand without assistance upon his return on board.

"From all that can be gleaned from the record paper and the evidence afforded by the boat and various articles of clothing and equipment discovered, it appears that the abandonment of the Erebus and Terror had been deliberately arranged, and every effort exerted during the third winter to render the traveling equipment complete. It is much to be apprehended that disease had greatly reduced the strength of all on board—far more, perhaps, than they themselves were aware of. The distance by sledge route from the position of the ships when abandoned in the boat, is sixty-five geographical miles, and from the ships to Montreal Island two hundred and twenty miles. The most perfect order seems to have existed throughout.

"In order to extend as much as possible the public utility of this voyage, magnetical, meteorological, and other observations subservient to scientific purposes, and for which instruments were supplied through the liberality of the Royal Society, have been continually and carefully taken, and every opportunity has been embraced by the surgeon, D. Walker, M. D., of forming complete collections in all the various branches of natural history."

Accompanying this report are complete inventories of the articles found, and though the relics recovered will be preserved with religious care, the mere enumeration of them possessed no special interest. They consist principally of such articles as belong to a ship's furniture, or the personal outfit of Arctic voyagers.—Knives, forks, spoons, silver ware—some bearing Sir John Franklin's crest—carpenters' tools, articles of clothing, pocket-compasses, some watches, pieces of telescopes, pocket-books, buttons, and the fragments of articles of various kinds.—There were also found in one parcel, a small Prayer-book, cover of a small book of "Family Prayers," "Christian Melodies" an inscription within the cover to "G. G." "Vicar of Wakefield," a small Bible, interlined in many places, and with numerous references written in the margin, and a New Testament in the French Language.

There were also many articles discovered which were not brought away.—Of the wrecks of the two ships, the expedition failed to find any portions. It would, however, be a most foolish enterprise to prosecute the search further, all hope that any of Franklin's party survive is at an end. It is over eleven years since they abandoned their ships, and they doubtless all perished within a short time after the abandonment in the vain attempt to escape from the perils which surrounded them. Their noble commander did not live to see them reduced to the last terrible extremity.

Death Blow to Douglas.

The result of the election in Ohio is a death blow to the political aspirations of Judge Douglas. He seemed to have made Ohio the great battle field, which he confidently flattered himself would be the rallying point in his warring fortunes. He looked upon Ohio as one of his strongholds. The Democratic candidate for Governor, Judge Ranney, was a Douglas man. Pugh, who placed himself before the people as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, was likewise one of Douglas' supporters. The Judge lent the influence of his presence in the state during the campaign, in an effort to inspire the Democracy to redoubled diligence. The result has shown Douglas, Pugh, and patent sovereignty Democracy generally, swept entirely down. The people of Ohio are too intelligent to be duped longer by such political knaves as those we have mentioned. Beaten by the people, these two pinks of political propriety will now be found prostrating themselves at the feet of President Buchanan, in sackcloth and ashes, courting the smile once more of Executive favor.

A Washington despatch says the election news from Ohio is particularly discomforting to Judge Douglas. In several Democratic districts Republican Representatives and Senators were elected, which shows that the people accepted the issue presented by the Democrats, and tiring of the further misrepresentation of Pugh, gave that dexterous little demagogue the privilege of retiring to private life. Douglas reads his own sentence in this just and emphatic verdict.

MAC-A-CHEEK PRESS-INGS.—A Paris correspondent states that he "recently saw the Empress out walking, and the great circumference of her dress caused a shadow before as well as behind." Very likely. "Coming events cast their shadows before."

MOTTO FOR CINCINNATI.—The (Pig) pen is mightier than the sword.

THE NEW CHINESE TEA.—Animosities to England.

Horace A. Day, of India-rubber fame, has invented petti-skirt suspenders for ladies, and is receiving their thanks therefor, as a body. wouldn't it be appropriate to call him Thanksgiven' Day!

A SHARP SHOW WOMAN.—Laura Keene

The Mule Swindle.

Horace Grecly in one of his late letters from Utah, furnishes some additional and highly important fact in relation to the enormous swindles in the Territory. The mules cost the Government $175 each and are to-day worth $125 to $150 each, yet the range of prices for them was from $60 to $115, or an average of about $75.

But this is only one of the Utah swindles. Thirty thousand bushels of corn at $11 per bushel, which, including transportation, cost in the aggregate $240,000 were recently sent there from the States, and Mr. Grecly avers that it could all have been bought there at $2 per bushel, or $60,000, the actual dead loss to the Government being therefore $180,000.

[illegible] Republican Convention.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct 12.

The Republican state convention at Topeka, on the 12th inst., nominated a full ticket, headed by Co[illegible], R[illegible] for Governor. [illegible] was nominated to Congress. The Convention was harmonious. Robinson, who was the Governor elected under the Topeka Constitution was nominated on the first ballot. The election for state officers takes place in December.