

PROGRESS OF RAILROADS IN THE U. S.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

WESTERN UNABRIDGED, D.C.

AND

No. 34-

ENCOURAGE HOME INTERESTS.

A Beautiful Picture.

The man who stands upon his own soil, and feels that by the laws of the land in which he lives, by the laws of civilized nations, he is the rightful and the exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is by the constitution of our nature under a wholesome influence, not easily imbibed by any other source. He feels, other things being equal, more strongly than another, the character of a man who is the lord of an inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, which, fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by his power, is rolling through the heavens a part of his life, from the centre to the sky. It is the space on which the generation before him moved in its round of duties, he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home; but he can trace their last footstep over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which sheltered him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every inclosure. The favorite fruit tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported in boyhood beside the brook which still winds through the meadows. Through the field lies the path to the village school of earlier days. He still hears from his window the voice of the Sabbath bell which called his father to the house of God; near at hand is the spot where his parents laid down to rest, and where, when his time has come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of the owner of the soil. Words cannot paint them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart; they are the life springs of a fresh, healthy, and generous national character. — Edward Everett.

John Meant

56 M 301
Scrapbook No. 1

New Advertisements

Bank of Ashland.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Ashland, held on the 18th inst., a call was made of five dollars on each share of the capital stock of the parent Bank—payable on or before the 1st day of March next.
no 28 6w] E. W. MARTIN, Cashier.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is desirous of selling his farm, which is about one mile and a half from Ashland. The farm contains 85 acres, 60 of which are in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, and contains two good dwelling houses. Being desirous of removing to the West, I will dispose of this property at a low price.
For further information, apply to me or Mr. T. Crum, personally or by letter, addressed to Ashland, Ky.
Jan 22 no 28 4w] W. M. DIXON, Sn.

To Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by James Hasell, for building a Jail in Ashland. The plan and specifications can be seen at his store.
1858 [dec 4-8w]

NOTICE

I hereby give to the public that I, William Stewart, have dissolved my partnership contract with the firm of Wm. Stewart & Co., from the time I came in with them, on the 26th day of August, 1858.
I also notify Daniel Young, M. T. Stewart, and the public, that I will not be held responsible for any debts heretofore or hereafter contracted by said firm. WILLIAM STEWART.
Dec. 18, 1858-24-2w.

DAN H. BROWN. THOS. ELDRIDGE.
BROWN & ELDRIDGE,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Queensware, Hats,
Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c., &c.

At the store, house on Front street, formerly occupied by H. B. Stoll.
HAVING purchased of H. B. Stoll one half of the Ashland Fire Brick Works, and the undersigned having leased the other half of said Works of H. B. Stoll, will carry on the manufacture of Fire Brick in all its branches, as well as keep a good assortment of goods, and will exchange for produce of all kinds.
BROWN & ELDRIDGE.
January 22 no 28 1y 1859

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having sold to Messrs. L. Brown & Eldridge, one half of his Fire Brick Works in Ashland, and leased them his remaining half of said Works, would recommend his successors to his former patrons.
The undersigned will still remain in Ashland and attend to the sale of Fire Brick as usual for the Messrs. Brown & Eldridge. All those having unsettled accounts will please call at his office at the store of Brown & Eldridge, and settle.
Jan. 22, no 28 3r] H. B. STOLL.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.

THIS is hereby that H. B. Stoll is our only authorized agent to attend the sale of our Fire Brick, and collect payment for the same, as well as attend to our business generally.
no 28 6w] BROWN & ELDRIDGE.

ASHLAND HOTEL.

FRONT ST., ASHLAND, KY.

This extensive and well arranged Hotel is now open for the reception of the traveling public. The proprietor promises in his power to make his patron comfortable.
J. C. BAYLESS, Proprietor.

New Arrangements.

THOS. J. BERRY & CO.

HAVING rented the Planing Mill of Wm. Hall, would inform the citizens of Ashland that they will, in connection with the planing, undertake and do all kinds of carpenter work. Sash and doors constantly on hand and for sale. Sash, doors, and every variety of job-work done to order on the shortest notice. The Cabinet business will be carried on in connection with the establishment. All kinds of furniture will be made to order, in the latest and best style. Two of the firm being practical workmen, they will give their special attention to the different branches of business. They pledge themselves to sell their work as cheap as any establishment in the State, carriage added. They will also do grinding, every Saturday. Persons having corns to grind can be accommodated at reasonable rates.
Ashland, March 22, 1859.
March 5, 33. 1f.

(13) AN ORDINANCE.

Respecting streets, alleys and sidewalks.
Sec 1. Be it further ordained, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to feed any hog, horse or cow, or other animal, upon any of the sidewalks of the town of Ashland, and that it shall be unlawful for any person to throw or deposit on any of the sidewalks or in any of the streets or alleys of the town aforesaid, any trash, shavings, dead carcass, dung, suds or slop from kitchen, or other matter that may become a nuisance in any manner; and further that it shall be unlawful for any person to deposit on or about the sidewalks, streets or alleys of said town, any wagons, carts, coal, wood, boxes, stumps or other merchandise, to remain over twenty-four hours, and in no case to obstruct the sidewalk so as to prevent the free passage of persons walking upon the same; provided, that persons erecting or repairing buildings, may have the privilege of depositing building material upon the streets in front of the lot on which the building is being erected or repaired, using, at no time, more than one half of the width of the street, and leaving, at all times, a clear passage for persons walking upon the sidewalks. Any person violating this ordinance shall be notified by the Street Commissioner to remove the obstruction or abate the nuisance, and if the same shall not be done within twenty-four hours after said notice is given, the offender shall be liable to pay a fine of not less than two, or more than ten dollars, with costs of prosecution, and five dollars, with costs of prosecution, for each day that said nuisance or obstruction shall remain, to be collected before the Police Judge, as other debts.
The following streets are hereby defined to be within the purview of this ordinance: Front street, from 3d street to D street; Greenup avenue, from 5th street to D street; Winchester avenue, from F street to 7th street; Carter avenue, from 2d street to 7th street; Bath avenue, from Broadway street to 5th street; and E street, from Greenup to Winchester avenues; D street, from Front street to Winchester avenue; Park street, from Front street to Winchester avenue; Broadway street, from Front street to Montgomery avenue; 2d street, from Front street to Carter avenue; 3d street, from Front street to Carter avenue; 4th street, from Front street to Railway avenue; 5th street, from Front street to Carter avenue; 6th street, from Front street to Railway avenue; 7th street, from Greenup avenue to Winchester avenue; and the sidewalks on all of said streets and avenues, are hereby defined to be 16 1/2 feet on each side of all of said streets and avenues, and the alleys within the purview of this ordinance, are defined to be all the alleys within the bounds of the above specified streets.
JAMES A. CEE, Jr., Clerk.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE firm of Brown & Eldridge, (Ashland Fire Brick Works) is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Daniel H. Brown.
DANIEL H. BROWN
THOMAS ELDRIDGE.
Ashland, Mar 16, 1859. 45-3r.

School Desks for Sale!

THE undersigned has a surplus of double iron frame school desks, stained and varnished, with patent ink wells—which he will dispose of cheap.
J. C. BAYLESS.
Ashland, Ky.

LATEST ARRIVAL

B. VEYSSIE & SON.

WE are now receiving our second stock of Fancy and Stable Dry Goods, Clothing, Hosiery, Shirts, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., &c. complete variety of Goods adapted to the wants of this market, which will be sold at the lowest figures.
B. VEYSSIE & SON.
May 28, 45 1f.

CALLIHAN & RICHARDSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS, HATS,
CAPS, BOOTS
AND SHOES, CLOTHING AND
GROCERIES.

On Second St., near corner of Front.
May 21, 1859-44-1y.

LIVERY AND
SALE STABLE.
THE undersigned having completed a large well arranged and conveniently located Stable on Broadway, takes this method of informing the citizens of Ashland and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish all the accommodations common to well kept Stables. Terms reasonable. Terms invariably cash.
Nov. 27, 1858-21-3m. C. C. CULVER.

To the Citizens of Ashland and its Vicinity.

Since our purchase of the press at this place, considerable interest has been manifested by the citizens of Ashland and its vicinity, that it should be continued here. We have no desire to deprive them of its benefits, believing that a well conducted paper does more in building up a town, by attracting the attention of capitalists to its advantages and increasing its business than any other means of the same cost. We also believe that a town of the locality and importance of Ashland, can and will support a paper liberally. We present to its citizens to-day, a specimen number, asking of course that its readers will make many allowances for our inexperience, and the many other difficulties we have had to encounter in getting out our first number. We hope with more experience and more extended facilities for obtaining the earliest news, to improve on this our first effort. We would remark, that we have arrangements in progress, by which we can obtain the services of a gentleman competent to conduct the paper, who will be connected with us, and reside in Ashland, provided a sufficient support by its citizens be guaranteed to us at once. If so, we promise a paper devoted to Ashland and all its interests, and one which will command itself as a family journal to every household; and such a paper, in our opinion, should be neutral in politics, having in view the moral and intellectual improvement of its readers, &c.

It is for the people of Ashland and those interested in its success, to decide whether they will have such a paper or not. We will wait a few days for their decision.

A. BAGBY,

POLICE JUDGE OF ASHLAND,

WILL hold a Court on the 3d Monday in January, 1859, (for the trial of civil causes) and continue from day to day, until he disposes of all the business returned before him.
Sept. 27 1858-12-1y.

Saddles! Saddles! Saddles!

As my time is not otherwise wholly occupied, and as I do not approve of a life of idleness, I have therefore supplied myself with a choice lot of Saddlery Materials, and am prepared and ready to make to order any article in the Saddlery business. I can be found at the store of Mr. Geo. W. Mead, (second door from the corner of Front and Second streets), all you who are in want of Saddles, &c., &c. I charge nothing for a trial. JAMES A. SNED.
meet with sufficient encouragement opening early in the Spring, a saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactured by J. A. S.
Dec. 11, 1858-23-3m.

No. 34-

ENCOURAGE HOME INTERESTS.

Greenup County Court.

JANUARY 31, 1859.

J. H. Jacobs allowed \$8, payable out Levy 1858.

County Attorney moved the Court to reconsider its action allowing Sheriff, ten per cent for collecting the County Levy for 1859. Motion lost.

John C. Burk allowed \$100, for repairing Chadwick's Creek Bridge, payable out of Levy collectable in 1858.

Messrs. Ireland, Roe and Ross, appointed commissioners, to make a contract for the purchase of a Farm with in ten miles of the County seat, not exceeding \$1000 in value, for a Poor House farm, for Greenup County.—The purchase and contract to be approved by the Court before it becomes binding on the Court.

Hugh A. Poage, allowed \$79.65, out of Levy collectable in 1858, being balance of amount of an account not heretofore allowed.

The Justices retired from the Bench. The application of John Worthington for a Tavern license dismissed as

ones granted Merchants li

land, paid \$5.00.

cen. JANUARY 4th, 1859.

land, allowed \$9.00.

anted a Tavern li

merican House" Ash

es, security.

For the Sandy Valley Advocate.

The Manufacture of Iron--Its first commencement in Eastern Kentucky.

In 1816 or '17 so many old pieces of castings, broken salt Kettles, &c., had accumulated in the neighborhood and at the Salt Works on Little Sandy, that induced a gentleman, Richard Deering, to erect a small cupola, propelled by a common blacksmith bellows, about three miles from the present village of Grayson, in Carter county, at the mill now called Pactolus Mills, and after melting up all the old scraps of iron, into dog-irons, ovens and lids, plow points, &c., and his stock of broken castings giving out, he searched for Iron ore, and found it on Barrets Creek, not far from Grayson, and had it hauled to the cupola, burnt and prepared, and by attaching the power of the mill to his bellows, to blow into his cupola to test the ore, and made common castings of every description from it, suitable to the wants of the people at that time. This discovery attracted the attention of others, and caused Levin Shrieve & Bro., to erect the Old Kentucky Steam Furnace, and Messrs. Trimble the Argolite Furnace and Forge, and Dr. McMurtry & Ward, the Pactolus Furnace, in Carter county, and others the Racoon, Caroline, Clinton, Bellefonte, Amanda, Greenup, Pennsylvania, Buena Vista, Mount Savage, Star, Kenton, Boone, &c., &c., which has been the means of giving employment to thousands, and added greatly to the wealth of Eastern Kentucky.

CITIZEN OF CARTER.
Carter County, Ky., Sept. 28, 1859.

A Panic among the Slaveholders of this county.

Some time during the Christmas holidays, two likely slaves (boys) belonging to Mr. Archer Womac, (living near Greenupsburg) ran off as it is supposed upon the underground Railroad, and this, in connection with other causes not necessary to mention, has induced Mr. Womac to sell several of his slaves, and also other gentlemen owning blacks have thought it advisable to send them to the interior of the State as it is not considered safe to keep slaves so near the border.

Negro women were hired in Greenupsburg on last County Court day at from \$50 to \$75 a year and furnished with clothing &c. as is customary to the hire.

We greatly need more servants this county, and would suggest that good reliable Irish and German girls would find it profitable to try their fortunes here, as from various causes slaves are daily decreasing in number.

ATTENTION! Farmers and Mechanics!

It is proposed to form an Agricultural and Mechanical Society to be composed of citizens of the counties of Lawrence, Carter and Greenup. A meeting will be held in the town of

ASHLAND!
on Thursday, 25th inst., at the Ashland Hotel, at 1 o'clock, and all who feel an interest in the subject are respectfully invited to attend.

A full Representation from each County is very desirable, as Officers will be elected, and a Constitution and By-Laws presented for the consideration of the society; also, addresses will be delivered on this most important subject by several gentlemen.

New Advertisements

NOTICE.

TO the Stockholders in the Ky., Iron, Coal, and Manufacturing Co. The last call, ten per cent, on the capital stock of this Company, was due and payable, on the first of December, 1859, at the office in Ashland. With the previous calls, this makes a total of forty five per cent called upon the stock of this Company.

30-1m. W. T. NICHOLLS, Pres.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Directors of the N. E. Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association have ordered a call of ten per cent per month, for three months, on capital stock, from 5th inst., payable to E. W. Martin, Treasurer, at Ashland.

H. C. GARTRELL, Pres. 30-3t.

THE NEW COUNTY.—The bill creating the new county of Boyd, to be composed of the Eastern portion of Greenup, with small portions of Lawrence and Carter, has passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 13. The bill was reported to the House, and will in all probability be acted on during this week.

Feb 7 1860

For the Sandy Valley Advocate.

Carter County whilst Greenup—First Discovery of Steam and its Application.

In 1810, when the Salt manufacture in Carter county, then Greenup, excited much enthusiasm, being looked upon as the most profitable business that could be pursued, not inferior to California gold mines—a Carolinian, whose name many of the citizens of old Greenup will recollect, Richard Deering, finding the plan of raising the salt water by a sweep and long pole, and a bucket attached, which was used night and day to draw the water from the salt wells by hand to supply the Furnaces, was very laborious and expensive, invented a steam apparatus or engine, in 1811, to produce the same effect, which apparatus or engine, novel as it was, pumped the water for some twenty days remarkably well, to the admiration and astonishment of all observers, when one day the steam becoming too high, the boiler exploded, and threw a negro, whose name was Charley, and the inventor, in the midst of Little Sandy, the river being high, they lit softly in the water without injury and made their way out safe except the little wetting they received from the operation. The boiler was made of two salt kettles banded together, the open surfaces attached to each other. The cylinder was made of a log of gum wood, bored and banded, and made to pump the water with great facility and ease, with so limited power.

The inventor afterwards remarked at Greenupsburg that in less than 8 years boats would be erected to be propelled by steam, that freight would be delivered from New Orleans at Greenupsburg for 1 cent per pound, and passengers for fifty dollars, and called on some of his acquaintances to take notice of the fact, the writer at the time being present and one of the party.

Happening at Louisville in 1816 I was attracted by smoke and steam rising from a small boat resembling a Keel boat and went on board and examined its construction, boiler, cylinder, &c., which was constructed by an old gentleman, with the assistance of the merchants of Louisville, and called the General Shelby. It went slowly up the river but demonstrated conclusively the practicability of steam, and from thence the community at large became deeply interested in erecting boats and machinery, and has since been applied for that and all other purposes of mechanism when desired.

CITIZEN OF CARTER.
Carter County, Ky., Oct. 28, 1859.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Kentucky Iron, Coal & Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company in Ashland, Ky., on Wednesday the 3rd of October, 1860.

By order of the Directors, JOHN MEANS, President.

C. N. WILSON, Secretary.

July 14, 1859—July 20.

Frankfort Commonwealth
28 Sept 1860

and transportation equal to any point in the union, the River in front and Railroad passing through. From these advantages, certainly there could be no point which offers greater inducements to manufacturers, mechanics, and men of enterprise. It being in the immediate vicinity of so many iron furnaces, great inducements are offered to those who wish to invest in Rolling-Mills, Nail Factories, Machine Shops, &c. *There could be no point at which articles from iron could be manufactured cheaper or transported to market at less cost.* And also would we call the attention to the immediate demand and necessity of a Flouring mill at this point. It is one where wheat can at all times be had and the demand by the Furnaces will consume all the Flour made, the Furnaces now being compelled to obtain all their Flour from Cincinnati.

There are however no mechanical operation which could not be most successfully and profitably carried on in this place, and it affords us pleasure to bear testimony to the liberality of the gentlemen who form the Town Company.—They now as heretofore offer to donate to capitalists and manufacturers sufficient ground contiguous to the Railroad and Ohio River, upon which they can establish manufactories, with privilege of Coal from the lands, within the town limits, for manufacturing purposes, and also the right of timber from lands belonging to the Company for the erection of manufactories, &c. &c.

The Reports of the State and other eminent Geologists might be introduced to show the immense and inexhaustible mineral wealth of the surrounding country—if space would permit, but we feel satisfied enough has been said; and we feel, also, that even more than we claim in this article, will be realized on personal examination of the place and its vicinity.

Fire Clay also abound around and near the place from which several large manufactories are making Fire Brick, which has been found to be a profitable investment.

There are many other inducements to men of enterprise, and one is the Bank of Ashland, established at this place with a capital of \$600,000 and now in successful operation, governed and controlled by gentlemen of the highest character and best business capacity, affording ample accommodation to the business men and enterprise of the place. This is an important auxiliary.

To the travelling public and those seeking a temporary home, and especially persons from cities who desire repose and rest, we can offer inducements which are not found any where in a country town. There has been completed, by the proprietors of the town a very large, conveniently planned and arranged brick Hotel, four stories high, with all modern conveniences, at an expense of \$25 or \$30,000 which is now under the charge of a most competent and gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Apperson, and affords accommodations which cannot fail to please the sojourner. Indeed this Hotel would do credit to any city, and though for the present its size may be considered as in anticipation of the wants of the town, it is a pleasing evidence of the liberality and spirit of the proprietors of the place; it is a politic spirit, also as nothing makes so favorable an impression on the traveler and stranger in a place, as a Hotel where he can be comfortable and his wants supplied.

In conclusion, we take pleasure in stating we believe that a summary of the natural advantages of the locality of Ashland and the surrounding country, will compare most favorably with any other portion of the West, and presents now inducements to capitalists and enterprising and industrious mechanics, as great as any other point.

We have a beautiful location; daily and almost hourly communication with the cities; navigation and steamers at all seasons; Railroad advantages; mineral resources, which are infinite, and timber for all mechanical purposes; a delightful and most healthy climate; refined, polished, intelligent, religious and moral soci-

ety; schools, churches, newspaper, Bank, &c., &c., and through the liberal and generous spirit of the proprietors of the town, we are authorized to offer advantages for manufactories gratuitously which are to be found no where else. And should the perusal of this sketch of our town induce some enterprising family or person to visit our place that they may see for themselves we promise them a hearty welcome, believing if they but cast their lot in with us, they will not, we think, regret the step. We have in and around our town resources and advantages, which capital and enterprise can develop, and those who avail themselves of them will secure independence, if not wealth.

For the Sandy Valley Advocate. Little Sandy Salt Works.

Salt water was discovered here in early times, previous to 1797, when this county was a wilderness, and before Kentucky was a State, and inhabited by the buffalo, to which animal we are indebted for this discovery; as the resorted to Little Sandy, the present Licks, and sinking their feet down into the sand and drawing them up quickly drank the water that followed which, upon examination, proved to be salty—and the hunters immediately resorted to some plan to procure the water.

The first plan they adopted, was to procure a hollow sycamore gum about ten feet long, and three to five feet in diameter, which they raised perpendicularly on the margin of the stream, and excavated the sand, but could not get deeper than four or five feet. After getting as much water in that way as answered their purposes, and finding the fountain exhausting, they erected a battering ram, by placing cross pieces on the top of the gum, and by the use of the pestle and sweep, (similar to the pestle and mortar used by persons in early day, to beat their corn into hominy and meal,) some ten hands or more would take hold of the handles of the pestle, holes having been bored through for that purpose, and by dint of hard knocks on the top of the gum, sunk it some eight or ten feet, which was considered a great acquisition, and largely increased the quantity of water.

Water now being procured, they resorted to the Old State Furnace for kettles, which is now situated in Bath county, Kentucky, and which was the first furnace erected this side of the Allegheny Mountains,—and worked that time, under the protection of block houses or forts, and an armed force to keep off the Indians; at which furnace there is at present the most extensive Bank of Iron Ore in Kentucky, which could not be exhausted in several centuries, and is contiguous to the contemplated Railroad. Having bought their kettles at high prices, they were lashed on pack horses, and brought out, by a bridle path, and placed in the furnace, which was a small, wedge-shaped canal dug out of the earth, sufficiently wide for two kettles to rest against each other and the walls, or the sides of the furnace. The furnace containing some forty twenty-gallon kettles, are walled up in front, having a hole in front at the bottom, called the cat hole, to rake out the ashes, and at the mouth of the furnace, sufficient space is

left under the kettles to put in wood, and the other end tapering like the point of a wedge to let out the smoke, and the whole covered with a clap-board roof.

Thus did the early settlers make salt, selling it at \$2.50 and \$3 per bushel, and supplying all who came, for cash, provisions, &c., until the water became nearly exhausted.

Many attempts were made to get better water, by sinking their gums deeper, but were unsuccessful, till a Carolinian passing by, invented a sand auger, in the shape of a pair of spectacles, with apertures and two bags attached, for the purpose of working in the wells, to bring up the sand. When they sunk a gum or well in the river, they would select a good, sound hollow sycamore tree, and saw it into eighteen feet lengths; the hollow being three feet in diameter, and when a hollow tree could not be obtained, they procured a solid one of proper size, sawed it into eighteen or twenty feet lengths, bored a hole through, and then put fire into it, and by the use of bellows, fire, and a hoe, scraping out the burnt coal, &c., would make it a suitable hollow gum. After erecting a frame of some fifty feet in length, and fourteen or more wide; within this frame, on the margin of the stream, they erected one of the gums perpendicularly, and put a platform on it, (leaving a hole at the opening of the gum,) extending some six feet or more on each side of the gum and on it, and by dropping the sand auger down, and turning it several times, the auger would be filled with five bushels of sand, and drawn up, was emptied on each side, on the platform of the gum, would cause it to sink, and when sunk eighteen feet, they would put another gum on the top and proceed in this way till they got to the rock, which afforded an abundance of water, increased its quantity and quality and caused some twenty or more furnaces to be erected, and enough salt was made to supply the wants of a greater portion of Kentucky, Ohio, and the Western part of Virginia, up to 1816-17, and afterwards the Kanawha works supplied its place, but salt has been made here in a limited way up to 1857.

The water being procured in the sand, and failing in quantity and quality, resort was had to boring in the rocks, and several wells were bored from 180 to 280 feet deep, and one bored in 1816 in which was good salt water; but the proprietor was not satisfied, and directed it to be bored deeper, and a vein of gas was struck which exploded with a gushing noise, high above the trees, and greatly alarming the people, and not understanding the management of gas, the well was left open till a rise in Little Sandy filled it up, and it has been so ever since.

There is one thing but little known, which is this,—the workmen, who bored these wells, upon conversing with me, always informed me, that they went through a vein of stone coal thirteen to fourteen feet thick, at a distance of one hundred and twenty feet from the top surface; which, if so, would have been, and is now, a valuable source of wealth, and would have resuscitated

the salt business, and been a great advantage to our infant Railroad. Stone coal was discovered here in 1826, in the hills, and run a salt furnace several years.

The salt business has been abandoned here, on account of no facilities of taking it away by Railroad, but I have no hesitation in saying we have capacity, water, and coal, to supply Kentucky with salt, if we had the means to send it to them by Railroad.

CITIZEN OF CARTER.
Carter County, Ky., 27, 1857.

Ashland Kentuckian.

Lizzie V. French and John Q. Adams.

ASHLAND, KY.,

SATURDAY, - - - - - JUNE 3, 1859.

During the past week we have been in negotiation with a gentleman in Catlettsburg who is desirous to purchase the Kentuckian office, and having expected to make the transfer this week we have deferred the preparation of editorial matter until this late hour, which is our apology for the deficiency.

Having disposed of the material of the "Ashland Kentuckian" to Mr. James J. Miller of Catlettsburg, this is the last number of the paper which will be issued by me. I beg leave to tender to a few warm and true friends in this vicinity and among my patrons in Greensburg especially, my thanks for the many evidences of kindly feeling which I have been favored with.—To others I have nothing to say, except that I entertain a perfect disregard for them, their comments or conjectures.—I am proud of the fact that my best friends are numbered with the most intelligent and refined in this part of Kentucky, and those who are most intimately acquainted with me personally, and upon the strength of this assurance I can afford to indulge a perfect indifference toward those who, aiming to be more than nature intended for them, have exercised an unjust and unmerited feeling of unkindness towards me. In the judgment of such persons my chief offense has been, that I have scorned to live like a good many others "on the interest of what they owe," and they cannot forgive me that I have with straight forward independence, lived and moved according to my own preference and not upon the crumbs from their tables. Editors have been proverbialized for their poverty and humility, but I have been the exception, and herein, I repeat, lies the secret of my having offended the would-be-lords and ladies of this vicinity.

Now ladies and gentlemen, it is with unfeigned and unbounded pleasure that I bid you farewell. I shall leave your delightful little town in a few weeks, but it is my intention to make you a visit after the dog fennel, frog and mosquito season is over, by which time I feel confident you will have become convinced that the "Kentuckian" was the most valuable institution ever established in Ashland. And so adieu,

LIZZIE V. FRENCH.

Having purchased the Ashland Kentuckian, we propose before its next issue, to enlarge the size and make some improvement in its mechanical appearance. We hope to accomplish this, and present a specimen number to its readers, and the citizens of Ashland, on the regular day of its issue, during the coming week, and should we meet with sufficient encouragement and support, its publication may be continued in Ashland; and if so, the great object will be to advance the interests of the place, and the mineral resources of the country which surrounds it.

The Sandy Valley Advocate, which we will establish at Catlettsburg, will be issued on or before Thursday the 16th inst., without fail; we will thank those of our friends who have Prospectuses, to send in before that time the names of those subscribers they have secured.

JAMES J. MILLER,
JOHN S. FAIRMAN.

TO OUR PATRONS.—I shall make an arrangement with Mr. Miller, by which all subscriptions paid in advance of the present number will be made good.—All the other business of the "Ashland Kentuckian" will be settled by me, up to the present date, whether for subscriptions, advertising or job work.

Persons knowing themselves indebted will please settle forthwith, and those having any demands against me, are invited to present the same before the first of July.

LIZZIE V. FRENCH.

Ashland Kentuckian.

ASHLAND, KY.,

THURSDAY, - - - - - JUNE 16, 1859.

Ashland.

Nature never perhaps presented a more beautiful situation for a city, than that on which Ashland has been located.

Some of our distant readers may be interested in learning something of the locality, rise, and progress, of our beautiful town. It is situated on the Ohio River, in Greenup county, Kentucky, on a beautiful plain, surrounded by the most picturesque scenery, less than one hundred and fifty miles from Cincinnati, and having daily communication with that, and all other cities on the river by steamers, which are constantly running and touching at this point; thus affording its inhabitants the advantages and facilities for trade and intercourse with any portion of the country, equal to that of any other point on the river.

Only as recently as 1854, a company of capitalists, impressed with the importance and advantages of the locality, purchased the land on which the town stands, and a large quantity which surrounded it; obtained an act of incorporation from the State, organized under the same, laid out the town, on an extended and liberal scale, having reference to its future growth and importance. Its streets and avenues are wide and well graded, with a beautiful Park of some 15 or 20 acres in its midst, the private

residences many of them are built on a scale which in style and comfort will compare favorably with any in the State; the business houses are also built in reference to an increasing business, having all conveniences and latest improvements. There are at present from 1000 to 1500 inhabitants, who as a body are as intelligent and refined as any society in Kentucky; and perhaps in no town of equal population, are the social relations more agreeable and harmonious.

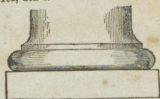
There are three churches, the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist, the latter just being completed, all of which are well attended. The Ashland Seminary, under the general control of the Rev. Mr. Bayless, is located on a beautiful spot near suburbs of the town, which affords superior advantages to those who desire to educate their children. There are also primary and other schools in the place. We understand, also, that as another recommendation to the place, there is incorporated into every deed given by the Company for lots, a clause prohibiting the sale of ardent spirit forever within the place; it will thus be seen that Ashland presents all the advantages which could be desired as a private residence, and that it promises to those families who desire to cast their lot with us, such social, moral, intellectual, and religious influences and advantages as must be highly appreciated by all. There are other advantages and considerations which address themselves to the capitalist, and these which were foreseen by its founders, are now being developed and attracting great attention. They are the mineral resources of the country, which lie back and around it. Coal and Iron Ore abounds in this region, and the manufacture of the latter is carried on to a great extent. There are within a circuit of 50 miles of Ashland 60 Furnaces, manufacturing, in the aggregate, 150,000 tons of Iron per annum. This great amount involves of course the employment of a large number of hands, and a corresponding demand and consumption of produce, provisions, goods, &c., of every description. Some five of these Furnaces have their landings here, which incidentally and directly have considerable influence on the trade of the place.

Within the past eighteen months that most valuable article, Cannel Coal, in large quantities and of the most superior quality, has been found back of the town, by parties from a distance; the town Company immediately in that spirit of liberality which has always characterized them, donated to those parties sufficient ground for the erection on an extensive scale of buildings, machinery, &c. for the purpose of manufacturing Cannel Coal Oil. A company was formed under the style and title of the Kentucky Cannel Coal Oil Co; buildings, machinery, &c., soon erected; and this manufactory has now for nearly 12 months been in successful operation, making about 400 gallons of Oil per day, and of a most superior quality.—There are various points in the rear of the town for sale, where the same quality of Coal is found, and no doubt, from recent developments this point will be the center of Coal Oil operation, presenting as it does as great advantages in this respect as any other. Bituminous Coal of the most superior quality and in large quantities also abounds all along the line of Railroad, of which we will speak. Ashland is the point on the Ohio river, where the Lexington and Big Sandy R. R. enters the valley of Big Sandy.—Some 10 miles from Ashland is finished and in operation, which affords a means of transportation for Coal and Iron from various points on it, to Ashland. This road, when completed, will open up one of the finest mineral and agricultural countries in Kentucky, and the depot for these valuable products will be Ashland. This is not, however, the terminus; it connects at Catlettsburg with the Covington and Ohio R. R., which is now in rapid progress of completion, and will then form the great direct Southern route from the extreme North to the extreme South, thus giving Ashland advantages for trav-

ARG

ARG

ARCHITECTURE—Continued.
BASE, p. 104, def. 1.



Tuscan Base.

BASTON, or BATOON, p. 108.



BILLET, p. 122.



Billet molding.



BUCRANIA, *n. plur.* [*L. ex-skulls*]. Sculptured ornaments representing ox-skulls adorned with wreaths or other ornaments, which were employed to decorate the frieze of the entablature, in the Ionic and Corinthian orders of architecture.

BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE, *n.*



Byzantine Capitals. Fig. 1, from the Apse of Morano. Fig. 2, from the Casa Lorenza, Venice. From Ruskin's *Stones of Venice*. A style of architecture developed in the Byzantine Empire, about A.D. 300. The leading forms which pervade the Byzantine are the round-arch, the dome, the circle, and the cross. The capitals of the pillars are of endless variety, and full of invention. The mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, and the church of St. Mark's, Venice, are prominent examples of Byzantine architecture.

CANTALIVER, p. 170.



Cantalivers serve the same end as modillions, but while the use of the latter is confined to regular architecture, the former have a general and trivial use.

CAPITAL, p. 172, def. 1.



Composite Capital.

ARCHITECTURE—Continued.



Moorish Capital, Baths at Gerona, Spain.



Gothic Capital, Salisbury Cathedral, Eng.

CATHERINE WHEEL WINDOW.



Catherine Wheel Window, St. David's.

In *arch*, a large circular ornament in the upper compartment of Gothic windows, fitted with a rosette, or radiating divisions. [See ROSE WINDOW.]

CHAPTEL, p. 192.



The capitals of pillars and pilasters, which support arches, commonly called *imposts*.

CHEVRON, p. 197, def. 2.



Chevron molding.

Called also the *Zigzag* and *Dancette*.

ARCHITECTURE—Continued.
COLUMN, p. 226, def. 1.



CLUSTERED COLUMN.

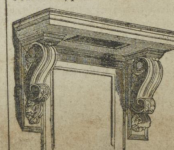


In *arch*, a pier which appears to consist of several columns clustered together; sometimes attached, and sometimes detached.

Tuscan Column.
1. Fillet. 2. Cyma Recta. 3. Corona. 4. Ovolo. 5. Cavetto. 6. Frieze. 7. Pilaster. 8. Upper Frieze. 9. Lower Frieze. 10. Alabastr. 11. Ovolo. 12. Capital or neck. 13. Abacus. 14. Apophyses. 15. Torus. 16. Flute.

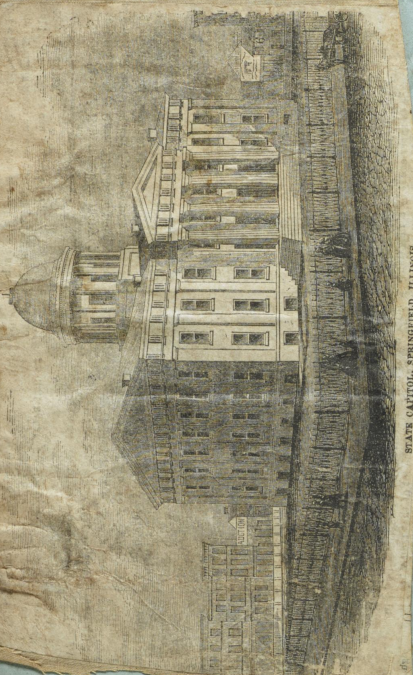
Columns are chiefly used in the construction or adornments of buildings. They are also used, however, singly for various purposes.

CONSOLE, p. 254.



Cornice supported by Consols, A. A.

It is frequently used merely as an ornament; as on the key-stones of an arch.



STATE CAPITOL, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

Condition of the Bank of Ashland and Branch, 31 December, 1859.

RESOURCES.

Notes discounted,	\$314,037 75
Bills of Exchange,	292,742 57
Bonds and Mortgages,	29,509 44
Suspended Debt,	4,294 51
Due from other Banks,	\$640,584 25
Real Estate,	45,214 05
Protest Account,	10,061 32
Cash on hand, viz.:	
Gold and Silver,	\$155,153 01
On Deposit in N. Y.,	39,904 96
Notes of other Banks,	72,188 25
	308,246 24
	\$1,002,161 12

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$311,890
Notes in circulation,	487,495
Due to Individual Depositors,	764,249 93
" " other Banks,	19,064 99
Dividends unclaimed,	680 00
Contingent Fund,	\$18,000
Profit and Loss,	38,681 20
	\$48,681 20
	\$1,002,161 12

Contingent Fund and Profit and Loss, as above, \$48,681 20

Deduct Dividend No. 4 of 5 per cent., declared this day, \$5,155 94 50

Leaves Contingent Fund and Profit and Loss this day, \$33,056 70

E. W. MARTIN, CASHIER.

BANK OF ASHLAND, Ashland, Ky., 9 Jan'y, 1860.

Bank of Ashland.

This institution has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its stock, for the six months ending January 1st, 1860.

Perhaps no banking institution in the State is managed with more prudence and financial ability than that of Ashland, and none which enjoys more highly, the confidence of the public, both at home and abroad.

A bill has passed the present Legislature authorizing another branch of the Ashland Bank to be located in Mayfield, Graves county, Ky.

Bank of Ashland.

ASHLAND, KY., July 10th, 1860.

CALL of ten dollars on each share of the stock of this Bank is this day made, payable on or before the 1st day of August next. By order of the directors, [55-30] E. W. MARTIN, CASHIER.

Bank of Ashland.

ASHLAND, KY., July 6th, 1860.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent. on the last six months business, payable in cash, and a dividend of eight per cent. out of the surplus fund, to be credited on the unpaid stock, is this day declared, payable on demand. E. W. MARTIN, CASHIER.

Movement of Troops.

The 16th Kentucky Regiment arrived at this place yesterday, on their way to Ashland, where they will embark on boats for Caseyville, a few miles above Paducah.

SANDY VALLEY ADVOCATE.—This paper has been revived again, after a sleep of over a year, by Messrs. Miller & Adams. Mr. Miller is the old proprietor of the Advocate. Mr. Adams is well known in this community as a good printer and clever young man. They get up a very readable paper.—*Ironton Register.*

Our neighbor of the Register is mistaken about the duration of the sleep of the Advocate. Our paper was suspended on the 16th day of October, 1861, and revived on the 26th of June, 1862.

Celebration at Ashland, 1861

As had been agreed upon, the citizens of Ashland, with many from Catlettsburg and adjacent counties, met in the Presbyterian church on the evening of the 22d inst., to celebrate the birth of the Father of his Country.

The meeting was organized by calling Col. D. K. Wies to the chair, and the appointment of Mr. Thos. Gore as Secretary. The order of exercises were as follows:

Hail Columbia. [By the Band.]

After which the beautiful Hymn "Before Jehovah's awful Throne" was sung by the congregation standing—to the tune of "Old Hundred."

Prayer by the Rev. Jas. Haskell.

Air—America. [By the Choir.]

Washington's Farewell Address was then read by Col. J. J. Miller.

Yankee Doodle. [By the Band.]

The Hon. Ralph Leete, of Ohio, being present, addressed the meeting in a very appropriate and patriotic speech. Mr. Leete is one of that noble band in the north who have been struggling in behalf of the equal and just rights of ever section, and against sectionalism North and South. His remarks were received with marked approbation.

Star Spangled Banner. [By the Band.]

Benediction, by the Rev. R. D. Callihan.

During the morning a beautiful National Flag was raised on the large Hotel, and at night after the exercises in the church a large bonfire was kindled upon the river bank, about the time the visitors were leaving for Catlettsburg on the Sandy Valley.

The concluding scenes were enlivened by music by the Band, and a display of Fire Works.

BEECH GROVE SEMINARY, ASHLAND, Boyd County, Kentucky.

Second Session Commences Sept. 10, 1861. Third Session Feb. 10, 1862.

THIS institution, formerly under the care of the Rev. J. G. Bayless, will be under the charge of L. E. W. Warner, A. M., late President of the Washington Female College, Mason Co. Ky.

The services of Miss Julia S. Ruffner, late of Charleston, Va., have been procured in the English, French and Music Departments.

No deduction made except for sickness of more than one month's duration.

The year will be divided into two Sessions. If a pupil enters during the first months, charges will be made for the full Session, otherwise only from time of entry.

TERMS.

One-half payable at the beginning of each Session and the balance at the middle.

EXPENSES PER YEAR OF 40 WEEKS.

For Boarders, including board, room, fuel, lights, \$120.00

For Academic Tuition, including Latin and Greek, 40.00

For Intermediate Tuition, including Algebra, 30.00

" Primary " Written 20.00

Arithmetic to Fractions, 40.00

For Music, 10.00

" French and German, each, 10.00

113. L. E. W. WARNER, PRINCIPAL.

Union Meeting at Ashland, Ky.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Ashland, Ky., was held on Wednesday evening, April 24—Hugh Means, President; Thos. Gore, Secretary—"to take into consideration the best means of securing the supremacy of the laws, and of preserving quiet and order, and peaceful and friendly relations along our borders, in the present exigency of our country's affairs; and in response to a similar meeting of the friends of the Union, Law and Order, held at Ironton, Ohio," April 23d, the proceedings of which meeting were read. D. K. Wies, K. C. Valdenar and Jas. A. Greir were appointed Committee on Resolutions—reported as follows, and adopted unanimously by the meeting:

"Whereas, we recognise the saddening truth, that we, as a Nation, are in a state of civil war; and whereas, the vicious and the idle, may find in the scenes of commotion by which we are now surrounded, strong inducements to violate the sanctities of the law, and disregard the rights of property and the sacredness of human life; and whereas, we sincerely deprecate popular outbreaks, and deplore combinations of men to war against the interests, or the peace of society; and whereas, we are not forgetful of the cordial relations which we have hitherto, for many years, sustained towards the citizens of our sister States—Ohio and Virginia—relations which we desire to preserve in like good faith in the future; and whereas, we fully recognise in the preamble and resolutions, adopted by the citizens of Ironton, a cordial desire for the preservation of the peace and security of the people of the several States on the borders of the Ohio river; and whereas, we approve of the appointment of Committees of Public Safety, whose efforts, if wisely controlled and judiciously directed, may prove to our borders a salvation from all those excesses painfully present in times of great popular commotion; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee consisting of five persons, be appointed by the Chair as a Committee of Public Safety, whose duty it shall be to devise means, whereby to secure our neighbors of this and the adjoining States from lawless aggression, or any invasion of their rights of person or property; further, to compass the arrest of all violators of the public peace, and to secure to such, the punishment which the laws of the land provide.

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence and Visitation, consisting of three persons, shall be appointed by the Chair, to secure the co-operation of the citizens of Ohio and Virginia, in carrying into effect the object expressed in the foregoing preamble and resolution.

Resolved, That as citizens, not of Kentucky only, but of the Union, we hold fast to the anchor of the Constitution, believing that when the illusions of passion, and the distemper of the times have passed, we may as a people, once more gather beneath the ample folds of our banner, having inscribed thereon "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Committee of Public Safety—Wm. T. Nichols, R. M. Biggs, Jas. Haskell, Jr.; B. Veysio, and R. D. Callihan.

Committee of Correspondence and Visitation—D. K. Wies, Wm. K. Beal, and E. W. Martin. HUGH MEANS, President.

THOS. GORE, Secretary.

The population of Ashland Ky., as recently ascertained by Judge H. B. Broadless, by actual count is as follows:

Whites,	1017
Colored,	41
Total,	1058

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

CATLETTSBURG ACADEMY

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

The next term of this institution will commence on Monday the 8th of August, next. The principal has the pleasure to inform the public that he has secured the services of Miss Wise, a lady of superior qualifications, who will take charge of the Female Department where-in all the primary as well as higher and ornamental branches will be taught.

Mr. Armstrong, also, is happy to inform his former patrons and the public generally, that he is enabled, from greater facilities, to promise more efficiency during the coming session, hoping to make this school equal in advantages to any in the country. It is particularly desirable that every scholar should commence with the session.

For terms apply to the principal.
No 83m.

MARSHALL COLLEGE, CABELL COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

The first session of this institution will open on the 22d of August next.

FACULTY.

B. H. THACKSTON, A. B., of Va., President and Professor of Ancient Languages.
REV. F. S. WOOD, A. M., of South Carolina, Professor of Mathematics and Modern Science.
J. S. SHANNON, A. B., of Tennessee, Professor of Experimental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.

REV. GEO. B. POAGE, of Va., Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy.
M. MOORE, of Va., Instructor in Primary and Academic Department.

CHARGES.

Per term of 20 weeks each, regular course or otherwise one half in advance, \$20 00
Modern Languages, each, extra, 5 00
Primary English, 6 00
Academy, 10 00
Incidental expenses 50
Board and lodging, per week, 2 25

Students may commence the course and graduate in a less time. Such as may desire to may pursue particular studies, for proficiency in which a special diploma will be awarded.

Marshall College is beautifully located two miles below Guyandotte, on an eminence overlooking the Ohio river and in a pleasant community. The buildings are commodious, water excellent, and the location remarkably healthy. Every facility for a thorough business or collegiate education will be found here.

For further particulars address the President, Guyandotte, Virginia. 7-3m.

NOTICE TO MECHANICS.

THE undersigned will receive proposals for the erection of a church at Pond Run, Greenup county, Ky., till the 10th of August next. The house is to be 45 by 32, and completed, out and out, on the plan and in the style of a church at Coal Grove, above Ironston.

L. POWELL,
A. SAVAGE,
H. HAYS,
WM. BARTLEY,
GEO. SWOP.

July 23, 1859.
7-2t.

Frankfort Commonwealth
25 June 69

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, BY AN ACT OF THE GENERAL Assembly of the State of Kentucky, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Bank of Ashland and to incorporate the Bank of Shelbyville," approved February 24th, 1869, the question of separating the Parent Bank at Ashland from the Branch at Shelbyville was submitted to a vote of the stockholders of the Bank of Ashland, which was to take place on the first Monday in May last; and whereas, at a meeting of the stockholders duly held on the said first Monday in May a large majority of the whole stock of said Bank was cast in favor of the separation of the Parent Bank at Ashland from the Branch at Shelbyville, all of which has been properly certified to the Governor; and whereas, the stockholders of the Branch at Shelbyville, according to the requirements of the said act above referred to, did meet at their Banking House, in Shelbyville, on the first Monday in June, 1869, and did elect according to law a Board of Directors, all of which has been properly certified to the Governor.

Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that I, JOHN W. STEVENSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, give notice that the Branch of the Bank of Ashland at Shelbyville, has been incorporated as an independent Bank, under the name of the "Bank of Shelbyville," and authorized to commence business on the first day of July, 1869, according to the terms of its charter and the laws of the State regulating the same.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Commonwealth. Done at Frankfort, this 11th day of June, A. D., 1869, and in the 78th year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN W. STEVENSON.

By the Governor.

SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.
June 18, 1869-3t.

NOTICE!

OFFICE KE TUCKY IRON, COAL AND
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
ASHLAND, KY., Aug. 29, '68.

A call of Ten per cent. on the stock of this Company has been made, due and payable at this office on the 1st of October, 1868.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. M. WILSON, SECRETARY.

Herald 2 Sept 68

CENSUS OF BOYD COUNTY.

From the report of the Census Marshal, filed in the Clerk's office of Boyd county, we take the following facts and figures:

DISTRICT No 1, BURGESS.—Number of dwellings, 106; families, 98; white males, 294; white females, 273; colored females, 3; foreign born males, 1; total, 571.

DIST. No. 2, BOLT'S FORK.—No of dwellings, 224; families, 200; white males, 628; white females, 590; colored males, 3; colored females, 4; foreign born males, 17; do. females, 10; total, 1,252.

DIST. No. 3, SULPHUR SPRING.—No. of dwellings, 233; families, 229; white males, 628; white females, 604; colored males, 19; do. females, 14; foreign born males, 112; do. females, 79; total, 1,455.

DIST. No. 4, CANNONSURG.—No. of dwellings, 162; families, 149; white males, 452; white females, 403; colored males, 12; do. females, 9; foreign born males, 14; do. females, 13; total, 908.

DIST. No. 5, ASHLAND.—(Exclusive of town) No. of dwellings, 181; families, 174; white males, 516; do. females, 488; colored males, 0; do. females, 1; foreign born males, 23; do. females, 20; total, 1048.

TOWN OF ASHLAND.—No. of dwellings, 259; families, 262; white males, 667; do. females, 739; colored males, 31; do. females, 25; foreign born males, 101; do. females, 100; total, 1,663; total in District, No. of dwellings, 449; families, 436; white males, 1183; do. females, 1227; colored males, 31; do. females, 26; foreign born males, 124; do. females, 120; total, 2,711.

DIST. No. 6, CATLETTSBURG.—(Exclusive of town) No. of dwellings, 209; families, 198; white males, 554; do. females, 544; colored males, 26; do. females, 31; foreign born males, 12; do. females, 7; total, 1,174.

CATLETTSBURG.—No. of dwellings, 169; families, 169; white males, 445; do. females, 447; colored males, 46; do. females, 71; foreign born males, 21; do. females, 14; total, 1,444. Total in District, No. of dwellings, 378; families, 367; white males, 999; do. females, 991; colored males, 72; do. females, 102; foreign born males, 33; do. females, 21; total, 2318. Grand total: No. of dwellings, 1543; families, 1479; white males, 4184; do. females, 4963; colored males, 137; do. females, 159; foreign born males, 301; do. females, 243; total population, 9,215; blind, 8; insane, 6; died, 114, year ending June 1st, 1870.

IRONTON REGISTER.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM DENNISON, of Franklin.
 FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ROBERT C. KIRK, of Knox.
 FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
ROBERT W. TAYLOR, of Mahoning.
 FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ADDISON P. RUSSELL, of Clinton.
 FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
ALFRED P. STONE, of Franklin.
 FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM Y. GHOLSON, of Hamilton.
 FOR MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN H. GREGORY, of Scioto.
 FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
ANSON SMYTH, of Lucas.

THE KENTUCKY CANVASS.

MAGOFFIN AND BELL AT ASHLAND.
 On last Monday, Magoffin and Bell, the opposing candidates for Governor of Kentucky, addressed the people at Ashland—Hon. Berish Magoffin, of Mercer county, (Harrodsburg,) the Democratic candidate; and Hon. Joshua F. Bell, of Boyle county, (Danville,) the Opposition candidate. A large, highly respectable, and very intelligent audience assembled to hear the political debate. We were present, and gave close attention throughout. It is rare that we have heard political speaking that so strongly enlisted our interest. Mr. Magoffin spoke first, an hour and a half; Mr. Bell followed the same length of time; and each then had twenty minutes in which to reply.

Mr. Magoffin is, perhaps, forty-five years of age, is of respectable and dignified appearance, probably a little above the average size of men; has served in the Kentucky Senate, and was an active member of the Constitutional Convention, some ten years ago. Mr. Bell is under average size, is a singular looking man, "ugly" although not a forbidding countenance, restless in his movements, "sharp," "shrewd," well posted in politics, and in a running debate undoubtedly more than a match for his competitor. He has the "points" about him that will take the crowd. We are not aware of his having held heretofore prominent office, except that he was a Whig member of Congress for one term, 1845-47. He is now an "Old Line Whig," and never was a "Know Nothing;" and is, perhaps, fifty years of age. Both Magoffin and Bell are native Kentuckians, of Scotch-Irish ancestors from the same county in Ireland.

Mr. Magoffin on rising to speak, did not, at first, strike us very favorably; his voice is not good, and his manner somewhat constrained; while Bell's voice is good and his manner "free and easy," although by no means graceful. Both, however, are good stump speakers.—Bell much the best.

As Magoffin progressed, we discovered that he was making "a strong speech;" he did not draw on anecdotes, and repressed applause, going into argument. He was a great friend of the common school system; Bell was the same, and even a better and older friend. Magoffin was one of the makers of the New Constitution, and its earnest advo-

cate, and consequently the best man to execute its provisions. Bell admitted being opposed, but it was now the fundamental law, and the duties of the Governor under it were not very difficult, and he could execute them fully as well as his distinguished competitor. Magoffin would appoint none but Democrats to office, as long as capable Democrats could be found; Bell would prefer the "best men." And here was about as far as they went on State policy, except Bell dwelt at some length on his being in favor of the sinking fund, and "financiering" to reduce the State debt.

And then they launched into national politics. Magoffin said there were but two parties in the land, the Democratic and the Republican, the former national (all but that), and the latter sectional (not in its principles); and says Magoffin, "in 1860, all of you who are not Republicans will be Democrats." Bell was opposed to the Buchanan Administration, and arraigned it with much vigor and conclusiveness on charges of extravagance and corruption; he *proved* these things; and Magoffin's reply was *lame*, as it could not well be otherwise. Bell had his competitor in a close place here, certainly. And in this consisted about all the difference between the two—Magoffin was for the Buchanan Administration; Bell against.

Magoffin referred to the "abolition vote" in 1840—about 7,000 "a cloud in the distance not bigger than a man's hand." But the vote had been increasing; the "abolition arch" had been spreading up and up, until it now "overspread two-thirds of the sky." That, it appears to us, is a "majority" for the Republicans, whom Magoffin calls 'abolitionists,' and whom we don't call abolitionists; the Republicans would not interfere with the local institutions of the Slave States, but would check the national extension of slavery. But let this pass. Magoffin said the "abolitionists" (Republicans) now had a million and a half of voters, were confident of success in 1860; and "if they should," says Magoffin, "I fear for this Union—it will be dissolved." Oh dear! Who is going to dissolve it? Not the Republicans certainly, for as the Charleston Mercury truly says, "The Republican is the strongest Union party in the country." And will the Slave State Democrats dissolve it? All we hope is, that they will be put to the test on this point. Let them talk of it seriously, and they will find a tremendous Union party to meet them successfully at home.—The Republicans would undoubtedly, if they had the power, restore the *nationality* of freedom, leaving the Slave States to manage their local concerns, slavery and all, "in their own way;" would restore the government to the principles of its founders; would be *conservative*, we have not the slightest doubt—and let the Slavery Propagandist try on "disunion," if he thinks it for his interest!

On the slavery question, the great question that is before the country, the difference between Magoffin and Bell is "the difference betwixt tweekle-dum and tweekle-dee." Both believed the Constitution carried slavery into all the territories of the Union, and that the "squatter sovereigns" had no right to restrain it there by "unfriendly legislation"—Both would "protect" slavery in the territories—differing, it is true, somewhat in the manner, but would give it *absolute and un-*

qualified protection; "protection," at all hazards, by every power of the government, if necessary.

But enough; this article is already too long. Let us add only, that the contest in Kentucky appears to be a good deal more about *men* than about *measures*.

Hon. Dan. Sickles and wife are again living together; his character was such that he could not get a divorce.

ity is secured.

The Kentucky Canvass.

We reproduce in another place an article from the Ironton (O) Register, giving an account of the discussion between Bell and Magoffin, candidates for Governor of Kentucky, at Ashland, in that State. We print this article because it is the first fair report we have seen of any of the discussions of Bell and Magoffin. The Kentucky newspapers, without a single exception that have fallen under our eye, through their ultra partisanship make their reports of the speeches of their candidates, mere caricatures, in which the misrepresentations are so gross that it is impossible to pick out the truth.—Cincinnati Commercial.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF KENTUCKY.—The following is the full vote of Kentucky on Governor, arranged by Congressional districts. Magoffin's majority is rather larger than was reported:

	BELL.	MAGOFFIN.
First	5,704	9,845
Second	7,112	7,443
Third	7,024	6,523
Fourth	7,206	7,205
Fifth	5,476	7,793
Sixth	7,352	7,818
Seventh	6,562	5,589
Eighth	6,907	6,909
Ninth	8,172	8,357
Tenth	5,930	9,145
	67,445	76,627

August 1859. 9,182.
 The total vote of the State is several thousand larger than was ever polled before in the State.

Ninth Congressional District.

We believe the following to be the correct returns of the counties composing the Ninth District:

L. T. Moore, J. W. Moore.	
Bath,	803
Morgan,	584
Carter,	346
Rowan,	84
Lewis,	64
Clark,	523
Mason,	394
Greene,	309
Lawrence,	313
Montgomery,	85
Powell,	25
Fleming,	24

1673 1381
 L. T. Moore's majority, 292.

1859

The S. V. Advocate.

J. J. MILLER, EDITOR.



CATLETTSBURG, KY.,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859.

Injustice to Furnace Men.

Our attention has been called to an article which appeared some weeks since in the Maysville Express, which had escaped our notice, in which it is stated that half the voters of Greenup and Lawrence counties work at Iron Furnaces under Opposition managers, who, exerted an undue influence over their operations at the last election, reminding them that unless they voted for the Opposition, their families would be deprived of the means of support, the furnaces must be stopped, &c. We have taken the pains to become informed on the subject and can assure the Express that he is entirely mistaken. In the first place there are only ten Furnaces in operation in Greenup county and none in Lawrence, there are not more than an average of twenty five voters to each, from the fact by frequent removal they lose their right to vote. In the next place, many of these Furnaces are owned or governed by Democrats, but were it not so, experience proves that this class of people are not so easily governed at election times. Could they but understand their own interest they would require nothing but that to induce them to vote for that party which has labored for years to inaugurate that policy of protection to Iron, which would increase their wages and give them permanent employment. It is their duty as well as interest to vote with the Whig party and to consult the interest of their employers who are struggling to sustain an operation which affords their families support, without profit themselves, because of a want of that protection which they have a right to demand, but which the Democracy have persistently and blindly opposed. Let the laborers at the Furnaces think of this! and when the Democratic papers accuse them of being bought or forced by their employers, let them reply, we know our interests, and will act as our convictions of that interest demands.

How unfair and unfounded is this reason for the defeat of Judge Moore. If every man at every furnace in Green-

up had voted for him, he could not have changed the result, and we take pleasure in bearing testimony to the high and honorable conduct of the furnace-holders and men who have no hesitation in placing their charge against them as unfounded. Why cannot our brethren consent to that the true reason for the defeat was a want of your willing to support the Tariff principles. The doctrine which will see of old Greenup, try it

Official Vote of the

The following is the vote of the Ninth District for Congressmen:

August 1859	Magoffin
COUNTIES.	
Mason,	884
Lewis,	684
Greenup,	863
Lawrence,	584
Morgan,	1203
Fleming,	910
Bath,	1042
Montgomery,	593
Clarke,	408
Powell,	190
Carter,	848
Rowan,	439

From the above it is seen that Magoffin carried the District by a majority.

The majority of Judge Moore is

It will be seen from the above that Moore received only 84 more votes than Judge Moore, so that if the ed every vote of the could not have been a sufficient argument, alive, to the absurd charge that Judge Moore was defeated in the Democratic ran Opposition.—Kentuck

Congressional Elections.

The following is the result of the Congressional elections in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina:

KENTUCKY.

- 1st. Dist.—H. C. Burnett, Dem.
- 2nd. Dist.—S. O. Peyton, Dem.
- 3rd. Dist.—F. M. Bristow, Opp.
- 4th. Dist.—W. C. Anderson, Opp.
- 5th. Dist.—J. Y. Brown, Dem.
- 6th. Dist.—Green Adams, Opp.
- 7th. Dist.—Robert Mallory, Opp.
- 8th. Dist.—To be contested.
- 9th. Dist.—L. T. Moore, Opp.
- 10th. Dist.—J. W. Stevenson, Dem.

the other. *Sept. 1859*
GOOD ANECDOTE.—At the meeting in Ironton on the 19th inst., among the

DAY MORNING JULY 16, 1862.

OPERATIONS AT VICKSBURG.



EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM.

- 1—Vicksburg.
- 2—Court House.
- 3—Marine Hospital.
- 4—Three Tiered Battery.
- 5—Batteries on summit of ridges.
- 6—Batteries half way down the declivity.
- 7—First division of Porter's mortar fleet.
- 8—Second " "
- 9—Barriet Lane.
- 10—Capt. Porter's flag-ship.
- 11—Sloops of war Brooklyn and Kennebec and fleet of river steamboats.
- 12—Gunboat Benton.
- 13—Gunboat Cincinnati.
- 14—Gunboat Louisville.
- 15— " " Carondelet.
- 16—Sloop-of-war Hartford.
- 17— " " Iroquois.
- 18— " " Onondaga.
- 19—Four mortar boats of Western Flotilla.
- 20—Sloop-of-war Richmond.
- 21—Farragut's gunboats.
- 22—Canal.
- 23—Rebel camp of three regiments.
- 24—Depot of Vicksburg & Shreveport railroad.
- 25—Depot of Vicksburg & Jackson railroad.
- 26—Levee to prevent overflow.
- 27—Old levee.

Andrew J. James	826
Mr. Harlan's majority,	211
Laban T. Moore,	1163
James W. Moore,	854
Mr. L. T. Moore's maj.,	309
Richard H. Stanton,	963
Wm. F. Trimble,	938
M. Stanton's majority,	25
Wm. C. Ireland,	1184
George E. Roe,	775
Mr. Ireland's majority,	409

—The following is the full official vote of Kentucky for Governor. It is arranged by Congressional Districts:

Districts.	Bell.	Magoffin.	Districts.	Bell.	Magoffin.
I.....	5,704	9,845	VII.....	6,562	5,539
II.....	7,112	7,445	VIII.....	6,907	8,909
III.....	7,624	6,553	IX.....	8,172	8,357
IV.....	7,206	7,205	X.....	5,990	9,145
V.....	5,476	7,783	Totals.....	67,445	76,627
VI.....	7,352	7,816			
Magoffin's majority.....					9,182

Agricultural Meeting.

In accordance with notice given at the meeting on the 13th inst., there was a large number in attendance of those interested in the organization of an Agricultural and Mechanical Association at Ashland, on Thursday last, 27th inst. 27 Oct 1889

The meeting having been called to order by W. K. Boal, Esq., it was ascertained that the President and Secretary of the former meeting were absent, whereupon, Dr. J. D. Kincaid was appointed President, and James J. Miller, Secretary *pro tempore*.

The proceedings of the former meeting held on the 13th inst. were then read and adopted.

The committee previously appointed to prepare a Constitution being called on for report, presented the following preamble and Constitution which were unanimously adopted:

The citizens of Lawrence, Carter and Greenup counties, Kentucky, the better to promote the Agricultural and Mechanical interests of our respective counties, do hereby form ourselves into a Society, to be known by the name of the North Eastern Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association with the following

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1st. The fiscal and prudential concerns of said Society, shall be under the control and management of one president, two vice-presidents, and ten directors, to be styled a board of directors, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum.

ART. 2d. The directors shall be elected by the people who shall be present at the second regular meeting, which occurs on the 27th day of October, 1889, in Ashland, Kentucky, and shall hold their office for one year, or until their successors shall be elected, and the directors shall elect from their number the president and vice-president and shall elect one recording and one corresponding secretary, and one treasurer, who can be removed from office at the discretion of the directors.

ART. 3d. After the first election occurs the directors shall have the power to appoint an election for officers once in each year at Ashland, Ky., which officers shall be elected by the stockholders, each stockholder having one vote for every share of stock owned by him, which may be given in person or by proxy, in writing filed with the records of the society.

ART. 4th. The board of directors may require of the secretary and treasurer such bonds for the faithful and honest discharge of their duty as they may think proper, which bonds shall be made payable to the president and directors.

ART. 5th. The directors may make and adopt all necessary by-laws, rules and regulations for the good order and proper government of the Society, not incompatible with the Constitution, and may at any time alter or abolish the same, and may offer such premiums for stock, mechanical and agricultural implements, and all other articles shown at the annual meetings of the Society as they may think proper.

ART. 6th. There shall be one or more exhibitions of said society annually, held on the grounds prepared for that purpose, in Ashland, Greenup county, Kentucky.

ART. 7th. The Society shall cause books to be opened for the subscription of stock, in shares of ten dollars each, and continue the same open until a sufficiency is subscribed, not exceeding in the whole five thousand dollars, and the amount may be increased to twenty thousand dollars which shall be paid in such calls as the board of directors may require, not exceeding twenty per cent in any two months. And all moneys and property belonging to the Society shall be held by the board of directors in trust for the use and benefit of the same, providing, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the board of directors from improving the grounds of the Society, and making in their discretion other necessary appropriations in advancement of the general object of the association.

ART. 8. Transfer of said stock in entire shares may be made by the holders thereof, by an entry in writing, signed by them or their legal representatives in the regular stock books of the Society, but no transfer shall be made until all calls due shall have been paid, nor to an irresponsible person.

ART. 9. No person shall be a member of the association until they have signed the constitution.

ART. 10. The board of directors shall have the power to fill all vacancies which may occur in their body, by death, resignation, or otherwise.

ART. 11. No alteration in the Constitution shall be made except at the annual meeting of the stockholders which is held for the election of officers.

The committee whose duty it was to confer with the Kentucky Iron, Coal, and Manufacturing company, for the purpose of obtaining suitable lands for Fair grounds, reported that they had through the President of said company, Wm. T. Nichols, Esq., been assured that the company would grant to the Agricultural and Mechanical Association a lease on the land known as the Park, in the town of Ashland, for the term of fifteen years, without charge.

On motion it was resolved that the meeting now proceed to the election of the number of directors contemplated

by the Constitution, viz: thirteen.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were elected for one year: David D. Geiger, J. L. Waring, H. C. Gartrell, Wm. Bartley, and John Wormack, of Greenup county; Thomas Wallace, Edmund Smith, Neri F. Swetman and Judge Borders, of Lawrence county; R. G. Carter, Dr. A. J. Lansdown, Jas. Offiel, and Jackson B. Ward, of Carter county.

On motion it was resolved that the secretary of this meeting be requested to notify each of the above directors of their election.

On motion it was resolved that one from each county forming this association be named as a committee to canvass their respective counties and solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of said Society, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: For Greenup county, H. C. Gartrell; for Lawrence county, Thomas Wallace; for Carter county, R. G. Carter.

On motion it was resolved that W. K. Boal, Esq., be requested to prepare and open books of subscription, and furnish one to each of the above committees for their respective counties.

It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Sandy Valley Advocate.

There being no further business before the meeting, it was adjourned *sine die*. J. D. KINCAID, Pres.

JAMES J. MILLER, Sec.

The Journal on Foreigners.

The Louisville Journal, of late, is making a great fuss about our "adopted citizens." It will be well for naturalized Germans, Irishmen, &c., to contrast what the "old boy" of the Journal now says with the oaths he took against foreigners when he joined the Know Nothings. His first oath was as follows:

In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, you do solemnly promise and swear, *** that you will not vote nor give your influence for any man, for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American born citizen, in favor of Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic.

This oath, however, not being quite strong enough for the "old boy" of the Journal, he took the following when he had conferred upon him the second degree of Know Nothingsism:

You, and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, your left hand resting on your right breast, and your right hand extended to the flag of your country, do solemnly and sincerely swear, * * * that if it may be done legally, you will, when elected or appointed to any official station, conferring on you the power to do so, remove all foreigners, aliens, or Roman Catholics from office or place, and that you will, in no case, appoint such to any office or place in your gift.

How many more of these horrid oaths the "old boy" of the Journal took against foreigners and Catholics we do not know, but surely these were enough. These two bound him never to vote for a foreigner or a Catholic, and to turn all foreigners and Catholics out of office when he got the power. He may have taken a third oath, for aught we know, to prevent foreigners and Catholics from voting whenever it could be done by fair means or foul, even to the using of brass knuckles upon their heads. Whether the "old boy" took this oath or not, some of his brother Know Nothings have acted as if they swore it.

Of course, this new-born zeal of the "old boy" of the Journal for foreigners, looks a little queer after taking such horrid oaths. The New Haven Register, in speaking of the action of the Opposition on this subject, says:

It is vastly easier for them to complain of the way foreign nations treat our naturalized citizens, than to swear them the smallest courtesy or favor here at home. It is an easy matter for them to deplore the risks which attend the travels in Europe of naturalized citizens of the United States; but have they forgotten the bloody scenes enacted in Baltimore, New Orleans, and elsewhere on our own soil, where these same foreign-born voters, for whom they now express so much affection, were butchered in cold blood by the scores, and shot down like dogs, for daring to vote the Democratic ticket?

We should like to present a few extracts from the files of the Louisville Journal, against foreigners. They would look strange by the side of the pre-ent articles of the "old boy" of that paper. But if our naturalized citizens can't remember the past, we shall not refresh their memory by the introduction of inflammatory matter now.

The Fair at Ashland—Number Present—The Articles Exhibited, &c., &c.

The result of the first annual exhibition of the N. E. Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association, which took place during last week, cannot fail to be exceedingly gratifying to the Association as well as our entire community. The weather was very fine with the exception of the morning of the last day (Thursday.) On each day there was a large attendance variously estimated at from 2500 to 3000 persons, the largest portion being farmers from our own and adjoining counties, thus evincing an interest in the object for which the Association was organized. Ohio and Virginia contributed many of the visitors as well as much of the fine stock, placing us under many obligations to return the compliment when they shall have their exhibitions. It was indeed very gratifying to see so many of the citizens of three of the greatest States in our Union coming together, and contending, by the exhibition of their stock, agricultural and mechanical products, for the prize; forming the acquaintance of each other, and by comparison of stock, and their experience as to farming, &c., stimulating each to greater efforts in attaining perfection.

J. J. MILLER, EDITOR.



CATLETTSBURG, KY.,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859.

Our attention has been called to an article which appeared some weeks since in the Maysville Express, which had escaped our notice, in which it is stated that half the voters of Greenup and Lawrence counties work at Iron Furnaces under Opposition managers, who, exerted an undue influence over their operations at the last election, reminding them that unless they voted for the Opposition, their families would be deprived of the means of support, the furnaces must be stopped, &c. We have taken the pains to become informed on the subject and can assure the Express that he is entirely mistaken. In the first place there are only ten Furnaces in operation in Greenup county and none in Lawrence, there are not more than an average of twenty-five voters to each, from the fact by frequent removal they lose their right to vote. In the next place, many of these Furnaces are owned or governed by Democrats, but were it not so, experience proves that this class of people are not so easily governed at election times. Could they but understand their own interest they would require nothing but *that* to induce them to vote for that party which has labored for years to inaugurate that policy of protection to Iron, which would increase their wages and give them permanent employment. It is their duty as well as interest to vote with the Whig party and to consult the interest of their employers who are struggling to sustain an operation which affords their families support, without profit themselves, because of a want of that protection which they have a right to demand, but which the Democracy have persistently and blindly opposed. Let the laborers at the Furnaces think of this! and when the Democratic papers accuse them of being bought or forced by their employers, let them reply, we know our interests, and will act as our convictions of that interest demands.

How unfair and unfounded is this reason for the defeat of Judge Moore. If every man at every furnace in Green-

up had voted for him, is could not have changed the result, and we take pleasure in bearing testimony to the high and honorable character of our furnace-holders and managers, and have no hesitation in pronouncing the charge against them as as totally unfounded. Why cannot our Democratic brethren consent to admit at once that the true reason of their defeat was a want of voters, who were willing to support the *Democratic Anti-Tariff principles*. The tariff is the only doctrine which will secure the support of old Greenup, try it when you will.

The following is the official vote of the Ninth District for Governor and Congressmen:

	Magoffin,	Ball,	J. W. Moore,	L. T. Moore,
<i>August</i>				
<i>1859</i>				
COUNTIES.				
Mason,	884	1305	875	1274
Lewis,	684	660	728	664
Greenup,	863	1089	854	1163
Lawrence,	584	670	496	809
Morgan,	1203	490	1146	562
Fleming,	910	977	928	952
Bath,	1042	749	1040	543
Montgomery,	503	595	502	787
Clarke,	408	953	412	935
Powell,	190	176	166	191
Carter,	848	381	832	484
Rowan,	439	137	244	142
	8307	8182	8223	8506

From the above it will be seen that Magoffin carried the District by 125 majority.

The majority of Lelan T. Moore over Judge Moore is 283.

It will be seen further that Magoffin received only 84 more votes than Judge Moore, so that if the latter had received every vote of the former he still could not have been elected. This is a sufficient argument, as it is conclusive, to the absurd charge and cry that Judge Moore was defeated by traitors in the Democratic camp and not by the Opposition.—*Kentucky Whig*.

The following is the result of the Congressional elections in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina :

KENTUCKY.

- 1st. Dist.—H. C. Burnett, Dem.
2nd. Dist.—S. O. Peyton, Dem.
3rd. Dist.—F. M. Bristow, Opp.
4th. Dist.—W. C. Anderson, Opp.
5th. Dist.—J. Y. Brown, Dem.
6th. Dist.—Green Adams, Opp.
7th. Dist.—Robert Mallory, Opp.
8th. Dist.—To be contested.
9th. Dist.—L. T. Moore, Opp.
10th. Dist.—J. W. Severson, Dem.

the other. Sept 1859

GOOD ANECDOTE.—At the meeting in front on the 19th inst., among the numerous Kentuckians there was our Representative, the Hon. L. T. Moore. At the commencement of his speech, Mr. Corwin invited him to the stand, and frequently addressed him in a witty and humorous manner; but in the end, Labe returned the compliment with compound interest. At the close of Mr. Corwin's address, Labe was called on for a speech, and Mr. Corwin joined in the call. Mr. Moore arose, and being in if any thing a little darker 'colored' than Black Tom, as they call him, he simply remarked: "I came here to listen, not to speak. Besides, there is a commandment we have in Kentucky which I must obey; it is, that two men of our color (addressing Mr. Corwin) shall not speak at the same meeting." Labe bowed gracefully to the audience, and the joke was turned completely on Tom, as the roars of laughter testified.

The following is the official vote of
Greenup county: 1118 1889-

Joshua F. Bell,	1089
Beriah Magoffin,	863
Mr. Bell's majority,	226
Alfred Allen,	1040
Linn Boyd,	860
Mr. Allen's majority,	180
Thomas S. Page,	1097
Grant Green,	796
Mr. Page's majority,	301
Daugherty R. White,	1057
James H. Garrard,	837
Mr. White's majority,	200
William F. Evans,	1036
James P. Bates,	823
Mr. Evans' majority,	213
John B. Herndon,	1040
Thomas J. Frazier,	823
Mr. Herndon's majority,	217
D. R. Haggard,	1034
Robert Richardson,	827
Mr. Richardson's majority,	207
James Harlan,	1037
Andrew J. James	826
Mr. Harlan's majority,	211
Laban T. Moore,	1163
James W. Moore,	854
Mr. L. T. Moore's maj.,	309
Richard H. Stanton,	963
Wm. F. Trimble,	938
M. Stanton's majority,	25
Wm. C. Ireland,	1184
George E. Roe,	775
Mr. Ireland's majority,	400

—The following is the full official vote of Kentucky for Governor. It is arranged by Congressional Districts:

Districts.	Bell.	Magoffin.	Districts.	Bell.	Magoffin.
I.....	5,704	9,345	VII.....	6,562	5,589
II.....	7,112	7,443	VIII.....	6,907	6,909
III.....	6,624	7,498	IX.....	8,172	8,387
IV.....	7,266	7,205	X.....	5,930	9,145
V.....	5,476	7,793			
VI.....	7,352	7,818	Totals.....	67,445	76,327
Magoffin's majority.....					9,162

Meeting.—Robert Buckha
eck, Benj. Eggleston, Chas.
J. Baum, and other members
Committee that were appoi
Dennison, are requested to
House to day, at 11 o'clock
ail, as business of much im
transacted.

stamps for change.—We
al of the Eastern cities p
ne, three, five, ten, twelv
cents, and even higher sum
at extent in making change
in circulation here, and put
peculation? In Buffalo th
their customers the curren
d charge the same rates for
urn for bank notes.

affray. At about midnight, a grocery keeper on the corner of the streets, named Michael, was attacked, while in his house, by Felix Connolly, who stabbed him severely. The latter was immediately being filed against him.

The difficulty had its origin in a

ange—Action by the Co.
ts.—Yesterday afternoon
merchants and citizens in
at the Gibson House to
a Special Committee as t
should be adopted for th
nts and the community in
The following report was
iously adopted:
nittee appointed at the
ed on Saturday last, July
ee, to devise the best me
venience occasioned by
ange, would respectfull

twithstanding (at this
nce is felt by every clas
he retail trade in mah
ars to be no legal reme
to obviate the difficult
ere are many persons i
at were not represente
who feel disposed to
ong as it can possibly
he time has not yet
any unusual action.
7. 1. That while we f

adoption
of the
stitution
the stock
and a
ings
AR
tions
group
Gree
AR
be of
of te
unt
in t
amo
doll
boa
two
mon
sha
for
tha
the
gro
dis
adv
cia

Agricultural Meeting.

In accordance with notice given at the meeting on the 13th inst., there was a large attendance.

Meeting.—Robert Buchanan, clerk, Benj. Eggleston, Charles Baum, and other members of the Committee that were appointed, are requested to meet at the House to day, at 11 o'clock A. M., as business of much importance is to be transacted.

Stamps for Change.—We notice that the Eastern cities postage stamps, three, five, ten, twelve and twenty, and even higher sums, are not in circulation here, and put an end to the speculation? In Buffalo the merchants' customers the current rates of charge the same rates for all return for bank notes.

Arrest.—At about midnight last night a grocery keeper on the corner of Second and Third streets, named Michael McArthur, while in his house, by a Felix Connolly, who stabbed and killed him. The latter was arrested. The difficulty had its origin in a quarrel.

Action by the Committee.—Yesterday afternoon a number of merchants and citizens in general at the Gibson House to hear the report of the Special Committee as to the best mode to be adopted for the relief of the community in the present emergency. The following report was presented and adopted:

The committee appointed at the meeting of the 12th inst., July 12, at the house, to devise the best means to remove the inconvenience occasioned by the scarcity of change, would respectfully report the following:

Notwithstanding (at this time) great inconvenience is felt by every class of business in the retail trade in making change, and as there is no legal remedy which can be adopted to obviate the difficulty; and, inasmuch as there are many persons in branches of business who are not represented in the last meeting, who feel disposed to postpone any action as it can possibly be borne, they have time has not yet arrived which would be unusual action.

1. That while we feel unable, in the present emergency, to make and adopt all necessary by-laws, rules and regulations for the good order and proper government of the Society, not incompatible with the Constitution, and may at any time alter or abolish the same, and may offer such premiums for stock, mechanical and agricultural implements, and all other articles shown at the annual meetings of the Society as they may think proper.

ART. 6th. There shall be one or more exhibitions of said society annually, held on the grounds prepared for that purpose, in Ashland, Greenup county, Kentucky.

ART. 7th. The Society shall cause books to be opened for the subscription of stock, in shares of ten dollars each, and continue the same open until a sufficiency is subscribed, not exceeding in the whole five thousand dollars, which amount may be increased to twenty thousand dollars which shall be paid in such calls as the board of directors may require, not exceeding twenty per cent in any two months. And all moneys and property belonging to the Society shall be held by the board of directors in trust for the use and benefit of the same, providing that nothing herein contained shall prevent the board of directors from improving the grounds of the Society, and making in their discretion other necessary appropriations in advancement of the general object of the association.

ART. 8. Transfer of said stock in entire shares may be made by the holders thereof, by an entry in writing, signed by them or their legal representatives in the regular stock books of the Society, but no transfer shall be made unless the full value shall have been paid, nor to any person who is not a member of the Society, if they have signed the constitution.

board of directors shall have full vacancies which may occur, by death, resignation, or alteration in the Constitution except at the annual meeting of which is held for the election of directors.

those whose duty it was to the Kentucky Iron, Coal, and Mining company, for the purpose of securing suitable lands for the purpose of mining.

reported that they had secured of said company, for the purpose of securing suitable lands for the purpose of mining.

pl. E. q., been assured by would grant to the Kentucky Mechanical Association the land known as the Ashland, for the purpose of mining, without charge.

was resolved that the directors be requested to the election of directors contemplated.

non, viz: thirteen. following gentlemen: David D. H. C. Gartrall, John Wormack, of Thomas Wallace, Ed. F. Swetman and Lawrence county; J. Lansdown, Jas. B. Ward, of Carter county; R. G. Carter.

On motion it was resolved that W. K. Boal, Esq., be requested to prepare and open books of subscription, and furnish one to each of the above committees for their respective counties.

It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Sandy Valley Advocate.

There being no further business before the meeting, it was adjourned sine die. J. D. KINCAID, Pres. JAMES J. MILLER, Sec.

Seizure of Contraband Whisky.—Yesterday our vigilant Custom House officer, Harry Rose, made another seizure of 13 barrels of whisky. Three were contained in casks of bacon, and Mr. Rose concluded to seize bacon and all, the meat weighing about 1,500 lbs. Five other barrels were marked "Family Cider Vinegar," but the rest were marked "Fresh Eggs," but an examination showed the last to be packed with bottled whisky. The whole of this lot was intended for shipment to Memphis.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.—At the meeting of the County Commissioners, held yesterday, Robert Carson presented his bond for building the superstructure on the bridge across the canal near Murmet's basin, which was approved and the contract signed. Also the bond of Henry Johnson for building abutment on bridge across Millcreek, near Lockland, was approved and the contract signed.

James Cunningham was ordered to be discharged from the county jail, being unable to pay his fine and costs.

A communication was received from the Trustees of Spencer township, reporting that two bridges on the Crawfish creek road, were in need of repair; also recommending the building of a new bridge across the west branch of Crawfish creek, on the same road near Statton's residence. It was ordered to be laid on the table for inspection by the Board and County Engineer.

The following amounts were appropriated: C. A. Mezell, for lithographic plates of old jail ground, \$11.00 Geo. Deekesch, for rag carpet for Auditor's Office, 13.50

Transfers of Real Estate.—The following sales were entered yesterday in the Recorder's office:

Part of Lot No. 37 in Patterson and Grant's subdivision, fronting 15 feet on the North side of Grant street, and 60 feet 3 inches deep, commencing at a point 75 feet east of Canal street; by Mary Ann Hoffman, widow of the late John A. Hoffman of Memphis, to S. W. Nollen, \$1,200

Two lots of land situated in Spencer township, and numbered respectively 173 and 174 on the plat of a subdivision made by Sanders W. Harshorne; by Mary Jane Cosby to Samuel Ferris, \$2,100

Lot of land situated in Spencer township, in section 31, being 188 1/2 feet on the Little Miami Railroad; by Edwin and Anna Corbin to the Little Miami Railroad Company, \$2,000

Lawrence county, Thomas Wallace; for Carter county; R. G. Carter.

On motion it was resolved that W. K. Boal, Esq., be requested to prepare and open books of subscription, and furnish one to each of the above committees for their respective counties.

It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Sandy Valley Advocate.

There being no further business before the meeting, it was adjourned sine die. J. D. KINCAID, Pres. JAMES J. MILLER, Sec.

Seizure of Contraband Whisky.—Yesterday our vigilant Custom House officer, Harry Rose, made another seizure of 13 barrels of whisky. Three were contained in casks of bacon, and Mr. Rose concluded to seize bacon and all, the meat weighing about 1,500 lbs. Five other barrels were marked "Family Cider Vinegar," but the rest were marked "Fresh Eggs," but an examination showed the last to be packed with bottled whisky. The whole of this lot was intended for shipment to Memphis.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.—At the meeting of the County Commissioners, held yesterday, Robert Carson presented his bond for building the superstructure on the bridge across the canal near Murmet's basin, which was approved and the contract signed. Also the bond of Henry Johnson for building abutment on bridge across Millcreek, near Lockland, was approved and the contract signed.

James Cunningham was ordered to be discharged from the county jail, being unable to pay his fine and costs.

A communication was received from the Trustees of Spencer township, reporting that two bridges on the Crawfish creek road, were in need of repair; also recommending the building of a new bridge across the west branch of Crawfish creek, on the same road near Statton's residence. It was ordered to be laid on the table for inspection by the Board and County Engineer.

The following amounts were appropriated: C. A. Mezell, for lithographic plates of old jail ground, \$11.00 Geo. Deekesch, for rag carpet for Auditor's Office, 13.50

Transfers of Real Estate.—The following sales were entered yesterday in the Recorder's office:

Part of Lot No. 37 in Patterson and Grant's subdivision, fronting 15 feet on the North side of Grant street, and 60 feet 3 inches deep, commencing at a point 75 feet east of Canal street; by Mary Ann Hoffman, widow of the late John A. Hoffman of Memphis, to S. W. Nollen, \$1,200

Two lots of land situated in Spencer township, and numbered respectively 173 and 174 on the plat of a subdivision made by Sanders W. Harshorne; by Mary Jane Cosby to Samuel Ferris, \$2,100

Lot of land situated in Spencer township, in section 31, being 188 1/2 feet on the Little Miami Railroad; by Edwin and Anna Corbin to the Little Miami Railroad Company, \$2,000

Lawrence county, Thomas Wallace; for Carter county; R. G. Carter.

On motion it was resolved that W. K. Boal, Esq., be requested to prepare and open books of subscription, and furnish one to each of the above committees for their respective counties.

It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Sandy Valley Advocate.

There being no further business before the meeting, it was adjourned sine die. J. D. KINCAID, Pres. JAMES J. MILLER, Sec.

Seizure of Contraband Whisky.—Yesterday our vigilant Custom House officer, Harry Rose, made another seizure of 13 barrels of whisky. Three were contained in casks of bacon, and Mr. Rose concluded to seize bacon and all, the meat weighing about 1,500 lbs. Five other barrels were marked "Family Cider Vinegar," but the rest were marked "Fresh Eggs," but an examination showed the last to be packed with bottled whisky. The whole of this lot was intended for shipment to Memphis.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.—At the meeting of the County Commissioners, held yesterday, Robert Carson presented his bond for building the superstructure on the bridge across the canal near Murmet's basin, which was approved and the contract signed. Also the bond of Henry Johnson for building abutment on bridge across Millcreek, near Lockland, was approved and the contract signed.

James Cunningham was ordered to be discharged from the county jail, being unable to pay his fine and costs.

A communication was received from the Trustees of Spencer township, reporting that two bridges on the Crawfish creek road, were in need of repair; also recommending the building of a new bridge across the west branch of Crawfish creek, on the same road near Statton's residence. It was ordered to be laid on the table for inspection by the Board and County Engineer.

The following amounts were appropriated: C. A. Mezell, for lithographic plates of old jail ground, \$11.00 Geo. Deekesch, for rag carpet for Auditor's Office, 13.50

ART. 8. Transfer of said stock in entire shares may be made by the holders thereof, by an entry in writing, signed by them or their legal representatives in the regular stock books of the Society, but no transfer shall be made unless the full value shall have been paid, nor to any person who is not a member of the Society, if they have signed the constitution.

board of directors shall have full vacancies which may occur, by death, resignation, or alteration in the Constitution except at the annual meeting of which is held for the election of directors.

those whose duty it was to the Kentucky Iron, Coal, and Mining company, for the purpose of securing suitable lands for the purpose of mining.

reported that they had secured of said company, for the purpose of securing suitable lands for the purpose of mining.

pl. E. q., been assured by would grant to the Kentucky Mechanical Association the land known as the Ashland, for the purpose of mining, without charge.

was resolved that the directors be requested to the election of directors contemplated.

non, viz: thirteen. following gentlemen: David D. H. C. Gartrall, John Wormack, of Thomas Wallace, Ed. F. Swetman and Lawrence county; J. Lansdown, Jas. B. Ward, of Carter county; R. G. Carter.

On motion it was resolved that W. K. Boal, Esq., be requested to prepare and open books of subscription, and furnish one to each of the above committees for their respective counties.

It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Sandy Valley Advocate.

There being no further business before the meeting, it was adjourned sine die. J. D. KINCAID, Pres. JAMES J. MILLER, Sec.

Seizure of Contraband Whisky.—Yesterday our vigilant Custom House officer, Harry Rose, made another seizure of 13 barrels of whisky. Three were contained in casks of bacon, and Mr. Rose concluded to seize bacon and all, the meat weighing about 1,500 lbs. Five other barrels were marked "Family Cider Vinegar," but the rest were marked "Fresh Eggs," but an examination showed the last to be packed with bottled whisky. The whole of this lot was intended for shipment to Memphis.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.—At the meeting of the County Commissioners, held yesterday, Robert Carson presented his bond for building the superstructure on the bridge across the canal near Murmet's basin, which was approved and the contract signed. Also the bond of Henry Johnson for building abutment on bridge across Millcreek, near Lockland, was approved and the contract signed.

James Cunningham was ordered to be discharged from the county jail, being unable to pay his fine and costs.

A communication was received from the Trustees of Spencer township, reporting that two bridges on the Crawfish creek road, were in need of repair; also recommending the building of a new bridge across the west branch of Crawfish creek, on the same road near Statton's residence. It was ordered to be laid on the table for inspection by the Board and County Engineer.

The following amounts were appropriated: C. A. Mezell, for lithographic plates of old jail ground, \$11.00 Geo. Deekesch, for rag carpet for Auditor's Office, 13.50

Transfers of Real Estate.—The following sales were entered yesterday in the Recorder's office:

Part of Lot No. 37 in Patterson and Grant's subdivision, fronting 15 feet on the North side of Grant street, and 60 feet 3 inches deep, commencing at a point 75 feet east of Canal street; by Mary Ann Hoffman, widow of the late John A. Hoffman of Memphis, to S. W. Nollen, \$1,200

Two lots of land situated in Spencer township, and numbered respectively 173 and 174 on the plat of a subdivision made by Sanders W. Harshorne; by Mary Jane Cosby to Samuel Ferris, \$2,100

Lot of land situated in Spencer township, in section 31, being 188 1/2 feet on the Little Miami Railroad; by Edwin and Anna Corbin to the Little Miami Railroad Company, \$2,000

Lawrence county, Thomas Wallace; for Carter county; R. G. Carter.

On motion it was resolved that W. K. Boal, Esq., be requested to prepare and open books of subscription, and furnish one to each of the above committees for their respective counties.

It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Sandy Valley Advocate.

There being no further business before the meeting, it was adjourned sine die. J. D. KINCAID, Pres. JAMES J. MILLER, Sec.

Seizure of Contraband Whisky.—Yesterday our vigilant Custom House officer, Harry Rose, made another seizure of 13 barrels of whisky. Three were contained in casks of bacon, and Mr. Rose concluded to seize bacon and all, the meat weighing about 1,500 lbs. Five other barrels were marked "Family Cider Vinegar," but the rest were marked "Fresh Eggs," but an examination showed the last to be packed with bottled whisky. The whole of this lot was intended for shipment to Memphis.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.—At the meeting of the County Commissioners, held yesterday, Robert Carson presented his bond for building the superstructure on the bridge across the canal near Murmet's basin, which was approved and the contract signed. Also the bond of Henry Johnson for building abutment on bridge across Millcreek, near Lockland, was approved and the contract signed.

James Cunningham was ordered to be discharged from the county jail, being unable to pay his fine and costs.

A communication was received from the Trustees of Spencer township, reporting that two bridges on the Crawfish creek road, were in need of repair; also recommending the building of a new bridge across the west branch of Crawfish creek, on the same road near Statton's residence. It was ordered to be laid on the table for inspection by the Board and County Engineer.

The following amounts were appropriated: C. A. Mezell, for lithographic plates of old jail ground, \$11.00 Geo. Deekesch, for rag carpet for Auditor's Office, 13.50

Transfers of Real Estate.—The following sales were entered yesterday in the Recorder's office:

Part of Lot No. 37 in Patterson and Grant's subdivision, fronting 15 feet on the North side of Grant street, and 60 feet 3 inches deep, commencing at a point 75 feet east of Canal street; by Mary Ann Hoffman, widow of the late John A. Hoffman of Memphis, to S. W. Nollen, \$1,200

Two lots of land situated in Spencer township, and numbered respectively 173 and 174 on the plat of a subdivision made by Sanders W. Harshorne; by Mary Jane Cosby to Samuel Ferris, \$2,100

Lot of land situated in Spencer township, in section 31, being 188 1/2 feet on the Little Miami Railroad; by Edwin and Anna Corbin to the Little Miami Railroad Company, \$2,000

Lawrence county, Thomas Wallace; for Carter county; R. G. Carter.

On motion it was resolved that W. K. Boal, Esq., be requested to prepare and open books of subscription, and furnish one to each of the above committees for their respective counties.

The Journal on Foreigners.

The Louisville Journal, of late, is making a great fuss about our "adopted citizens." It will be well for naturalized Germans, Irishmen, &c., to contrast what the "old boy" of the Journal now says with the oaths he took against foreigners when he joined the Know Nothings. His first oath was as follows:

In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, you do solemnly promise and swear, *** that you will not vote nor give your influence for any man, for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American born citizen, in favor of Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic.

This oath, however, not being quite strong enough for the "old boy" of the Journal, he took the following when he had conferred upon him the second degree of Know Nothingism:

You, and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, your left hand resting on your right breast, and your right hand extended to the flag of your country, do solemnly and sincerely swear, * * * that if it may be done legally, you will, when elected or appointed to any official station, conferring on you the power to do so, remove all foreigners, aliens, or Roman Catholics from office or place, and that you will, in no case, appoint such to any office or place in your gift.

How many more of these horrid oaths the "old boy" of the Journal took against foreigners and Catholics we do not know, but surely these were enough. These two bound him never to vote for a foreigner or a Catholic, and to turn all foreigners and Catholics out of office when he got the power. He may have taken a third oath, for aught we know, to prevent foreigners and Catholics from voting whenever it could be done by fair means or foul, even to the using of brass knucks upon their heads. Whether the "old boy" took this oath or not, some of his brother Know Nothings have acted as if they swore it.

Of course, this new-born zeal of the "old boy" of the Journal for foreigners, looks a little queer after taking such horrid oaths. The New Haven Register, in speaking of the action of the Opposition on this subject, says:

It is vastly easier for them to complain of the way foreign nations treat our naturalized citizens, than to show them the smallest courtesy or favor here at home. It is an easy matter for them to deplore the risks which attend the travels in Europe of naturalized citizens of the United States; but have they forgotten the bloody scenes enacted in Baltimore, New Orleans, and elsewhere on our own soil, where these same foreign-born voters, for whom they now express so much affection, were butchered in cold blood by the scores, and shot down like dogs, for daring to vote the Democratic ticket?

We should like to present a few extracts from the files of the Louisville Journal, against foreigners. They would look strange by the side of the pre-ent articles of the "old boy" of that paper. But if our naturalized citizens can't remember the past, we shall not refresh their memory by the introduction of inflammatory matter upon the subject.

The Fair at Ashland—Number Present—The Articles Exhibited, &c., &c.

The result of the first annual exhibition of the N. E. Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association, which took place during last week, cannot fail to be exceedingly gratifying to the Association as well as our entire community. The weather was very fine with the exception of the morning of the last day (Thursday.) On each day there was a large attendance variously estimated at from 2500 to 3000 persons, the largest portion being farmers from our own and adjoining counties, thus evincing an interest in the object for which the Association was organized. Ohio and Virginia contributed many of the visitors as well as much of the fine stock, placing us under many obligations to return the compliment when they shall have their exhibitions. It was indeed very gratifying to see so many of the citizens of three of the greatest States in our Union coming together, and contending, by the exhibition of their stock, agricultural and mechanical products, for the prize; forming the acquaintance of each other, and by comparison of stock, and their experience as to farming, &c., stimulating each to greater efforts in attaining perfection.

Chapter 288.

AN ACT

To establish the County of Boyd.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That from and after the first day of May, 1860, so much of the counties of Greenup, Carter and Lawrence, as is included within the following boundary is hereby erected with and established a separate and distinct county to be known and called Boyd county, viz.: beginning on the Ohio river at the upper corner of the farm of Gen. John Poage, where it joins the farm lately owned by Jacob Shoeler; from thence a straight line to the mouth of Brush creek, a tributary of the East Fork of Little Sandy; thence up the point of the ridge immediately above the mouth of Brush creek, and continuing on the ridge to the dividing ridge between Brush creek and Strait creek, and with the said ridge to the dividing ridge between Strait creek and Cain creek; thence with the dividing ridge between said waters until it strikes the Carter county line; thence with said line to Williams' creek; thence up Williams' creek to the mouth of Rush Fork; thence from the mouth of the Rush Fork, a straight line to the head of the Bolt's Fork where the Carter and Lawrence county lines join; thence with the dividing ridge between Bolt's Fork and the mouth of East Fork, continuing on the ridge, and from the ridge to the mouth of Bolt's Fork a straight line to the head of Brush creek; thence with the ridge on the North side of said creek to its mouth; thence down the Big Sandy river to the Ohio, and down the Ohio to the beginning.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of locating and determining the most suitable and convenient place for the seat of Justice in said county, Major John C. Kouns, of Greenup county, Benjamin F. Crawford, of Carter county, Samuel Short, of Lawrence county, Thos. S. Brown, of Johnson county, James M. Lackey, of Floyd county, are appointed Commissioners for that purpose, a majority of whom may act, after having been duly qualified, faithfully to discharge the duties assigned them. Said Commissioners shall meet at the Hampton House, in the town of Catlettsburg, on the 4th Monday in March, 1860, and on said day shall proceed to locate said seat of justice, and may adjourn from time to time and place to place, until they shall have completed the duties herein assigned them; and when they shall have located the county seat of said county they shall sign two written certificates of the same, one of which they shall transmit to the Secretary of State, and the other they shall lodge in the hands of John Clark, who shall deliver the same to the county clerk of said county when one shall have been elected who shall record the same in his office.

Sec. 3. The county of Boyd shall be divided into six districts; which districts shall also be election precincts, in each of which there shall be elected two Justices of the Peace and one Constable. Jabez Hold, William Williams, sr., Benjamin Ulin, John C. Eastham, William Pritchard, William Campbell and James Pritchard, a majority of whom may act, are appointed Commissioners to lay off and district and designate the places of voting therein. Before they enter upon the duties herein assigned them, they shall take an oath faithfully to discharge the same. They shall meet at the Hampton House, in the town of Catlettsburg, on the 4th Monday in March, 1860, or as soon thereafter as may be, and proceed to discharge the duties imposed on them by this act, and may adjourn from time to time and place to place, until they complete the same. They shall lodge in the hands of John Clark certified copies of said districts, who shall hold the same until a county clerk of said county is elected, and then deliver the same to said clerk who shall record the same in his office; and said Commissioners shall also transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy of said districts. They shall also, at the said time, designate two suitable persons to act as Judges, also a clerk, and some fit person for Sheriff in each of said districts, whose duties it shall be to attend the first election of officers for said county, and the said officers thus appointed shall take an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 4. An election shall be held in said county on the first Saturday in May, 1860, for the election of circuit court clerk, a county clerk, a presiding Judge of the county court, Sheriff, Jailor, coroner, Assessor of tax, and county Attorney, and two Justices of the Peace, and one constable in each Justice's district in said county. The persons who act as Sheriffs of the election shall meet at the Hampton House, in Catlettsburg, on the 3d day after the election, and carefully compare the polls, and shall sign three certificates of the election of the persons elected to each office, designating the person who received the highest number of votes, and the office to which he is elected, one of which they shall transmit to the Secretary of State, one to the officer elected, and they shall lodge one in the hands of John Clark, who shall deliver it to the county clerk of the

county of Boyd when one shall be elected, which shall be, by said clerk, duly recorded in his office. It shall be the duty of the Governor of this Commonwealth to commission such of said officers so elected as are required by existing laws to be commissioned. The officers first elected under the provisions of this act shall hold their respective offices until the next regular election for like officers, and until their successors are elected and qualified; they shall take the oaths to execute such bond as required by the existing laws for like officers.

Sec. 5. The Presiding Judge of the county court and Justices of the Peace for the said county, the majority of said Justices concurring, are authorized and empowered to select a suitable lot of ground at the seat of Justice of said county upon which to erect the necessary public buildings, and to purchase and make provision for the payment of the same by levying a Poll tax on each taxable in said county, from year to year, until the same is fully paid, or they may receive said lots of ground by donation, and when so purchased or donated the vendor or donor shall make deeds of conveyance to the county court of said county for said lot, or lots of ground, and the title thereof shall rest in the county court for the use of said county.

Sec. 6. The county court of said county shall be held on the 4th Monday in each month, and the quarterly courts shall be held on Tuesday after the 4th Monday in March, June, September, and December.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to release the citizens and property now subject or which may hereafter become subject to taxation within the boundary of Carter county, included in the first section of this act, from being held and made liable for the bonds and interests issued to the Lexington & Big Sandy Rail Road company, as though this act had never been passed. The commissioner of tax for Carter county shall annually assess and take in all taxable property within the aforesaid boundary, and the Sheriff of Carter county shall annually collect the revenue and Rail Road tax, within the boundary of Carter county, as included and described in the first section of this act, and shall account for and pay the same as required by the existing laws; provided, this section shall become inoperative whenever the county of Carter pays off the debts and interest on the bonds issued to the Lexington & Big Sandy Rail Road company, or becomes otherwise released or discharged from the payment thereof.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the county court of said county to provide suitable rooms in which to hold the circuit and county courts of said county until a court house shall be erected for said county.

Sec. 9. That S. H. Wolcott be and he is appointed commissioner, with such assistance as he may deem necessary to employ, to run and plainly mark the boundary line of Boyd county as laid down in the first section of this act; he shall make out two written certificates one of which he shall transmit to the Secretary of State, and the other he shall deliver to the county court clerk, who shall record the same in his office.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the county court of the said county to allow each of the commissioners appointed in this act, and their assistants, reasonable compensation for their services, and make provision for the payment of the same out of the county court.

Sec. 11. The Assessor of tax of the county of Greenup and Lawrence for the year 1860 shall proceed as though this act had not passed, except they shall make out separate books of that portion of their respective counties that has been stricken off and included within the county of Boyd, and return the same to the county court of Boyd county.

Sec. 12. The county of Boyd shall have the use of the jail of Greenup county until a jail be built for said county of Boyd, and the Jailor of Greenup county shall receive all persons committed from the county of Boyd under the same rules and regulations as if committed from Greenup county.

Sec. 13. The Secretary of State is hereby directed to furnish the county of Boyd with all the necessary books required by law to be furnished to county offices within the Commonwealth.

Sec. 14. The counties of Greenup, Carter and Lawrence shall have jurisdiction in all things until this act takes effect as though the same had not passed.

D. MERIWETHER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS P. PORTER,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved Feb. 16, 1860. B. MAGOFFIN.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Office of Secretary of State.

I, Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State for the State of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the foregoing act entitled "An Act to establish the County of Boyd" is a true copy from the original enrolled bills now on file in my office at Frankfort, 16th day of February, 1860.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Sec'y of State.

By JAMES W. TATE, A. Assistant Sec'y.

The County Seat.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Kentucky to locate the county seat of Boyd, met at the Hampton House, in Catlettsburg, on Monday last, and designated Catlettsburg as the most suitable and convenient point for the county seat.— They also selected the ground upon which the public buildings shall be erected. The following is a copy of their certificate, for which we are indebted to Mr. Clark:

We, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, entitled "An Act to establish the county of Boyd," approved February 16th, 1860, met at the Hampton House, in the town of Catlettsburg, on the 4th Monday in March, being the 26th day of March, 1860, and after being first duly sworn, proceeded to discharge the duty required of us by the above recited act. After duly considering the most convenient and suitable place for the seat of justice in said county, determined that the seat of justice shall be in the town of Catlettsburg; and thereupon we adjourned over until Tuesday, the 27th day of March, 1860. Then again we met and proceeded to locate the place where the public buildings shall be, and do locate the same on what is known on the plat of the town of Catlettsburg by the name of the Allison property, fronting Broadway street, beginning at a stake by a post on Broadway; thence a straight line with the street 219 feet to a stake, a post, the corner of the fence near Catlett's creek; thence up the creek 292 feet to a post; thence up the drain 208 feet to a post, where the cross fence comes down the hill; thence a straight line to the beginning, 280 feet.

Given under our hands, as Commissioners aforesaid, this 27th day of March, 1860.

J. C. KOUNS,
B. F. CRAWFORD,
S. SHORT,
THOS. S. BROWN,

The Magisterial Districts of Boyd County.

The Commissioners appointed by the act of the Legislature establishing the county of Boyd, to lay off the new county into Magisterial Districts, met at the Hampton House in this place, on Monday last, the 26th inst., and discharged the duty for which they were appointed. The following is the result:

BIG SANDY DISTRICT, No. 1.—Beginning at the mouth of Campbell's branch on the Ohio river, and up said branch to the head; thence taking the dividing ridge between Savage's creek and Chadwick's creek; thence on the ridge to the waters of Laurel and White's creek; thence running the ridge between said waters till it strikes the waters of Ellington's Bear creek; thence continuing said ridge between Bear creek and White's creek till it strikes the waters of Big Sandy Bear creek; thence taking the dividing ridge between Big Sandy Bear creek and Ellington's Bear creek, running towards the East Fork; thence running the dividing ridge between the waters of Bear creek and East Fork to the Boyd county line.

Place of Voting—DUBBIN'S CREEK SCHOOL HOUSE.

Judges of Election—GEORGE R. BURGESS,
JESSE CYRUS,
Clerk " " WILLIAM PRITCHARD,
Sheriff " " SAMUEL ROUSE.

EAST FORK DISTRICT, No. 2.—Beginning at the head of Bolt's Fork at the corner of Boyd and Lawrence counties' line; thence with the Boyd county line to the top of the dividing ridge between East Fork and Bear creek; thence with said dividing ridge to Poverty Gap; thence crossing over and taking the dividing ridge between Ellington's Bear creek and White's creek, and with said dividing ridge to the old Carter county line; thence with the Carter line to Williams' creek; thence with the Boyd county line to the beginning.

Place of Voting—WILLIAM DAVIS.

Judges of Election—JOHN QUEEN,
BRYAN FANNAN,
Clerk " " JAMES PRITCHARD,
Sheriff " " WILLIAM DAVIS.

CANNONSBURG DISTRICT, No. 3.—Beginning where the Carter county line crosses the East Fork, and with the Sandy District line to the head of Laurel, and with the Sandy line to the head of Chadwick's creek, and with the dividing ridge between the waters of Big Sandy and East Fork; thence with the dividing ridge between Keeze's creek and Shoape's creek to the county road bridge crossing the Railroad near Mrs. Triplett's; thence with the county road to the mouth of the Big Rock House branch, and to include all its inhabitants to the Boyd county line, and with said county line to the mouth of Brush creek; thence up the East Fork to

the beginning.

Place of Voting—CANNONBURG.

Judges of Election—BEN. ULIN.

WILLIS FINN.

Clerk " " WILLIAM GUARD.

Sheriff " " GEORGE N. EASTHAM.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING DISTRICT, No. 4.—Beginning at the mouth of Brush creek on East Fork, running with the Boyd county line till it strikes Williams' creek; thence with the old Carter county line to the East Fork, joining the East Fork and Cannonburg District; thence down the East Fork to the beginning.

Place of Voting—WHITE SULPHUR SPRING, AT THE HOUSE OF DR. WESLEY BAKER.

Judges of Election—JOHN GILKERSON,

LEWIS RASON.

Clerk " " J. P. SMITH.

Sheriff " " JOHN WALKER.

ASHLAND DISTRICT, No. 5.—Beginning at the Ohio River at the Boyd county line and running with the Boyd county line to the Cannonburg District, and with the Cannonburg District to the head of Keezer's creek, and running down Keezer's creek to its mouth, and thence down the Ohio river to the beginning.

Place of Voting—ASHLAND.

Judges of Election—JOHN MEANS.

CHARLES M. WILSON.

Clerk " " A. C. MARTIN.

Sheriff " " JACOB PRICE.

CATLETTSBURG DISTRICT, No. 6.—Beginning at the mouth of Keezer's creek, and running with said creek to its head, where it joins the Cannonburg and Ashland District, and thence with the Cannonburg District to the head of Laurel; thence with the Big Sandy District to Big Sandy; thence down Big Sandy river to its mouth, and down the Ohio river to the beginning.

Place of Voting—CATLETTSBURG.

Judges of Election—BEN. BURK.

ROBERT EASTHAM.

Clerk " " JOHN HENDERSON.

Sheriff " " O. W. MARTIN.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, } SCT.

Greenup County.

We, James Pritchard, John C. Eastham, William Pritchard, William Campbell, Jabez Holt, Benjamin Ulin and William Williams, Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of Kentucky to district the county of Boyd, do hereby certify that the foregoing Districts, namely, Big Sandy District, East Fork District, Cannonburg District, White Sulphur Spring District, Ashland District and Catlettsburg District, are a true copy as laid off by us. Given under our hands this 26th day of March, 1860.

JAMES PRICHARD,

WM. WILLIAMS,

WM. PRICHARD,

J. C. EASTHAM,

BENJAMIN ULIN,

JABEZ HOLT,

WM. CAMPBELL.

Now Mr. Clerk of the District.

The County Election.

The first election for County officers of the new county of Boyd, took place on Saturday, the 5th inst. It will be seen that Mr. J. D. Ross was the successful candidate for the Judgeship, having been elected by a very handsome majority. Our fellow townsman, J. W. Riely, Esq., has been elected to the important post of County and Circuit Court Clerk. We have delayed the publication of our paper till a late hour, in order to procure the official vote for this issue, which we publish below in detail:

May 5-1860

BIG SANDY DISTRICT, No. 1.			
Judge.	Assessor.		
J. D. Collins, 65	John Crow, 26		
J. D. Ross, 13	M. M. Hensley, 24		
J. Paul Jones, —	John C. Kounse, 19		
Clerk.			
J. W. Riely, 62	John C. Crooks, —		
Alex. Smith, —	Peter Hudson, —		
Sheriff.			
K. N. Harris, 1	M. T. Bolt, 55		
J. R. Brown, 38	O. W. Martin, 11		
William Williams, 34	Coroner.		
Tiffany Crow, 4	G. C. Weaver, 20		
County Attorney.	William Jones, 7		
J. D. Jones, 41	T. K. Reynolds, —		
W. O. Hampton, 38	Magistrates.		
Jailer.	Geo. Burgess, 71		
J. F. Faulkner, 53	Martin Keyser, 38		
J. H. Ford, 13	Sperry, 24		
M. L. Williams, 12	James Bowland, 22		
Charles Davidson, —	Constable.		
J. T. Burdett, —	Sam. Rouse, 66		

EAST FORK DISTRICT, No. 2.

Judge.	Assessor.
J. D. Ross, 95	M. M. Hensley, 64
J. D. Collins, 17	John Kounse, 27
J. Paul Jones, —	Dr. Steele, 4
Clerk.	
J. W. Riely, 93	John Crooks, —
A. Smith, 18	John Crow, —
K. N. Harris, —	Peter Hudson, —
Sheriff.	Coroner.
Wm. Williams, 76	P. Randall, 42
Jos. R. Brown, 26	T. K. Reynolds, 24
T. Crow, 2	Geo. C. Weaver, 6
County Attorney.	Surveyor.
Jas. D. Jones, 90	M. T. Bolt, 88
W. O. Hampton, 14	O. W. Martin, 8
Jailer.	Magistrates.
John F. Faulkner, 54	B. Fanning, 101
M. L. Williams, 32	Jas. Pritchard, 104
Chas. Davidson, 12	Constable.
J. H. Ford, 1	Charles Hood, 54
J. T. Burdett, 1	P. Barbour, 51

CANNONBURG DISTRICT, No. 3.

Judge.	Jailer.
J. D. Ross, 63	M. L. Williams, 57
J. D. Collins, 42	J. F. Faulkner, 18
J. Paul Jones, —	Chas. Davidson, 13
Clerk.	
A. Smith, 68	J. H. Ford, 12
J. W. Riely, 35	J. T. Burdett, 12
K. N. Harris, 5	Assessor.
Sheriff.	John Crooks, 26
Wm. Williams, 79	John Kounse, 23
Jos. R. Brown, 19	M. M. Hensley, 22
T. Crow, 1	Dr. Steele, 20
County Attorney.	Coroner.
Jas. D. Jones, 61	Peter Hudson, 5
W. O. Hampton, 37	Magistrates.
P. Randall, 33	Asa Bellow, 73
T. K. Reynolds, 30	Malon Lewis, 54
Wm. Jones, 24	A. Adams, 38
G. C. Weaver, —	A. Mead, 27
Surveyor.	Constable.
M. T. Bolt, 89	Geo. N. Eastham, 50
O. W. Martin, 12	J. P. McBrayer, 30
	Peter Rippey, 5
	Richard Scott, Jr., 4

SULPHUR SPRING DISTRICT, No. 4.

Judge.	Assessor.
J. D. Ross, 103	John Kounse, 56
J. D. Collins, 15	John Crooks, 38
J. Paul Jones, —	M. M. Hensley, 15
Clerk.	
A. Smith, 93	Dr. Steele, 11
J. W. Riely, 36	John Crow, 1
K. N. Harris, —	P. Hudson, —
Sheriff.	Coroner.
Wm. Williams, 104	Wm. Jones, 22
J. R. Brown, 19	T. K. Reynolds, 14
J. D. Jones, 106	P. Randall, —
W. O. Hampton, 16	Surveyor.
Chas. Davidson, 63	George C. Weaver, —
M. L. Williams, 37	Magistrates.
J. F. Faulkner, 15	M. T. Bolt, 113
J. T. Burdett, 4	O. W. Martin, 2
J. H. Ford, —	Constable.
	John Miller, 92
	J. W. Williams, 64

ASHLAND DISTRICT, No. 5.

Judge.	Jailer.
J. D. Ross, 281	Charles Davidson, 101
J. Paul Jones, 6	J. T. Burdett, 95
J. D. Collins, —	M. L. Williams, 64
Clerk.	
Alex. Smith, 222	J. H. Ford, 5
J. W. Riely, 62	J. F. Faulkner, 2
K. N. Harris, none.	Surveyor.
Sheriff.	M. T. Bolt, 234
William Williams, 147	O. W. Martin, 9
J. R. Brown, 112	Coroner.
J. C. Eastham, 9	William Jones, 191
County Attorney.	T. K. Reynolds, 56
J. D. Jones, 144	Magistrates.
W. O. Hampton, 109	Thos. Gullaher, 241
Assessor.	H. A. Poage, 241
John C. Crooks, 194	G. P. Alexander, 41
John Kouns, 49	Sam. Rouse, 25
John Crow, 13	W. W. Montague, 2
M. M. Hensley, 10	Constable.
D. Steele, 8	S. G. Starkey, 171
Peter Hudson, 8	C. C. Culver, 94

CATLETTSBURG DISTRICT, No. 6.

Judge.	Assessor.
J. D. Collins, 216	John Crow, 175
J. Paul Jones, 3	Peter Hudson, 21
J. D. Ross, —	Dr. Steele, 5
Clerk.	
J. W. Riely, 207	John C. Kounse, 3
Alex. Smith, 207	M. M. Hensley, 2
K. N. Harris, 4	John C. Crooks, 2
Sheriff.	Coroner.
Wm. Williams, 147	G. C. Weaver, 90
J. R. Brown, 57	P. Randall, 44
Tiffany Crow, 2	William Jones, 5
County Attorney.	Surveyor.
W. O. Hampton, 175	T. K. Reynolds, —
J. D. Jones, 29	O. W. Martin, 157
Jailer.	Magistrates.
John F. Faulkner, 157	M. T. Bolt, 38
John H. Ford, 29	L. J. Hampton, 184
M. L. Williams, 4	Richard Scott, Sr., 143
J. T. Burdett, 2	Jacob Morgan, 67
Charles Davidson, 1	Constable.
	Noah Lewis, 167

RECAPITULATION.

FOR JUDGE.	
J. D. Ross, 560	
J. D. Collins, 361	
J. Paul Jones, 9	
FOR CLERK.	
James W. Riely, 495	
Alexander Smith, 419	
Kelsey N. Harris, 40	
FOR SHERIFF.	
William Williams, 587	
Joseph R. Brown, 271	
Tiffany Crow, 9	
FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.	
James D. Jones, 474	
William O. Hampton, 389	
FOR JAILER.	
John F. Faulkner, 293	
Marcus L. Williams, 206	
Charles Davidson, 197	
Joseph T. Burdett, 102	
John H. Ford, 70	
FOR ASSISSOR.	
John C. Crooks, 260	
John Crow, 220	
John C. Kounse, 177	
M. M. Hensley, 187	
Dr. Steele, 54	
Peter Hudson, 29	
FOR CORONER.	
William Jones, 251	
T. K. Reynolds, 124	
P. Randall, 120	
George C. Weaver, 116	
FOR SURVEYOR.	
M. T. Bolt, 617	
O. W. Martin, 199	

We publish below the official vote of Boyd county, in detail:

BIG SANDY DISTRICT, No. 1.

For Judge.	For Clerk.
James Simpson, 66	Leslie Combs, 68
B. J. Peters, 6	Clinton McClarty, 3
For Sheriff.	
R. R. Bolling, 0	
John H. Eastham, 70	B. Hopkins, 1
William Williams, 4	Lieut. Colonel.
Colonel.	Tom Ewing, 56
L. J. Hampton, 63	Thos. J. Potet, 16
H. B. Brodoss, 1	County Tax.
School Tax.	Asa Ballou, 53
In favor, 56	In favor, 53
Against, 6	Against, 11

EAST FORK DISTRICT, No. 2.

Judge.	Colonel.
James Simpson, 78	L. J. Hampton, 53
B. J. Peters, 28	H. C. Poage, 30
	H. B. Brodoss, 5
Clerk.	Lieut. Colonel.
Leslie Combs, 74	Asa Ballou, 71
Clinton McClarty, 16	Bent Burk, 10
R. R. Bolling, 4	T. J. Potet, 3
B. Hopkins, 00	School Tax.
Sheriff.	In favor, 105
John H. Eastham, 84	Against, 5
William Williams, 24	County Tax.
Tiffany Crow, 1	In favor, 000
	Against, 111

CANNONBURG DISTRICT, No. 3.

Judge.	Colonel.
James Simpson, 59	L. J. Hampton, 66
B. J. Peters, 27	H. B. Brodoss, 4
Clerk.	Lieut. Colonel.
Leslie Combs, 57	Asa Ballou, 53
Clinton McClarty, 20	H. M. Childs, 14
R. R. Bolling, 4	Tom Ewing, 9
B. Hopkins, 1	School Tax.
Sheriff.	In favor, 86
John H. Eastham, 51	Against, 6
William Williams, 42	County Tax.
	In favor, 20
	Against, 67

SULPHUR SPRING DISTRICT, No. 4.		
Judge.		
B. J. Peters.....	72	H. B. Brodessa..... 43
James Simpson.....	42	L. J. Hampton..... 41
Lieut. Colonel.		
CLERK.		H. C. Poage..... 9
Clinton McClarty.....	74	LIEUT. COLONEL.
Leslie Combs.....	38	Asa Ballou..... 106
R. R. Bolling.....	1	T. J. Potet..... 2
B. Hopkins.....	0	SCHOOL TAX.
In favor..... 115		
Against..... 2		
Sheriff.		
William Williams.....	75	COUNTY TAX.
John H. Eastham.....	44	In favor..... 2
Against..... 108		
ASHLAND DISTRICT, No. 5.		
Judge.		
James Simpson.....	180	H. M. Childs..... 75
B. J. Peters.....	26	Asa Ballou..... 42
Clerk.		
Leslie Combs.....	120	Thos. J. Potet..... 31
R. R. Bolling.....	106	Tom Ewing..... 2
Clinton McClarty.....	9	School Tax.
B. Hopkins.....	6	In favor..... 230
Against..... 21		
Sheriff.		
John H. Eastham.....	147	County Tax.
William Williams.....	100	In favor..... 3
Against..... 259		
Colonel.		
H. B. Brodessa.....	140	Joseph McGarvey..... 70
H. C. Poage.....	65	Job Casebolt..... 56
L. J. Hampton.....	9	H. B. Nicholson..... 18
CATLETTSBURG DISTRICT, No. 6.		
Judge.		
James Simpson.....	137	L. J. Hampton..... 129
B. J. Peters.....	58	H. B. Brodessa..... 10
Lieut. Colonel.		
CLERK.		H. M. Childs..... 87
Leslie Combs.....	155	Tom Ewing..... 66
Clinton McClarty.....	46	School Tax.
R. R. Bolling.....	8	In favor..... 194
Against..... 2		
Sheriff.		
William Williams.....	109	County Tax.
John H. Eastham.....	102	In favor..... 141
Against..... 6		
RECAPITULATION.		
FOR JUDGE.		
James Simpson.....	562	
B. J. Peters.....	227	
FOR CLERK.		
Gen. Leslie Combs.....	512	
Clinton McClarty.....	169	
R. R. Bolling.....	133	
B. Hopkins.....	7	
FOR SHERIFF.		
John H. Eastham.....	498	
William Williams.....	354	
Tiffany Crow.....	1	
FOR COLONEL.		
L. J. Hampton.....	361	
H. B. Brodessa.....	203	
H. C. Poage.....	104	
FOR LIEUTENANT COLONEL.		
Asa Ballou.....	274	
H. M. Childs.....	176	
Thomas Ewing.....	113	
Thomas J. Potet.....	52	
Bent Burk.....	10	
FOR THE SCHOOL TAX.		
In favor.....	786	
Against.....	42	
FOR THE COUNTY TAX.		
In favor.....	219	
Against.....	562	

The Presidential Election.
Official Vote of Boyd County.
 We have returns from all the precincts in this county, which are as follows:

	Ball.	Breckinridge.	Douglas.	Lincoln.
1. Big Sandy.....	42	7		
2. East Fork.....	73	20		
3. Cannonsburg.....	48	23	6	
4. Sulphur Spring.....	57	23	1	10
5. Ashland.....	140	29	97	8
6. Catlettsburg.....	129	82	10	
1860 Total	488	190	114	18

1864
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100

Boyd County Court.
 The Magistrates of the County met on Monday last, (Monthly Court,) for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of building the Court House and other public buildings. Upon consultation, they selected lots on Panola street, just above those before selected, for which the Real Estate Company of Catlettsburg made deeds to the Court.
 Various plans for the buildings were submitted to the Court, and D. D. Geiger, J. D. Mims and D. K. Weis were appointed Commissioners to advertise for proposals for building according to three of these plans, and submit a report to the next (August) Court, when they will decide as to the best, and at once authorize the Commissioners to proceed to build Court House, Jail, &c. We may now regard this vexed question as settled.

Notice to Contractors.
PROPOSALS will be received at the store of John D. Mims in Catlettsburg, Boyd Co., Ky., for furnishing building materials and completing a Court House for said county in Catlettsburg, according to one of three plans which will be shown to any person desiring to contract by Mr. Mims. The specifications for each of said plans can also be seen at the same place, separate proposals will be received for each of the plans exhibited, either for the whole job, or in such parts as persons may desire to contract for. Persons who may wish to put in proposals are requested to do so on or before the Saturday previous to the 4th Monday in August, as the undersigned are required to report to the Boyd County Court on the last named day. The proposition of each individual shall not be subject to the inspection of any one until reported to the Court. Proposals will also be received at the same place for building a Jail for said county according to plan which may be seen at the same place.
 J. D. MIMS, BUILDING
 D. D. GEIGER, COMMITTEE.
 July 28 1860-59 41 J. D. K. WEIS.

For the Register.
Keep it Before the People.
 A list of the *Tory* votes given at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, at the Congressional election, June 20th, 1861:
 Hon. M. S. Williams, Wm. F. Chapman,
 Hon. J. M. Rice, Wm. Clark,
 Geo. N. Brown, J. West Johnston,
 Wm. Campbell, Esq., Hugh Wellman,
 Wm. Hampton, Esq., James Seaton,
 W. O. Hampton, Bob Eastham,
 O. W. Martin, James Fowler,
 Jas. R. Ford, Joseph Brown,
 Wm. Sands, Lemuel Fowler,
 J. W. Seaborn, late of Columbus, O.
 Secession votes 19; Union 210. X.

Vote of the Ninth Congressional District.

	Wads. maj.	Will. maj.
Boyd.....	833	000
Mason.....	1510	000
Lewis.....	1035	000
Greenup.....	958	000
Lawrence.....	581	000
Carter.....	520	000
Fleming.....	1070	000
Powell.....	155	000
Magoffin.....	61	000
Montgomery.....	259	000
Bath.....	678	000
Clarke.....	740	000
Wolfe.....	10	000
Rowan.....	109	000
Morgan.....	0000	205
	8522	205
Wadworth's Majority.....	8317	

Union men are elected in every District but the First, by unprecedented majorities.

Boyd County Court.
 The first court was held in our county on Monday last; the various officers elect were present, sworn in and entered upon their respective duties. The following is the list: J. D. Ross, Judge; James W. Riely, Clerk; James D. Jones, County Attorney; William Williams, Sheriff; John F. Faulkner, Jailor; M. T. Bolt, Surveyor; Wm. Jones, Coroner; John C. Crooks, Assessor. **CONSTABLES.**—R. B. McCall, George N. Eastham, Thompson Williams, Samuel Rouse, Jr., S. G. Starkey, Chas. E. Hood.
 The following gentleman were sworn in as practicing lawyers in the county, R. H. Stanton, H. M. Rust, B. J. McComas, O. W. Martin, A. A. Tomlinson, J. C. Adams, John Wilson, W. O. Hampton, Wm. Bowling and John Kirkpatrick.
 B. J. McComas, as Commissioner from Greenup county, appeared in Court and demanded from the county court of Boyd the acceptance of the provisions of an act supplementary to the act establishing the county of Boyd, approved February 25th, 1860, in relation to the levy of an appropriation and payment annually of \$250, to be collected and paid to Greenup county court in consideration of their share of the existing county debt. Col. R. H. Stanton, in behalf of some portion of the citizens of Boyd county, resisted the demand on the grounds of the unconstitutionality of the supplemental act. Judge Rice and Col. Rust, in able speeches, sustained the constitutionality of the act, but argued that this court was not the proper one on which the demand should be made, that the Court of Claims, which would sit in November, would be the proper tribunal to settle this question and that the county court of Greenup was premature in her demand. The Judge, in view of the importance of the question, took until the following morning to make known his decision on the various questions submitted by the parties. After the opening of the court on Tuesday morning Judge Ross announced the following as his decision in reference to the demand made by the agent of Greenup, &c.
No. 1.
 On the motion of B. J. McComas, for and on behalf as commissioner for the Greenup county court, made before the Presiding Judge of the county court of Boyd county, to demand and have spread on the records of the Boyd county court, the condition of an act supplemental to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, passed at its session of 1859-60, establishing the county of Boyd: It is ordered that said motion be overruled, it being the opinion of this court that it has not jurisdiction in the case herein presented.
J. D. ROSS, J. B. C. C.
No. 2.
 On the motion made by R. H. Stanton, Esq., before this court, that this court decline to entertain the motion made by B. J. McComas, as Commissioner of Greenup County, and that this court reject the proposition of said Greenup County, through its Commissioner, and also in the motion made by said R. H. Stanton, that this court decide as to the Constitutionality of an act supplemental to an act establishing the county of Boyd, and to have the same spread on the records of Boyd county court. Both of which motions this court overrules. 1st. This court overrules the first motion that is to accept or reject the motion made by the Commissioner of Greenup court, upon the grounds of the want of jurisdiction, it being clearly of the opinion of this court that the question at issue involves a financial matter which belongs to another court and not this. And the second motion is overruled upon the same grounds as the first. Copy.
J. D. ROSS, J. B. C. C.
No. 3.
 It is ordered by the county court of Boyd county, that a poll book be opened at the several precincts in said county, at their election on the 1st Monday in August, 1860, to take the sense of the qualified voters of said county as to the acceptance or rejection of the provisions of an act supplementary to an act establishing the county of Boyd, and that the different sheriffs and officers make return of said vote in like manner as other returns are made. May 29, 1860.
J. D. ROSS, J. B. C. C.
 The court is still in session actively engaged in the discharge of its duties, and will continue until the county is fully and completely organized, and all its officers qualified to enter upon and discharge the various duties.

County on Monday were present, respective duties. D. Ross, Judge: Jones, County Sheriff; John F. McGor; Wm. Jones, Constables—Thompson, Starkey, Chas.

sworn in as pract. H. Stanton, H. M. in. A. A. Tomlin. W. O. Hampton, Dick.

er from Greenup demanded from the stance of the pro- to the act estab- approved February y of an appropria- 250, to be collected rt in consideration county debt. Col. some portion of the ed the demand on onality of the sup- Col. Rust, in able rationality of the act, not the proper one

be made, that the d sit in November, to settle this question Greenup was preman- ge, in view of the k until the following ection on the vari- e parties. After the ay morning Judge as his decision in e by the agent of

omas, for and on be- Greenup county court, ection on the vari- and have spread on y court, the condition t of the Legislature of on of 1859-60, estab- it is ordered that said y the opinion of this ion in the case hereon

H. Stanton, Esq., be- decline to entertain Comas, as Commis- that this court reject up Court, through its e motion made by said t decide as to the Com- mental to an act es- yd, and to have the yd county court. court overrules. 1st. motion that is to ac- by the Commissioner grounds of the want rly of the opinion of issue involves a finan- another court and not n is overruled upon

Copy. D. ROSS, J. B. C. C. court of Boyd county. t the several precincts on on the 1st Monday sense of the qualified e acceptance or reject- act supplementary to ty of Boyd, and that ficers make return of ther returns are made. D. ROSS, J. B. C. C.

actively engaged in d will continue until etely organized, and er upon and discharge

At the Kentucky Election, last week, the vote stood in our neighboring counties of Greenup and Boyd, as follows: 1860 GREENUP COUNTY—OFFICIAL. Judge of Court of Appeals, James Simpson, Opposi- n 703; B. J. Peters, Democrat 404. Clerk Court of Appeals, Gen. Leslie Combs, p., 716; C. M. McClarty, Breck. Dem., 5; R. R. Bolling, Doug. Dem., 38; B. Hop- s 2. Sheriff, James Morton 648; A. L. id 541. For School Tax 1079; against 93.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

	Union.	Disunion.
1st District, June 20th	6,225	8,988
2nd " 1861	9,271	3,368
3rd " 1861	10,392	3,113
4th " 1861	10,344	2,469
5th " 1861	8,217	2,719
6th " 1861	8,101	227
7th " 1861	11,032	2,862
8th " 1861	8,272	5,706
9th " 1861	12,230	3,720
10th " 1861	8,373	4,526
Total Union majority.	92,460	37,700

The above vote is full and official, save in the in- ce of Boone county, in the Tenth District, a which county no returns were received.

The Election. 1861 The election passed off very quietly on Monday. The result in our county will be found below. It will be seen that Secession is dead and buried in our county.

The Union candidates were, James H. Garrard, State Treasurer; Wm. C. Grier, for the State Senate; Daniel W. Johns, Representative. Mr. Hugh Means, of Ashland, received two votes for Senator, but it is proper to say he was not a candidate. Terry, for State Treasurer, was the only secession candidate voted for in our county: Bro SANDY—Garrard, 78; Grier, 78; Johns, 77. Secession, none. East Fork—Garrard, 108; Grier, 108; Johns, 10. Secession—Terry, 2. CANNONSBURG—Garrard, 96; Grier, 96; Johns, 5. Secession, none. SULPHUR SPRINGS—Garrard, 76; Grier, 76; Johns, 6. Secession, none. ASHLAND—Garrard, 296; Grier, 293; Johns, 95; Means, 2. Secession, none. CATLETTSBURG—Garrard, 180; Grier, 176; Johns, 84. Secession—Terry, 4.

RECAPITULATION.

J. H. Garrard.	834
Gobrias Terry.	6
Garrard's majority	828
William C. Grier.	827
Daniel W. Johns.	834
Hugh Means.	2

Official Vote of Carter County. For Treasurer—James H. Garrard, 886; G. Terry, 274. For Senate—W. C. Grier, 910; A. J. Lansdown, 227. For Representative—S. J. England, 928; J. T. Ratcliff, 344. County Attorney—Wm. Bowling, 869; H. A. Rice, 377. CORONER—A. Dickerson, 364; J. Cox, 233.

The Vote of Kentucky—Official.

Counties.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Adair	404	349	355
Allen	507	232	406
Anderson	296	670	132
Boyd	458	190	114
Boyle	697	331	52
Bullitt	451	96	444
Ballard	480	449	272
Barren	1082	289	493
Bath	694	143	878
Bourbon	966	755	89
Bracken	791	137	571
Breckinridge	956	281	382
Breathitt	113	453	4
Boone	881	739	228
Butler	500	119	321
Campbell	854	520	960

Carroll	436	572	70
Cass	541	176	202
Christian	933	412	467
Clarke	959	390	60
Claiborne	261	193	255
Clinch	584	82	191
Cumberland	416	618	49
Caldwell	294	904	118
Callaway	341	353	108
Clay	553	630	69
Crittenden	301	616	146
Carter	1074	654	550
Daviess	186	179	13
Edmondson	433	542	91
Estill	1411	1051	100
Fayette	907	827	37
Fleming	790	907	37
Franklin	64	617	107
Floyd	359	307	89
Fulton	795	350	145
Greenup	731	195	34
Garrard	383	420	113
Gallatin	679	711	219
Grant	497	387	185
Grayson	420	367	140
Green	660	1225	612
Graves	1029	144	66
Hardin	402	455	290
Hancock	674	674	98
Henry	960	498	211
Harrison	546	153	753
Henderson	284	618	66
Hart	781	666	171
Hickman	329	264	4
Hopkins	4866	1122	3441
Harlan	603	559	37
Jefferson	140	136	13
Jessamine	22	618	26
Jackson	579	211	76
Johnson	1327	650	132
Knox	1490	169	349
Kenton	743	32	72
Logan	401	370	8
Lincoln	385	501	73
Larue	506	350	96
Laurel	460	431	11
Lewis	433	515	10
Livingston	91	281	1
Lyon	475	281	905
Lawrence	992	244	244
Letcher	608	916	56
Marion	1038	799	247
Mercer	1305	174	305
Madison	430	162	49
Mason	664	459	104
McLean	176	297	280
Meade	719	244	142
Montgomery	494	324	238
Marshall	527	34	559
McCracken	741	51	776
Monroe	189	311	4
Metcalfe	173	333	631
Muhlenburg	609	988	26
Morgan	600	222	682
Magoffin	727	1729	42
Nelson	532	239	263
Nicholas	372	370	211
Ohio	320	807	56
Owen	758	1008	3
Oldham	877	292	1
Owsley	128	796	4
Pendleton	64	184	9
Pulaski	161	251	45
Perry	366	251	24
Pike	427	200	228
Powell	421	189	44
Rockcastle	121	594	508
Russell	1176	1176	176
Rowan	734	94	194
Shelby	334	319	176
Scott	404	645	147
Spencer	642	277	457
Simpson	812	151	34
Trigg	258	464	459
Todd	652	695	7
Taylor	605	318	14
Trimble	519	352	176
Union	109	575	615
Wayne	205	182	722
Whitley	1123	380	16
Wolfe	463	547	15
Webster	633	547	15
Warren	633	547	15
Washington	633	547	15
Woodford	633	547	15

Total 65,710 53,143 25,341 Bell over Breckinridge, 12,567; Bell over Douglas, 40,363; Breckinridge over Douglas, 27,802. Lincoln gets 1,864 votes. The total vote of the State is 115,538.

Union Democratic Ticket.
1861 FOR STATE TREASURER. 1861
COL. JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE.
FOR STATE SENATE
WM. C. GRIER,
OF CARTER COUNTY.
FOR LEGISLATURE FROM CARTER AND ROWAN COUNTIES.
S. J. ENGLAND,
OF CARTER COUNTY.
FOR LEGISLATURE FROM LAWRENCE AND BOYD COUNTIES.
DANIEL W. JOHNS,
OF LAWRENCE.
FOR LEGISLATURE FROM GREENUP COUNTY.
W. M. C. IRELAND,
OF GREENUP.
1861

E. L. & B. L. R. AND BOYD COUNTY—PROPOSITION LOST.

Below we give the official vote of Boyd county on the proposition to take \$100,000 stock in the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad:

17 Oct 1871

PRECINCTS.

	AGAINST.	FOR.	MAJ. A. F. T.	MAJ. FOR.
DIST. No. 1, (Burgess'),	61	128	60	128
" " 2, (Davis'),	128	6	1	128
" " 3, (Cannonburg),	6	18	18	6
" " 4, (Sulphur),	57	18	24	57
" " 5, (Ashland),	114	1	1	114
" " 6, (Catlettsburg),	238	23	219	238
TOTAL,	485	371	219	219
MAJORITY AGAINST,	67	67		

You do solemnly swear that you are a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years; that you have been an inhabitant of this State for one year next preceding this election; that you are now an actual resident of this township or ward, and that you have not voted at this election.

Kentucky Official Election Returns.

Counties.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Adair.....	59	627
Anderson.....	34	272
Allen.....	29	347
Boone.....	200	1,063
Breckinridge.....	42	995
Boyd.....	202	403
Bracken.....	208	322
Boyle.....	120	332
Bourbon.....	274	350
Bullitt.....	14	624
Bath.....	132	451
Barren.....	55	737
Ballard.....	351	541
Butler.....	99	414
Caldwell.....	294	351
Clark.....	130	690
Clay.....	312	186
Chey.....	127	324
Carroll.....	3	215
Crittenden.....	1,504	1,286
Cumberland.....	33	302
Crittenden.....	424	252
Christian.....	376	636
Daviess.....	37	1,124
Estill.....	470	303
Edmonson.....	45	215
Franklin.....	253	689
Fleming.....	357	701
Fayette.....	1,882	1,496
Fulton.....	86	61
Graves.....	643	799
Grayson.....	114	716
Garrard.....	407	460
Gallatin.....	109	391
Grant.....	220	373
Green.....	00	591
Greenup.....	596	431
Hardin.....	83	1,010
Harrison.....	256	829
Harlan.....	207	61
Hart.....	40	1,051
Hickman.....	239	223
Hopkins.....	47	492
Henderson.....	30	949
Hancock.....	18	366
Henry.....	111	1,108
Jackson.....	346	29
Jefferson.....	2,066	8,404
Jessamine.....	195	612
Knox.....	629	107
Kenton.....	1,718	1,375
Larue.....	17	700
Lawrence.....	101	550
Lawson.....	645	391
Lincoln.....	109	801
Laurel.....	444	183
Logan.....	220	598
Livingston.....	246	217
Lyon.....	60	105
Magoffin.....	79	23
Muhlenburg.....	225	597
Marshall.....	149	147
Mason.....	368	1,197
Marshall.....	149	147
McCracken.....	515	323
Monroe.....	84	325
Marcer.....	271	626
Meade.....	2	630
Madison.....	300	700
Marion.....	28	1,119
Montgomery.....	401	813
McLean.....	62	504
Metcalfe.....	24	505
Morgan.....	00	52
Nicholas.....	244	525
Nelson.....	17	868
Oldham.....	31	588
Owsley.....	348	96
Ohio.....	367	765
Pulaski.....	1,059	615
Pendleton.....	629	688
Powell.....	27	127
Russell.....	15	459
Rowan.....	49	23
Rockcastle.....	428	259
Simpson.....	6	430
Spencer.....	1	351
Scott.....	37	567
Shelby.....	18	990
Taylor.....	30	489
Trimble.....	12	385
Trigg.....	42	452
Todd.....	105	383
Union.....	98	523
Webster.....	77	311
Wayne.....	39	545
Warren.....	163	1,444
Washington.....	72	810
Woodford.....	28	564
Whitley.....	731	71
101 counties official.....	20,421	61,233
Soldiers vote as rec'd up to noon Dec. 1st.....	1,194	2,823
Total.....	27,626	64,056

We give below the majorities in the several precincts in Fleming county, as follows:

	CONGRESS.	Rep's.
Hurt	McKee	Gray
Con	Union	Con
Flemingsburg	112	14
Tilton	13	14
Centerville	42	36
Elizaville	42	33
Hillsboro	32	45
Mt. Carmel	45	65
Sherburne	80	79
Fox Springs	47	51
Pop. Plains	10	21
Gray's Ins.	209	214
Gray's Ins.	265	83

McKee, Union candidate for Congress, receives a majority of five votes, and Gray, the Union candidate for the State Legislature, is elected by one hundred and eighty-two majority. This is a gain of several hundred since November.

Greenup-Official.

Worthington's majority, 506.
McKee's " 500.
Neale's " 454.
Russell's " 513.

Senatorial Convention.

A convention of the Union party assembled in the Court-house at Catlettsburg, Ky., June 10, 1865, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator, for the District composed of the counties of Greenup, Boyd, Carter and Lawrence.

The convention was called to order by Dr. Wm. Ely. On motion, John Means, Esq., was appointed chairman, and J. W. Henderson Secretary.

Mr. Means upon taking the chair, briefly and very appropriately explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of Roch F. Robb, the resolutions of the Congressional Convention at Maysville were unanimously adopted.

On motion the convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for State Senator. Judge Seaton of Greenup county, presented the name of Col. W. J. Worthington, late of the 22nd Ky. There being no other name before the convention, Col. Worthington was declared the nominee by acclamation.

The Colonel in a brief and appropriate address, accepted the nomination, and in the course of his remarks declared himself in favor of the constitutional amendment.

On motion of Roch F. Robb, the convention ratified the nomination of Capt. Samuel McKee as a candidate to represent the 9th District in Congress, and pledged him their hearty support.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this convention be published in the "Home Guard."

On motion the convention adjourned.

The proceedings of the convention were harmonious, and all seemed to feel that the present campaign will result in an overwhelming victory for the Union party.

JOHN MEANS, Chm'n.

J. W. HENDERSON, Sec'y.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, July 19, 1865.

TO THE OFFICERS OF ELECTIONS:

The purity of the elective franchise can only be preserved by a faithful enforcement of the laws governing the same. For their enforcement the officers will be held responsible.

Every free white male citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in Kentucky two years, and whose residence has been in the district where he offers to vote for 60 days next preceding the election; and each white male citizen who, not having two years residence in the State but has resided one year in the county, and sixty days in the precinct where he offers to vote, next preceding the election, is entitled to vote; provided he has not expatriated himself and lost the elective franchise by coming within the provisions of the following act:

CHAPTER 509.

AN ACT to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Citizens, Expatriation and Aliens."

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this act takes effect, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky; nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the legislature, by a general or special statute.

§ 2. That whenever a person attempts, or is called on, to exercise any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative, on oath, the expatriation provided in the first section of this act; and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

§ 3. This act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage.

All persons challenged as coming within the provisions of this law, should be required to take the following oath, prescribed by my predecessor, and which is in conformity with the law:

OATH.

"You do solemnly swear that you have not, since the 10th day of April, 1862, been in the service of the so-called 'Confederate States,' or in the 'Provisional Government of Kentucky,' in either a civil or military capacity, and that you have not given, directly or indirectly, VOLUNTARY AID AND ASSISTANCE TO THOSE IN ARMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, or those who were intending to join the armed forces of the so-called 'Confederate States,' and that you will bear true and faithful allegiance to said Governments of the United States and State of Kentucky, so help you GOD."

Absence from the place of residence in the service of the country, or from any other cause, where no intention existed to change the residence, will not exclude from voting, if present at the election precinct where his residence is, on the day of election.

Absence without any purpose of changing the residence, keeps the residence of such person in his voting precinct.

Loyal men throughout the State are requested to report to the Governor any disregard of the expatriation law, either upon the part of officers or citizens; giving the names of the offenders—that they may be proceeded against for such violation. The officer who shall fail to discharge his duty, as prescribed by law, or the citizen who, not being entitled to vote, shall do so in violation of law, should be promptly reported, that the proper steps may be taken for his punishment. These plain words are spoken, that none may act upon the supposition that they will be permitted, with impunity, to disregard the laws made to guard and protect the purity of the elective franchise, or override the lawfully established sovereignty of the people.

The military authorities will assist the civil officers in the enforcement of these instructions, if any attempt be made to violate them, upon application to the officer nearest in command.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.

THE COMMONWEALTH
FRANKFORT.
FRIDAY,.....JULY 21, 1865

	State	House	Congress	Senate	Legislature	Colerick
1865.	Wm. E. Neale	Geo. H. Barvard	Samuel McKee	Hurt	George W. Gallup	John D. Rood
	Union	Conservative	Union	Conservative	Union	Conservative
26	44	27	44	37	45	27
40	69	47	80	49	81	36
26	42	32	51	37	57	34
78	14	82	23	80	25	79
123	155	132	161	137	161	139
110	168	126	177	116	183	129
403	492	446	536	446	552	444

and other creditors, ... None.
 adjusted and due, ... None.
 adjusted and not due, ... 4,400 00
 unpaid, in suspense, or ... 139,322 36
 for further proofs, ... 200 00
 against the Company are ... 200 00
 for printing, &c.
 liabilities, ... \$134,912 31

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
 HARTFORD COUNTY,
 ss. I, A. Alexander, President, and Lucius
 A. Alexander, Secretary of the ETNA INSU-
 RANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, de-
 clare, each for himself, that the fore-
 going is a full, true and correct statement of the
 assets of the said Company—that the said Insu-
 rance Company is the bona fide owner of at least
 HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND
 DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in
 Bonds; that the above described
 assets, nor any part thereof, are made for
 the benefit of any individual exercising authority
 in the management of said Company, nor for any
 person or persons whatever; and that they

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
 OF THE
ETNA
 INSURANCE
 CO.
 HARTFORD CONN.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
 We 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the
 State of Kentucky, in compliance
 with an act to regulate Agen-
 cies, Insurance Companies, approved
 March 1st, 1863.

Frankfort and ... is ETNA IN-
 surance Company, which is located at
 the Tailoring ...
 will carry on the Tailoring ...
 and will warrant their ...
 both as to its execution and ...
 made for it. Terms cash.
 Their business room is under Metropolitan
 and next door to the Postoffice.
 August 3, 1863-tf.

200 Sh
 100 Sh
 100 Sh
 200 Sh
 100 Sh
 100 Sh
 400 Sh
 N. Y.
 300 Sh
 N. Y.
 800 Sh
 S'k,
 800 Sh
 100 Sh
 100 Sh
 N. Y.
 100 Sh
 200 Sh
 100 Sh
 100 Sh
 300 Sh
 100 Sh

Representatives Elected.

Adair—James R. Hindman, opposition.
 Allen—John J. Gatewood, opposition.
 Anderson—John Draffen, opposition.
 Ballard—Thomas H. Corbett, opposition.
 Barren—B. F. Trabue, opposition.
 Bath—Lander Barber, union.
 Boone—James M. Corbin, opposition.
 Bourbon—Robert F. Davis, opposition.
 Boyd & Lawrence—D. J. Burchett, union.
 Boyle—Joshua F. Bell, opposition.
 Bracken—John Stroube, union.
 Breathitt & Magoffin—R. Patrick, union.
 Breckinridge—Alfred Allen, opposition.
 Bullitt—John B. McDowell, opposition.
 Butler & Edmonson—J. Q. Owsley, union.
 Caldwell—Francis Gardner, union.
 Calloway—W. H. Covington, opposition.
 Campbell—Jacob Hawthorne, union, and W. P. Degman, union.
 Carroll—Haydon S. Wright, opposition.
 Carter & Rowan—B. F. Shephard, union.
 Casey & Russell—F. L. Woolford, opposition.
 Christian—George Poindexter, opposition.
 Clarke—B. F. Buckner, opposition.
 Clay & Owsley—William McDaniel, union.
 Clinton & Cumberland—D. R. Carr, union.
 Crittenden—John A. Yandell, union.
 Daviess—Josiah Veach, opposition.
 Estill & Jackson—Wm. J. Moores, union.
 Fayette—Isaac Vanmeter, opposition.
 Fleming—John M. Gray, union.
 Franklin—Jas. Harlan, Jr., opposition.
 Floyd & Johnson—H. H. Witten, union.
 Gallatin—M. J. Williams, opposition.
 Garrard—Murphy, union.
 Grant—Lewis Myers, union.
 Graves—Wm. Beadles, opposition.
 Grayson—Wm. L. Conklin, opposition.
 Green—Wm. S. Hodges, opposition.
 Greenup—John D. Russell, union.
 Hancock—W. P. D. Bush, opposition.
 Hardin—Bryan R. Young, opposition.
 Harlan & Perry—Elijah C. Baker, union.
 Harrison—Hugh Newell, opposition.
 Hart—W. H. Gardner, opposition.
 Henderson—Geo. M. Priest, opposition.
 Henry—Isaac N. Webb, opposition.
 Hickman & Fulton—W. R. Bradley, opposition.
 Hopkins & Webster—R. Gregory, union.
 Jefferson—J. Fry Lawrence, opposition.
 Louisville—1st dis.—H. G. Van Seggern, union.
 Louisville—2d district—M. Bijur, union.
 Louisville—3d dis.—J. M. Armstrong, union.
 Louisville—4th dis.—A. M. Stout, union.
 Jessamine—Wm. Fisher, opposition.
 Knox—William B. Anderson, union.
 Kenton—Harvey Myers, union, and Geo. W. Carlisle, union.
 Larue—Jesse H. Rodman, opposition.
 Laurel & Rockcastle—Charles B. Faris, union.
 Letcher & Pike—John H. Reynolds, union.
 Lewis—P. H. C. Bruce, union.
 Lincoln—Thomas W. Varnon, opposition.
 Livingston & Lyon—T. Thompson, opposition.
 Logan—P. A. Lyon, opposition.
 Madison—George W. Ballew, union.
 Marion—John R. Thomas, opposition.
 Marshall—Jas. Brien, opposition.
 Mason—T. W. Gault, union, and Harrison Taylor, opposition.
 McCracken—John W. Oglevie, opposition.
 McLean—Isaac Calhoon, opposition.
 Meade—Joseph B. Woolfolk, opposition.
 Mercer—W. G. Connor, opposition.
 Metcalfe—J. A. Rousseau, opposition.
 Monroe—John Biggs, union.

Official Vote for Appellate Judge.

	Sampson.	Kavanaugh.	Riley.
Jefferson.....	2,133	1,302	1,127
Bullitt.....	51	358	79
Nelson.....	54	559	112
Spencer.....	34	169	150
Hardin.....	229	625	97
Meade.....	53	339	53
Larue.....	58	235	196
Hart.....	360	352	40
Barren.....	424	386	1
Monroe.....	266	54	30
Cumberland.....	359	42	25
Clinton.....	156	2	6
Wayne.....	461	49	2
Russell.....	116	80	28
Casey.....	98	59	260
Lincoln.....	367	58	223
Washington.....	36	410	376
Marion.....	161	559	373
Taylor.....	22	236	166
Green.....	147	197	41
Adair.....	320	134	56
Metcalfe.....	434	62	27
Total.....	6,327	6,268	3,467

Senatorial Districts.

Those marked 4 years are new Senators, or have been re-elected. Those marked 2 years are Senators who held over, having two years to serve.

- No. 1. J. D. Landrum, union—2 years.
- No. 2. W. T. Chiles, union—2 years.
- No. 3. T. W. Hammond, opposition—2 years.
- No. 4. N. R. Black, union—2 years.
- No. 5. W. W. Gardner, union—2 years.
- No. 6. B. H. Bristow, union—2 years.
- No. 7. A. D. Cosby, opposition—4 years.
- No. 8. O. P. Johnson, union—4 years.
- No. 9. John B. Bruner, opposition—4 years.
- No. 10. John L. Helm, opposition—4 years.
- No. 11. Jas. Gerin, to fill vacancy, opposition—2 years.
- No. 12. George Wright, opposition—2 years.
- No. 13. B. W. Stone, opposition—2 years.
- No. 14. Wm. Johnson, opposition—4 years.
- No. 15. C. T. Worthington, opposition—4 years.
- No. 16. B. S. Coffee, opposition—2 years.
- No. 17. Thomas Z. Morrow, union—4 years.
- No. 18. George C. Riffe, opposition—2 years.
- No. 19. J. H. Chandler, opposition—4 years.
- No. 20. Philip Swigert, opposition—4 years.
- No. 21. Tho. B. Cochran, opposition—4 years.
- No. 22. H. M. Garriott, opposition—4 years.
- No. 23. J. J. Landram, opposition—2 years.
- No. 24. M. M. Benton, union—4 years.
- No. 25. R. T. Baker, union—4 years.
- No. 26. F. L. Cleveland, opposition—2 years.
- No. 27. W. A. Dudley, opposition—4 years.
- No. 28. John A. Prall, union—2 years.
- No. 29. A. S. Allan, union—4 years.
- No. 30. W. S. Botts, union—2 years.
- No. 31. Lucien B. Goggin, union—4 years.
- No. 32. W. J. Worthington, union—4 years.
- No. 33. Elijah Patrick, union—2 years.
- No. 34. T. J. Cardwell, union—4 years.
- No. 35. H. C. Lilly, union—4 years.
- No. 36. Milton J. Cook, union—2 years.
- No. 37. James Harrison, opposition—2 years.
- No. 38. Wm. H. Grainger, union—2 years.

and transacted business of insurance at his
 and hereby licensed and permitted to take
 R. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as afore-
 and dollars, as required by said act, the
 capital of at least one hundred and fifty
 that said Company; possessed of an ac-
 en shown to the satisfaction of the under-
 "approved March 3, 1866; and it hav-
 regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance
 by the provisions of an act, entitled "An
 on, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has
 of the Atina Insurance Company of Hart-
 is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS,
 FRANKFORT Ky., July 2d, 1864.
 AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
 W. L. SAMUELS,
 Auditor.
 and affixed my official seal, the day and year
 written.
 [Renewal.]
 various mail, a
 mixed, a
 thate
 other a
 Sing
 eleven,
 Pen, \$3
 \$10; on
 \$20; tw
 \$50. C
 Every
 ad.
 Good
 the no
 or the
 dollars
 during
 AG

Official Vote for Appellate Judge

	Sampson.	Kavanaugh.	Riley.
Jefferson.....	2,133	1,302	1,127
Bullitt.....	51	358	79
Nelson.....	54	559	112
Spencer.....	34	169	150
Hardin.....	229	625	97
Meade.....	53	339	53
Larue.....	58	235	196
Hart.....	360	353	40
Barren.....	424	386	1
Monroe.....	266	54	30
Cumberland..	359	42	25
Clinton.....	156	2	6
Wayne.....	461	49	2
Russell.....	116	80	28
Casey.....	96	59	260
Lincoln.....	357	58	223
Washington..	36	410	376
Marion.....	161	559	373
Taylor.....	22	236	166
Green.....	147	197	41
Adair.....	320	134	55
Metcalfe.....	434	62	27
Total.....	6,327	6,268	3,467

Senatorial Districts.

Those marked 4 years are new Senators, or have been re-elected. Those marked 2 years are Senators who held over, having two years to serve.

- No. 1. J. D. Landrum, union—2 years.
- No. 2. W. T. Chiles, union—2 years.
- No. 3. T. W. Hammond, opposition—2 years.
- No. 4. N. R. Black, union—2 years.
- No. 5. W. W. Gardner, union—2 years.
- No. 6. B. H. Bristow, union—2 years.
- No. 7. A. D. Cosby, opposition—4 years.
- No. 8. O. P. Johnson, union—4 years.
- No. 9. John B. Bruner, opposition—4 years.
- No. 10. John L. Helm, opposition—4 years.
- No. 11. Jas. Gerin, to fill vacancy, opposition—2 years.
- No. 12. George Wright, opposition—2 years.
- No. 13. B. W. Stone, opposition—2 years.
- No. 14. Wm. Johnson, opposition—4 years.
- No. 15. C. T. Worthington, opposition—4 years.
- No. 16. B. S. Coffee, opposition—2 years.
- No. 17. Thomas Z. Merrow, union—4 years.
- No. 18. George C. Riffe, opposition—2 years.
- No. 19. J. H. Chandler, opposition—4 years.
- No. 20. Philip Swigert, opposition—4 years.
- No. 21. Tho. B. Cochran, opposition—4 years.
- No. 22. B. M. Garriott, opposition—4 years.
- No. 23. J. J. Landram, opposition—2 years.
- No. 24. M. M. Benton, union—4 years.
- No. 25. R. T. Baker, union—4 years.
- No. 26. F. L. Cleveland, opposition—2 years.
- No. 27. W. A. Dudley, opposition—4 years.
- No. 28. John A. Prall, union—2 years.
- No. 29. A. S. Allan, union—4 years.
- No. 30. W. S. Botts, union—2 years.
- No. 31. Lucien B. Goggin, union—4 years.
- No. 32. W. J. Worthington, union—4 years.
- No. 33. Elijah Patrick, union—2 years.
- No. 34. T. J. Cardwell, union—4 years.
- No. 35. H. C. Lilly, union—4 years.
- No. 36. Milton J. Cook, union—2 years.
- No. 37. James Harrison, opposition—2 years.
- No. 38. Wm. H. Grainger, union—2 years.

- Montgomery & Powell—B. F. Cockrell, oppo.
- Morgan & Wolfe—Mosas D. Stacy, union.
- Muldon—J. Roark, union.
- Muldon—James Wood, opposition.
- Nicholas—John F. McMillan, union.
- Ohio—Henry D. McHenry, opposition.
- Oldham—R. C. Hudson, opposition.
- Owen—J. D. Lillard, opposition.
- Pendleton—James Wilson, union.
- Pulaski—J. C. Patten, union.
- Scott—W. P. Duvall, opposition.
- Shelby—Joseph W. Davis, opposition.
- Simpson—H. G. Harris, opposition.
- Spencer—Milton McGrew, opposition.
- Taylor—W. R. Parrott, opposition.
- Todd—Urban E. Kennedy, union.
- Trimble—George W. Lemon, opposition.
- Trigg—Fenton Sims, opposition.
- Union—James W. Finnie, union.
- Warren—R. J. Potter, opposition.
- Washington—C. R. Craycroft, opposition.
- Wayne—Barton W. S. Huffaker, union.
- Whitley—Jackson Veach, union.
- Woodford—James P. Ford, opposition.

Official Vote for Congress.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		
	Bradley.	Trimble.
Fulton.....	24	345
Hickman.....	75	325
Ballard.....	163	689
McCracken.....	265	428
Graves.....	510	950
Marshall.....	198	577
Calloway.....	113	753
Trigg.....	337	547
Lyon.....	135	92
Caldwell.....	403	196
Livingston.....	195	283
Crittenden.....	659	82
Union.....	231	225
Webster.....	184	253
Total.....	5,542	5,749

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Yeaman.	Ritter.
Christian.....	783	772
Hopkins.....	452	238
Muhlenburg.....	648	542
Henderson.....	180	898
Davies.....	351	759
McLean.....	918	459
Ohio.....	790	938
Hancock.....	232	361
Breckinridge.....	507	782
Grayson.....	570	689
Butler.....	622	398
Edmonson.....	303	198
Total.....	5,786	6,974

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Lowry.	Grider.
Russell.....	361	289
Cumberland.....	302	349
Clinton.....	366	72
Monroe.....	446	304
Metcalfe.....	287	402
Barren.....	537	792
Allen.....	464	445
Simpson.....	149	475
Warren.....	583	1,126
Todd.....	320	491
Logan.....	461	909
Hart.....	375	733
Total.....	4,871	6,528

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Taylor.	Harding.
Meade.....	78	520
Adair.....	442	597
Hardin.....	397	916
Bullitt.....	32	501
Larue.....	275	582
Marion.....	371	1,065
Washington.....	504	718
Nelson.....	72	789
Spencer.....	27	503
Taylor.....	412	565
Green.....	343	598
Shelby.....	156	1,185
Anderson.....	235	411
Casey.....	537	687
Total.....	3,652	9,437

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Rousseau.	Mallory.	Munday.
Jefferson county & Louisville.....	4,902	2,332	139
Oldham.....	149	455	2
Henry.....	456	711	14
Owen.....	244	700	18
Total.....	5,751	4,704	173

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	G. C. Smith.	A. H. Ward.
Gallatin.....	243	357
Harrison.....	574	812
Boone.....	349	889
Trimble.....	67	333
Grant.....	892	394
Kenton.....	2,084	1,011
Campbell.....	1,085	912
Pendleton.....	963	601
Bracken.....	826	772
Carroll.....	183	240
Total.....	7,696	6,421

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	S. S. Fry.	G. S. Shanklin.
Nicholas.....	630	639
Bourbon.....	228	830
Clarke.....	124	282
Fayette.....	723	1,230
Scott.....	185	764
Jessamine.....	407	436
Woodford.....	63	613
Franklin.....	332	981
Mercer.....	573	651
Boyle.....	302	494
Lincoln.....	322	724
Total.....	3,843	7,624

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Randall.	Garrard.
Pulaski.....	1,592	579
Rockcastle.....	553	209
Madison.....	1,103	620
Estill.....	712	404
Jackson.....	536	8
Laurel.....	591	212
Whitley.....	1,007	62
Owsley.....	622	155
Clay.....	544	330
Knox.....	815	181
Harlan.....	692	49
Letcher.....	173	17
Breathitt.....	214	26
Perry.....	225	22
Wayne.....	553	425
Garrard.....	651	525
Wolfe.....	000	000
Total.....	10,634	3,824

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	McKee.	Hurt.
Mason.....	836	1,124
Lewis.....	932	511
Greenup.....	815	398
Boyd.....	446	536
Powell.....	154	150
Fleming.....	870	871
Rowan.....	203	46
Carter.....	888	301
Lawrence.....	497	512
Morgan.....	248	198
Johnson.....	620	138
Floyd.....	285	174
Pike.....	473	17
Magoffin.....	294	138
Montgomery.....	193	584
Bath.....	474	503
Total.....	3,163	6,241

We, the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General of Kentucky, sitting as a Board to examine the Returns and count the votes, as certified to us, have examined and counted the Returns of the election, held on the 7th day of August, 1865, for members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, in the various districts of this State, and had—

In the First District—L. S. Trimble received 5,749 votes, and C. D. Bradley 3,542 votes;

In the Second District—B. C. Ritter received 6,974 votes, and George H. Yeaman received 5,786 votes;

In the Third District—Henry Grider received 6,528 votes, and Jas. H. Lowry received 4,871;

In the Fourth District—Aaron Harding received 9,437 votes, and Marion C. Taylor received 3,652;

In the Fifth District—Lovell H. Rousseau received 4,902 votes; Robert Mallory received 2,332 votes, and Marc Munday received 173 votes;

In the Sixth District—G. Clay Smith received 7,696 votes; A. H. Ward received 6,421 votes, and S. H. Doughty received 1 vote;

In the Seventh District—George S. Shanklin received 7,624 votes, and Speed S. Fry received 3,843;

In the Eighth District—Wm. H. Randall received 10,634 votes, and T. T. Garrard received 3,824;

In the Ninth District—Samuel McKee received 3,163 votes, and J. Smith Hurt received 6,241;

And that L. S. Trimble in the First District, B. C. Ritter in the Second District, Henry Grider in the Third District, Aaron Harding in the Fourth District, Lovell H. Rousseau in the Fifth District, G. Clay Smith in the Sixth District, George S. Shanklin in the Seventh District, W. H. Randall in the Eighth District, and Samuel McKee in the Ninth District, have been elected members from the State of Kentucky, of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to serve during the 39th session of said Congress.

Given under our hands at the office of the Secretary of State, in Frankfort, this 4th day of September, 1865.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney General.
E. L. VANWINKLE,
Secretary of State.
Att: Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

aminers, and which they felt themselves bound to reject, had been counted, then Col. Garrard's reported majority would have been 79 votes.

The total vote for members of Congress foot up as follows:

For the opposition.....	57,502
For the Union.....	54,008
Opposition majority.....	3,494

This is all of the 40,000 majority claimed by the Conservatives and Rebels previous to

Official Vote for Treasurer.

	Neale.	Garrard.
Adair.....	254	402
Allen.....	346	207
Anderson.....	201	245
Ballard.....	114	387
Barren.....	509	681
Bath.....	340	322
Boone.....	302	818
Bourbon.....	132	689
Boyd.....	403	492
Boyle.....	273	475
Bracken.....	779	663
Breathitt.....	212	17
Breckinridge.....	141	313
Bullitt.....	32	185
Butler.....	526	265
Caldwell.....	349	120
Calloway.....	66	378
Campbell.....	1,672	912
Carroll.....	154	249
Carter.....	791	247
Casey.....	111	326
Christian.....	677	564
Clarke.....	113	283
Clay.....	456	378
Clinton.....	320	49
Crittenden.....	500	.....
Cumberland.....	35	141
Davies.....	176	267
Edmonson.....	293	190
Estill.....	707	897
Fayette.....	706	1,310
Fleming.....	683	733
Franklin.....	359	960
Floyd.....	61	81
Fulton.....	7	270
Gallatin.....	216	229
Garrard.....	639	309
Grant.....	672	311
Graves.....	426	777
Grayson.....	546	637
Green.....	131	176
Greenup.....	734	306
Hancock.....	103	324
Hardin.....	191	495
Harlan.....	587	87
Harrison.....	553	303
Hart.....	350	377
Henderson.....	111	723
Henry.....	407	594
Hickman.....	26	192
Hopkins.....	230	61
Jackson.....	516	17
Jefferson.....	3,334	2,440
Jessamine.....	344	389
Johnson.....	417	15
Knox.....	675	187
Kenton.....	2,017	1,015
Larue.....	45	228
Laurel.....	436	206
Lawrence.....	442	447
Letcher.....	127	26
Lewis.....	915	444
Lincoln.....	43	392
Livingston.....	105	87
Logan.....	304	346
Lyon.....	161	52
Madison.....	1,107	615
Magoffin.....	181	119
Marion.....	65	501
Marshall.....	147	1,120
Mason.....	319	257
McCracken.....	235	227
McLean.....	152	281
Meade.....	23	595
Mercer.....	535	402
Metcalfe.....	239	205
Monroe.....	438	558
Montgomery.....	183	43
Morgan.....	176	421
Muhlenburg.....	543	440
Nelson.....	37	506
Nicholas.....	557	491
Ohio.....	957	118
Owen.....	35	247
Oldham.....	78	159
Owsley.....	603	587
Pendleton.....	952	38
Perry.....	267	105
Pike.....	207	148
Powell.....	132	626
Pulaski.....	1,534	170
Rockcastle.....	461	22
Rowan.....	151	131
Russell.....	94	676
Scott.....	150	907
Shelby.....	122	340
Simpson.....	118	210
Spencer.....	3	115
Taylor.....	10	240
Todd.....	86	462
Trimble.....	60	118
Trigg.....	314	1,077
Union.....	96	493
Warren.....	536	262
Washington.....	155	305
Wayne.....	305	205
Webster.....	92	82
Whitley.....	682	553
Woodford.....	43	.....
Wolfe.....	.....	.....
Total.....	42,082	42,187

November Term, 1871, by the Court of Claims, Boyd County.

November Term, 1871, by the Court of Claims, Boyd County,

November Term, 1871, by the Court of Claims, Boyd County.

NOVEMBER 1873, 1874, 1875

A copy, Attest:

JAS. W. MULLAN. \$5,526 25

FURNACE MEN,

Teamsters, Farmers,
AND ALL OTHERS.

Large Sale of
Personal Property,
AT GREENUP FURNACE.

On Tuesday, 22d of February, 1859.

THE undersigned having sold the real estate of Greenup Furnace, will offer for sale to the highest bidder on the 22d of February, and if not all sold on that day, will continue the sale the next day, —all the PERSONAL property at the Furnace, to-wit:

8 Teams of Oxen, Wagons, Yokes and Chains.

4 Yoke wood hauling Oxen;

6 Mules, Wagon and Gears, all in good order.

A large lot of Wagon Timber, Fellows and Spokes, well seasoned;

1 set Blacksmith Tools;

1 set Carpenter's Tools;

1 "Little Giant" Corn Crusher;

1 Burrow's Grist Mill and Gum Belt;

One second hand Furnace Engine, complete, and all in good running order, when taken down. The steam cylinder is 15 inches and 4 feet stroke.

2 Blast Cylinders, 32 in. 4 feet stroke;

Two Cylinder Boilers, 32 in by 44 feet long, each, with all the pipes and fixtures for a Blast Furnace;

One fire proof Safe, large enough to hold Furnace Books;

A large lot of Furnace Tools of every description, such as Barrows, Sledges, Rakes, Shovels, Blankets, 100 Mattocks, and a large lot of 40 to 60 head of stock hogs;

About 1500 bushels of Corn, and all the hay that may be on hand at that time; and the residue of our stock of goods and provisions.

Terms of Sale.—All sums of ten dollars and under, cash in hand; on all sums over ten and under fifty dollars, a credit of six months; and on all sums over fifty dollars, nine months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. A liberal discount will be made for cash, or in payment of any debt we owe.—Those having claims due will receive the same discount in their purchases as cash buyers.

Having sold the real estate, Furnace Lands, Ore and Wood to J. & W. Cairns, it is a sufficient assurance that the sale will be

WITHOUT RESERVE,

and invites a fair competition. As the Messrs. Cairns bought the property for Coal Oil purposes, they can offer better terms to those wishing to rent a Furnace, than any other property in the State; and now is the time to see them in Ashland, as everything for sale will be needed to run the Furnace, and a good beginning of Ore and Wood, already prepared, for the ensuing season.

Any of the above articles can be bought at private sale, before the 22d February, and any information on the subject can be had by applying to C. M. Wilson, Ashland, or A. J. Bell and others, at Greenup Furnace.

Wilson, Baird & Co.

dec15 no27 6t

GREENUP FURNACE, KY. COMMISSIONER'S SALE!

NOTICE!

GREENUP CIRCUIT COURT.

Darlington, Wurts, & McConnell, Plffs. vs Cairns, Defendant.

Wm. Cairns & Wilson Baird, & Co. Dfns. Notice.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of said Court, in said suit, (rendered at its last November term) as Commissioner I will sell to the highest and best bidder, at public auction, at the Court House door, in Greenupburg, Ky., on the 5th day of March, 1860, (being County Court day) on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the Greenup Furnace, lands, fixtures, &c., situated and being principally in Greenup county, being the same that was sold by Wilson, Baird & Co. to Wm. Cairns, by written contract. Reference is herein made to said suit for a description of the property to be sold.

The whole of the same will be sold or so much thereof, as will be required to pay the claims of the plaintiffs and costs of suit, to-wit: G. W. Darlington \$6,677 56, George Wurts \$3,187 69, G. L. McConnell \$2,170 85 (making total \$12,036 10, of plaintiffs' debts) together with 6 per cent. interest on each of them from June 23, 1859, and costs of suit.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with sufficient security to each of said plaintiffs for his debt, interest, and costs, which bonds shall have the force of sale bonds, taken under execution sales, and bearing interest from date of sale. A lien will be retained until the purchase money is paid. January 20, 1860.

JOHN SEATON, Commissioner.

U. Hartford Fire Insurance Co., one of the best in the country—J. P. Shaw, Agent in Ironton. See advertisement.

The proprietors of Diamond Furnace, Messrs. Hoffman & Co., at Jackson, C. H., on the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, suspended payment on Monday last. Their liabilities are estimated at \$80,000.—Portsmouth Tribune, 8th inst.

The Hood's Fork Road.—Below we publish the order of the County Court appointing Mr. John Means as Commissioner of the above road, to expend the \$1000 recently appropriated out of the County Levy for 1872, for this improvement. But, as will be seen, there is a proviso, that those interested shall subscribe sufficient to make it a good solid road. The amount required for that purpose is not yet fixed, though it is estimated that several hundred dollars will be required. It is unnecessary, we think, in these latter days, to expatiate on the benefits—nay, the necessities, for good public roads. It is not only important to the people along the road, but also to the people of this place, sufficient to justify the expenditure of a few hundred on behalf of the Corporation. The Commissioner will call on those interested shortly, and we hope he will secure sufficient assistance to carry out the order of the court and provide us a good highway to the lower end of the county:

BOYD COUNTY COURT OF CLAIMS,
NOVEMBER TERM, NOV. 29, 1871.

Whereas, There is a very bad piece of road in the lower end of this county, between the lower line of the corporation of Ashland and Hood's creek bridge, being about two miles of the Ohio river road between said points, which is much used, and so situated as to be very hard to keep in repair, and there being very few hands on said piece of road, and from the nature of the ground over which it passes, it is utterly impossible for them to keep it in repair; and, whereas, the County Judge, sitting as a County Court, has ordered a view of change between said points to be made; and, whereas, the viewers under said order have made the view but not reported the same to this court, now if said viewers under the order aforesaid report as viewed by them and the same is confirmed by the County Court, and the road ordered to be opened, Then, and in that event, the Sheriff of Boyd county is ordered to pay out of his collection of county revenue for the year 1872, to the order of John Means, who is hereby appointed this Court's Commissioner for the purposes hereinafter set forth, the sum of one thousand (\$1,000 00) dollars, when said road is established as aforesaid. Then said Commissioner shall have said sum of one thousand dollars expended upon the improvement of the same between the points aforesaid in that or any manner he in the exercise of a sound discretion may think will redound in the greatest improvement of the road. The work shall be completed before the next November Term of this Court, and then the Commissioner shall make his report of his acts under this order. *Provided*, however, besides the conditions above stipulated, the people interested in said road shall subscribe enough, added to the sum herein appropriated, to make a good road out of the same.

A copy, attest: J. W. MULLAN,
Clerk.

DIED.

DERBY.—At Omaha, Nebraska, Monday, December 4, 1871, Martha M., wife of N. Derby, and daughter the late Samuel Coles, in the 33d year of her age.

Mr. Frank Coles, brother of the deceased, has gone to Omaha to bring the remains to Ashland.

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

There will be no paper issued at this office next week.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF BOYD COUNTY.

		Governor	J. C. A.	C. J.	Com. Atty.	Sheriff.	C. C. Clerk.	Assessor.								
		J. W. Stevenson	R. T. Baker	B. J. Peters	G. W. Williams	M. J. Furgeson	J. E. Stuart	J. M. Burns	J. C. Easham	J. F. Lewman	W. H. Maranda	W. O. Hampton	R. M. Thomas	Wm. Davis	Ben. Sweet	Wm. Workman
3rd August 1868																
Dist. No.	1	(Burgess)	79	10	73	10	63	60	45	80	23	99	3	79	13	11
" "	2	(Davis)	111	18	106	14	80	86	59	99	47	140	7	129	13	5
" "	3	(Cannonsburg)	57	42	55	41	32	59	49	56	55	3	90	20	54	37
" "	4	(S. Springs)	37	132	37	129	30	35	119	32	143	1	63	106	43	122
" "	5	(Ashland)	176	101	172	100	145	157	105	189	105		220	64	189	99
" "	6	(Catlettsburg)	194	86	196	82	138	141	164	188	118	1	259	45	170	103
		654	389	639	376	488	538	541	644	491	5	871	245	664	387	80

THE ELECTION

Monday 3rd Aug 1868

Official Vote of Boyd County. The following is the Official Vote of this county by Districts:

	No. 3	No. 5	No. 2	No. 6	No. 1	No. 4	Total
Duval	51	145	113	170	52	24	555
Hobson	60	130	32	143	32	105	502
Brodes	30	141	17	88	14	89	379
Patton	81	128	128	213	70	37	657
Jones	97	244	139	272	81	57	890
Hampton	96	235	142	279	84	53	889
Steele	50	113	24	148	28	100	463
Eastham	62	159	123	166	55	28	593
Wise	28	157	116	162	59	39	561
Guilkey	24	76	19	122	—	—	241
Burdett	37	—	4	2	4	—	47
Adams	5	13	16	25	3	4	66
Armstrong	18	70	—	108	10	66	272
Hally	74	166	123	164	69	30	626
White	5	19	13	26	49	—	112
Marks	44	101	13	86	12	98	354
Reynolds	29	128	95	7	13	13	285
Scott	11	9	3	157	3	7	181
Hensly	20	4	—	17	3	5	45
Crooks	95	179	141	243	77	48	753
Bolt	—	53	—	—	—	—	53

ELECTION NEWS.—Greenup county, official, 200 majority for Hobson. Lawrence, reported, largely for DUVAL. Johnson, reported, 2 to 300 for HOBSON. Mason, reported, 5 to 600 for DUVAL. Kenton,

Boyd County Official.

Young, McKee, Green.

1st. District	53	7	
2nd. "	80	30	1
3rd. "	41	36	1
4th. "	6	137	
5th. "	108	118	10
6th. "	133	97	11
	421	425	23

W. O. HAMPTON, C. B. C. C.

Boyd, Carter and Lawrence Revenue Payers.

BOYD COUNTY.				
2	Andrews, G. W.	\$ 582	Knight, Geo. A.	\$ 265
2	Andrews, N. P.	414	Kinner, H. H.	227
	Condit, Rev. W. C.	75	Lampton, R. W.	2,985
	Culbertson, K. R.	725	Moore, L. T.	800
	Crawford, Jas. R.	235	Montmollin, J. W.	32
	Culbertson, W. W.	984	Means, John	11,685
	Cecil, C. Jr.	591	Means, Hugh	5,371
e	Coles, Samuel	2,035	Means, Jno. W.	4,461
e	Frazier, J. M.	500	Means, H. (guar.)	4,104
	Geiger, W. L.	275	Morse, A. F.	352
	Gaylord, W. F.	937	Merrill, J. C.	179
	Griffith, B.	619	Peebles, Robt.	176
	Honshell, Wash.	3,838	Patton, Joseph	169
	Hampton, W. O.	100	Williams, M.	530
	Hilton, M. F.	113	Weber, F.	426
	Ireland, W. C.	1,345	Warner, L. E. W.	646
CARTER COUNTY.				
	Davis, D. M.	\$4,239	Steele, J. H.	\$10
	O'Senter, Jas.	188		
LAWRENCE COUNTY.				
	Burns, R. T.	\$ 62	Murray, G. W.	\$937
	Ferguson, M. J.	313	Smith, E. M.	435
	Freese, Milton	153	Vinson, R. F.	67
	Gallup, Geo. W.	2,374	Wroten, G. W.	88
	Lackey, Green	916		

Below we give the vote of the 9th District in the two last elections:

Counties.	Thomas.	Rice.	Harlan.	Leslie.
Bath,	527	910	933	1172
Boyd,	358	372	640	796
Carter,	504	399	723	615
Elliott,	63	377	131	524
Fleming,	772	1117	1089	1275
Floyd,	101	595	236	883
Greenup,	584	509	855	899
Johnson,	449	384	713	424
Lewis,	901	760	1061	897
Lawrence,	347	680	546	809
Martin,	76	32	183	58
Menifee,	20	180	69	274
Montgomery,	556	826	743	893
Mason,	849	1594	1946	1829
Morgan,	159	511	314	759
Magoffin,	211	399	418	350
Powell,	114	167	206	251
Pike,	134	389	273	473
Rowen,	232	141	289	187
Total,	6074	10132	13462	13408
Majority,		3448		2946
Total vote,	1870		1871	
	16806		23870	

The Kentucky and Great Eastern

While on Tiger creek, in the edge of Lewis and Carter counties, Major Harrington ran afoul of the Underwood family, which, it is said, have rendered themselves a terror to that whole region of country. They tackle all strangers passing along the highway and make them tell their business. The people are afraid to go near them, or lend any aid in arresting them. Major Harrington could not get horses to travel with till the people were assured he was not after the Underwoods.

Fort twenty years, perhaps, there has been a party of persons in Lewis county, in this State, who have resisted all efforts of the United States Marshal and his deputies to serve a process of the United States Court against them. It was the result of an ejectment suit, and was entered in the old style of pleading, which doubtless many will remember: "John Doe, on demise of Robert Walsh et al., vs. Richard Roe, i.e. Thos. Logan et al."

The process has been standing on the records of the court unexecuted for a long number of years, and though several of the Marshals in their terms and turns have attempted to enforce it, they have always met with a determined and successful resistance. The number of malefactors were perhaps larger at one time than it is at present, for it seems that the original ones have died out and given place to descendants not quite so numerous or pugnacious. Anyhow, Major Harrington, Deputy United States Marshal, made a determined raid on them the other day, and captured the whole posse without the least resistance. Their names are Francis Dyer, Moses Logan, Wm. Kinder, Wm. Dyer and Isaac Nolen. They stated that they had resisted the law long enough, and though the land was theirs by right and title, they were willing to turn it over to the man whom the law said possessed a prior claim.

They were arraigned before Commissioner Ballard, in Louisville, day before yesterday and released from custody on giving \$600 bond each to appear and answer the December term of the United States Court in Lexington.

Novem 1868

Returns from the Ninth District.

BOYD COUNTY—OFFICIAL. SEYMOUR, GRANT, RICE, ZEIGLER

No. 1.—Burgess,	35	3	35	2
No. 2.—East Fork,	80	31	30	31
No. 3.—Cannonsb'g,	46	43	46	42
No. 4.—S. Spring,	29	127	29	126
No. 5.—Ashland,	164	120	164	114
No. 6.—Cattlettsb'g,	159	110	152	107
Total,	513	434	456	422

Democratic maj. 79 34
Democratic loss 180; Republican gain 35.

MASON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Seymour,	1862
Grant,	631
Seymour's majority,	1231
Rice,	1859
Zeigler,	582
Rice's majority,	1268
Democratic gain 6; Republican gain 227.	

LEWIS COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Grant,	983
Seymour,	739
Grant's majority,	184
Zeigler,	956
Rice,	894
Zeigler's majority,	152
Republican gain 88; Democratic gain 57.	

FLEMING COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Seymour,	1178
Grant,	864
Seymour's majority,	314
Rice,	1167
Zeigler,	827
Rice's majority,	340
Democratic loss 85; Republican gain 66.	

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Seymour,	872
Grant,	136
Seymour's majority,	736
Rice,	891
Zeigler,	135
Rice's majority,	756
Democratic loss 17; Radical loss 177.	

Radical Outrages in Harlan County.

BOYD COUNTY OFFICIAL.

	S. Tres.	Senate.	Legis.	S. Tax
JAMES W. TATE.				
HENSEY E. WING.				
K. F. PRICHARD.				
W. J. WORTHINGTON.				
JAMES KILGORE.				
STEPH. NETHERCUTT.				
FOR.				
AGAINST.				
Burgess,	71	4	70	5
Davis,	138	23	148	19
Cannonsb'g,	72	39	76	40
S. Spring,	49	105	48	102
Ashland,	163	77	163	77
Cattlettsb'g,	206	91	207	91
Total,	699	339	712	334
Majorities,	360	378	360	1920

GREENUP COUNTY UNOFFICIAL.

Tate, 841; Wing, 689; Tate's maj. 152.
Prichard, 850; Worthington, 688; Prichard's maj., 162.
Waring, 898; Robb, 679; Waring's maj., 219.
For School Tax, 1,568; against, 19; maj. for, 1,549.

CARTER COUNTY UNOFFICIAL.

A letter from a reliable gentleman says that the result will not vary much from, Democratic precincts, Kilgore's maj., 120; Radical precincts, Nethercutt's maj., 268; Elliott county will give us 100 maj., making 40 maj. for Nethercutt in Carter. Glory enough for one day.

SUCCESSFUL STEAMBOATMEN.—At that time (1854) William and Pate Davidson were running a small stern wheel craft on the Ohio, between Cincinnati and the Big Sandy. The former was "Cap'n" and the latter mate. Both had been river boys since they could lift an oar. William commenced his career as apprentice to a cook on a flat boat, where he successfully took all the degrees, from scouring kettles to turning a flap jack. At a later age he was passed on from a flat boat to a keel, and from a keel to head cook on a barge. Occasionally incidents befell him but he was generally fortunate. During the early spring of '45, he went down the Ohio on a flat boat, and returned as a deck passenger then conveying President Polk and party on their way to Washington. The shores of the river were then lined with ice. Arriving at his home at the Big Sandy, the boat was in too much of a hurry to push up to the shore, and young Davidson was dumped on the ice forty yards from the landing. As the ice was thin, Davidson went through the ice to his neck at the first step. Luckily he had a good arm, and he fought and pounded his way safely out, while the great Presidential party rushed heedlessly on.

Twenty-five years later we find this same Big Sandy deck passenger here at St. Paul, at the head of the largest steam packet company ever organized on the Upper Mississippi, while the names of the great captain and the steamer that had dumped him upon the ice are passed to silence and oblivion.—Correspondence of the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Ohio, Lawrence county, ss:

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a certain execution issued, and to me directed, from the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Lawrence and State of Ohio, I will offer for sale at the front door of the Court House in Ironton, on

Saturday, May 22, 1869,

between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Lawrence and State of Ohio, to wit:

The south half of the south-east quarter in range seventeen (17), town four (4), section twenty-two (22), containing 80 acres, more or less. Appraised at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200).

The north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of range seventeen (17), town four (4), section twenty-two (22), containing forty acres more or less. Appraised at eight hundred dollars (\$800).

The south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, in range seventeen (17), town four (4), section twenty-two (22), containing forty acres more or less. Appraised at four hundred dollars (\$400).

Also, the north half of the south-west quarter of range seventeen (17), town four (4), section twenty-seven (27), being eighty acres more or less. Appraised at six hundred and forty dollars (\$640).

Containing in all two hundred and forty acres more or less.

To be sold as the property of the Oak Ridge Furnace Company to satisfy said execution in favor of the Bank of Ashland, Terms of sale, cash.

The above described lots will be offered for sale separately.

W. T. ELSWICK,

Sheriff Lawrence county, O.

H. S. NEAL, Attorney for plaintiff.

ap225pf11.50

LAWRENCE COUNTY OFFICIAL.

Tate, 741; Wing, 362; Tate's majority, 379.

Prichard, 945; Worthington, 430; Prichard's majority, 515.

Diamond, 706; Barchett, 610; Fulkerson, 90; Diamond over Barchett, 96; over Fulkerson, 616. For School Tax, 1,351; against, 71.

GREENUP COUNTY OFFICIAL.

Tate, 841; Wing, 667; Tate's majority, 174.

Prichard, 864; Worthington, 689; Prichard's majority, 175.

Waring, 898; Robb, 679; Waring's majority, 219.

School Tax, 1,538; against, 21; majority for, 1,519.

CARTER COUNTY OFFICIAL.

Tate, 464; Wing, 613; Wing's majority, 249.

Kilgore, 510; Nethercutt, 658; Nethercutt's majority, 148.

School Tax, 1,036; against, 92; majority for, 944.

The vote of that portion of Carter county stricken off, and included in the County of Elliott, (exclusive of District No. 4, which was not reported), is, Kilgore, 75; Nethercutt, 42; Kilgore's majority, 33.

IRONTON REGISTER.

REGISTER BUILDING, CENTRE BLOCK.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1874.

LAWRENCE COUNTY ELECTION

Republican Majority 29 on State Ticket.

COUNTY TICKET SOMEWHAT MIXED.

The full vote in Lawrence county this Fall, not counting the Prohibition ballots, was 4895, a gain of 240 over last year. Wikoff, Republican candidate for Secretary of State gets 2462 and Bell his opponent 2433, showing a Republican majority of 29. The Republicans lose from last year 293, and the Democrats gain 513. The footings, on the state ticket, for last Tuesday's election were as follows:

	1873.		1874.	
	Noyes.	Allen.	Wikoff.	Bell.
Aid.....	146	33	150	44
Decatur.....	81	164	76	208
Elizabeth.....	276	374	271	385
Fayette.....	148	78	110	46
Hamilton.....	87	61	85	107
Lawrence.....	128	27	111	48
Mason.....	114	121	107	141
Perry.....	139	93	119	133
Rome.....	129	142	113	150
Symmes.....	91	44	102	84
Union.....	172	54	123	70
Upper.....	168	113	156	144
Washington.....	69	45	84	98
Windsor.....	137	92	101	87
First Ward.....	188	87	152	128
Second Ward.....	196	150	150	187
Third Ward.....	186	80	183	112
Fourth Ward.....	161	67	155	88
Fifth Ward.....	138	95	114	173
Total.....	2,735	1,920	2,462	2,433

As to the vote for Congressman, the official figures will have to settle that. Our calculations make Vance a majority in the county, though we cannot say they are accurate. The vote is exceedingly close. Riggs, Republican, is elected Recorder, and Gates, Republican, Infirmary Director but by very small majorities. Charles McCoy, Democrat, is elected County Commissioner.

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

In the U. S. Court at Cincinnati, last week, the case of Martin Bell vs. Daniel & Newkirk (Buckeye Furnace,) for damages for the infringement of a patent "hot blast" was given to the jury, and a verdict of \$1,000 rendered for the plaintiff.

We have a very handsome bunch of grapes, ripe, and about fifty in number, second crop, from the prolific vines of C. M. Glidden.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 13th says that the jury in the U. S. Circuit Court, on the day before, returned a verdict of \$200 for plaintiff in the case of "Martin Bell vs. Addison McCullough." This is another of the suits for the infringement of the patent "hot blast," the real defendants in the case being Star Furnace Company, Ky.

NOTICE.

INFRINGERS of Martin Bell's patent for generating steam from the gas and heat of blast furnaces, are hereby notified not to pay over money to Lee & Fisher, of Cincinnati, either on notes, judgments, or otherwise.

CHRISTIAN SHUNK,
Attorney of Martin Bell.

Important Decision.

We learn from reports of decision of the Court of appeals at Frankfort that in the case, of Lexington and Big Sandy Rail Road vs. Fry's Executors, that the judgment of the Circuit Court of Greenup, in favor of the Rail Road Company has been reversed. This decision assumes much interest from the fact that there are many cases now in the Circuit Court of our county between the same R. R. Co., and some of our citizens, in which the same principles are involved, and on which this decision may have much influence. As soon as we can obtain it, we will publish the decision in full.

Lexington & Big Sandy R. R. Company against J. W. Fry.

The suit of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company against the executor of James W. Fry, which has been pending in the Greenup Circuit Court for several years, has at last been decided in favor of the Railroad Company.

This suit was brought by the company to enforce the payment of about \$3,200, subscribed as stock by Mr. Fry, in 1852, to the capital stock of the company. Subsequent to the subscription, the Road, as originally located, was changed so as to strike the Ohio river bottom where Ashland is situated. This change caused a great deal of complaint among the stockholders at Catlettsburg, and many of them have refused to pay their stock in consequence thereof. In consequence of this refusal, suit was instituted against Mr. Fry and others, to enforce the payment of their subscription; and the case here referred to is the first one which has been decided.

We suppose now, as the Court has decided that the change made in the location of the Road at the eastern end, does not exempt the subscribers from the payment of their stock, those who have thus far resisted payment, will now settle up without any further trouble. It seems to us that this would be the most sensible as well as economical course to pursue. Nothing is to be gained by further resistance. We understand that similar cases have been tried in other Courts, in which the same defense was made, and in every instance the Court has decided in favor of the Road.

This being the case, is there any good reason why the delinquents at this end of the Road should continue obstinate? We are assured by persons who are familiar with the affairs of the Road, that if all the stockholders will promptly arrange the payment of their stock, the Company can at once be relieved of a heavy indebtedness, and by prudent management, be placed in a condition, perhaps, to make such arrangements as to enable it to continue to prosecute the work, or to place it in the hands of persons who would do so. Shall this great work be suffered to languish simply because those who should pay their subscription will not do so?

We understand that Judge Phister's decision in the case is a very able one. We have been promised a copy of it, by a friend, for publication, and we hope to be able to lay it before our readers in a few weeks.

By this decision, the Railroad Company recovers the amount subscribed, with the interest from the time the calls were made.

LEGAL NOTICE.

THE BANK OF ASHLAND, AT ASHLAND, Boyd county, Kentucky, Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, in the State of West Virginia, Josiah King, executor of the will of Alexander Scott, deceased, of Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, Elizabeth Hays, John A. Bartley, and M. A. McCormick, of Greenup county, Kentucky, implicated with John Campbell, John Peters, William N. McGugin, David T. Woodrow, and others, will take notice that William A. Simonton, of the county of Lawrence and State of Ohio, did, on the 12th day of August, 1864, file his petition in the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Lawrence, and State of Ohio, against the said Bank of Ashland, Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, Elizabeth Hays, John A. Bartley, and M. A. McCormick, implicated with the said John Campbell, N. McGugin, and others, object and prayer of Campbell, Peters & Co., to Mark S. Bartram, made trust for creditors, the 28th day of January, 1862, and for the appointment of a Receiver, to settle the affairs and concerns of said partnership, and the partnership of Campbell, McGugin & Co.; and for the sale of the real estate of said firm, situate in said county, and described as follows:

DECATUR TOWNSHIP.		ACRES.
18 3 1	sw qr	160
18 3 2	whole	640
18 3 3	se qr	160
18 3 4	ne qr	160
18 3 5	sw qr	160
18 3 6	se qr	160
18 3 7	ne qr	160
18 3 8	sw qr	160
18 3 9	se qr	160
18 3 10	ne qr	160
18 3 11	sw qr	160
18 3 12	se qr	160

SYMMES TOWNSHIP.		ACRES.
17 5 1	sw qr	160
17 5 2	se qr	160
17 5 3	ne qr	160
17 5 4	sw qr	160
17 5 5	se qr	160
17 5 6	ne qr	160
17 5 7	sw qr	160
17 5 8	se qr	160
17 5 9	ne qr	160
17 5 10	sw qr	160
17 5 11	se qr	160
17 5 12	ne qr	160

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.		ACRES.
18 4 1	sw qr	160
18 4 2	se qr	160
18 4 3	ne qr	160
18 4 4	sw qr	160
18 4 5	se qr	160
18 4 6	ne qr	160
18 4 7	sw qr	160
18 4 8	se qr	160
18 4 9	ne qr	160
18 4 10	sw qr	160
18 4 11	se qr	160
18 4 12	ne qr	160

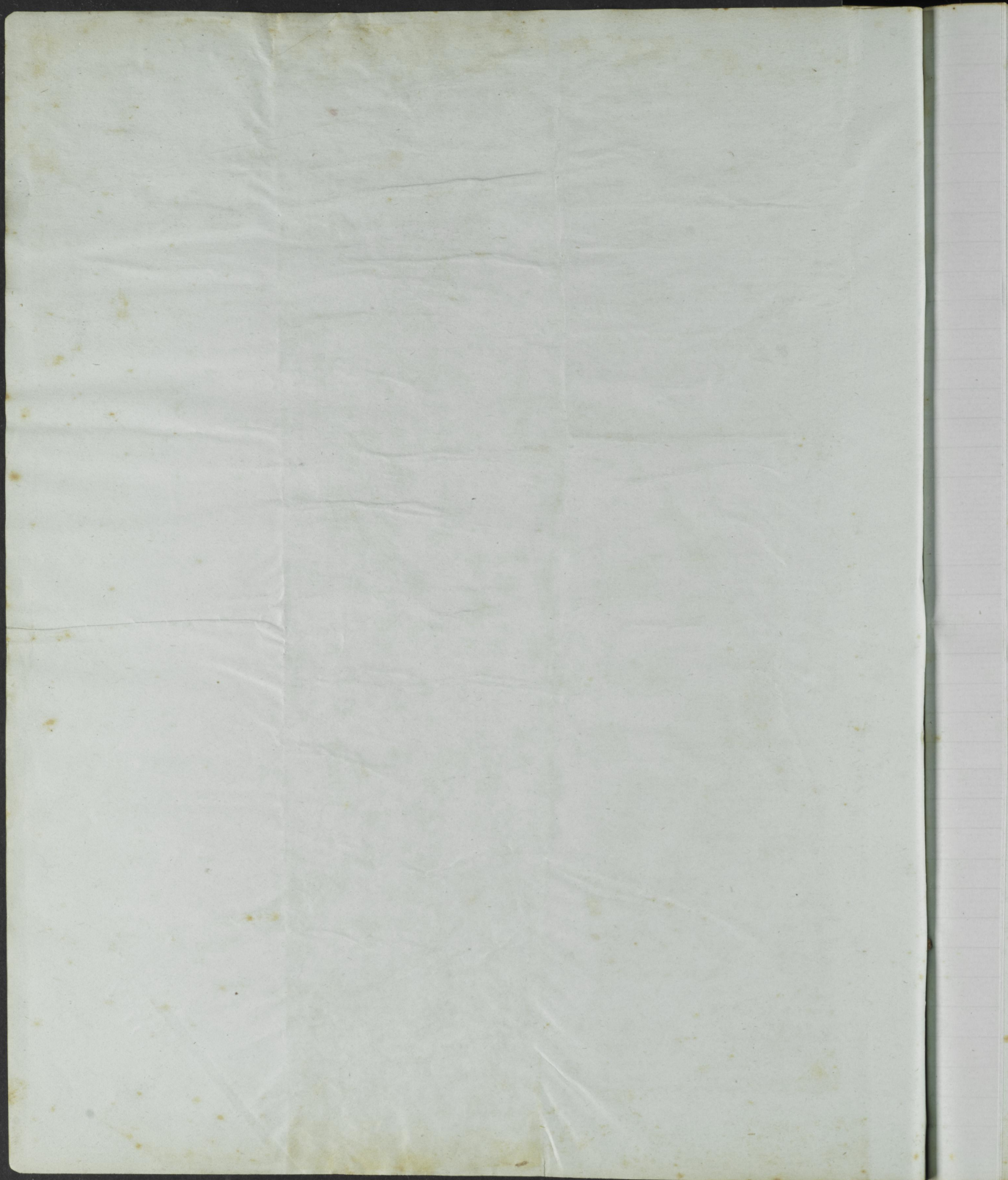
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.		ACRES.
18 4 13	sw qr	160
18 4 14	se qr	160
18 4 15	ne qr	160
18 4 16	sw qr	160
18 4 17	se qr	160
18 4 18	ne qr	160
18 4 19	sw qr	160
18 4 20	se qr	160
18 4 21	ne qr	160
18 4 22	sw qr	160
18 4 23	se qr	160
18 4 24	ne qr	160

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.		ACRES.
18 4 25	sw qr	160
18 4 26	se qr	160
18 4 27	ne qr	160
18 4 28	sw qr	160
18 4 29	se qr	160
18 4 30	ne qr	160
18 4 31	sw qr	160
18 4 32	se qr	160
18 4 33	ne qr	160
18 4 34	sw qr	160
18 4 35	se qr	160
18 4 36	ne qr	160

And lot No. 6 in the town of Ironton. Four thousand six hundred and thirty-three (4,333) acres of said lands, with the said lot No. 6, on the 4th day of January, 1862, were mortgaged to said Alexander Scott to secure the payment of \$23,644.16, according to a certain note referred to in said mortgage. The Plaintiff asks that said mortgage be decreed not to inure to his interest in said real estate.

The petition also alleges that, since the giving of said mortgage, the said non-resident Defendants have acquired some interest in said lands. The Plaintiff, in his petition, asks for an adjustment of partnership accounts, and distribution of the proceeds of all partnership property and effects, after payment of the debts and liabilities, and for general relief; and that they answer on or before the third Saturday, after the 28th day of September, 1864.

WILLIAM SIMONTON, Plaintiff.
LEETE & HAMILTON, Attorneys.
J. S. GEORGE,
August 11, 1864-6w.



MEMORIALS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The American News Company, following the advice of Dr. Francis Lieber, has collected and published in one volume the speeches, messages, orders, and proclamations of Abraham Lincoln, from the presidential canvass of 1860 until his assassination, April 14, 1865. The volume is entitled "The Martyr's Monument," and includes the speeches made on the journey from Illinois to Washington in the spring of 1861.—John E. Potter, of Philadelphia, has published "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Frank Crosby, Member of the Philadelphia Bar, with a portrait. It embraces "the speeches, messages, proclamations, and other official documents, illustrative of his eventful administration."—Bunce & Huntington, of New York, have published "The Lincoln Memorial; a Record of the Life, Assassination, and Obsequies of the Martyred President." The life is brief, and includes only the most important of his addresses and proclamations. This is followed by the accounts of his assassination and death, given at the time by Major Rathbone, Miss Harris, Capt. McGowan, and Hon. M. B. Field. "The Effect on the Country" of the assassination is illustrated in the speeches of Gen. Butler, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, and ex-President Pierce, and the sermons of Dr. Gurley, Dr. Bellows, Archbishop McCloskey, and Rev. H. W. Beecher. These are followed by an account of the funeral services in Washington, including the prayer of Bishop Simpson and the sermon of Dr. Gurley. Then we have an account of the passage of the remains from Washington to Illinois, of the funeral observances in different cities, and of the last rites at Springfield, including the funeral oration of Bishop Simpson. In three successive chapters we have "The Effect of the Assassination in Europe," the poems of Stoddard and Punch, and an account of "the Assassin and his end." Prefixed to the volume is an excellent portrait of the martyred President by Ritchie, and, facing it, a picture of the log cabin, "the early home of Abraham Lincoln, as it now stands in Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Ky."—Tibbals & Whiting, of New York, have published a volume, entitled "Our Martyr President, Abraham Lincoln; Voices from the Pulpits of New York and Brooklyn." It embraces the orations of Bancroft and Bishop Simpson, and twenty-one sermons, by as many clergymen of various denominations, on the death of Lincoln—among them those of Dr. Williams, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Bellows, Dr. Tyng, Dr. Budington, Dr. McClintock, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, and Dr. William Adams.—In addition to the four volumes above-mentioned, we have before us, from J. C. Derby, under the title of "Gems from Abraham Lincoln," a collection, in fancy paper covers, of the following papers: Farewell Speech at Springfield, on setting out for Washington; the Proclamation of Emancipation; Speech at Independence Hall, Feb. 21, 1861; Letter to Horace Greeley; Address at Gettysburg, Nov. 19, 1863; Letter to A. G. Hodges; To whom it may Concern; Inaugural Address, 1865; Mr. Carpenter's Letter, embracing the poem, "O why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" This also contains an excellent likeness of its subject.

Sale of Centre Furnace.

This furnace was offered at Sheriff's Sale in the presence of a large number of iron men in this county, last Tuesday. The property was appraised at \$35,000. The first bid was \$30,000, but it soon run up to \$45,000 and was finally struck off to Mr. Mead (bidding for W. D. Kelly) at \$46,400. The chief bidders were S. McGugin, Howard Furnace Co., and W. D. Kelley. The price is considered by competent judges as a good one.

Election Returns.

We give below the official majorities of the Districts, except the Ninth, which we give in full: In the First District Trimble's majority over Symmes is 8,037.

In the Second, Brown's maj. over Smith is 6,106.
In the Third, Hise's maj. over Blakey is 6,539.
In the Fourth, Knott over Taylor, 5,922.
In the Fifth, Grover over Jacob, 4,651.
In the Sixth, Jones over Rankin, 5,893.
In the Seventh, Beck over Hanson, 8,455.
In the Eighth, Adams over Rice, 359.
In the Ninth the vote is as follows:

	Young.	McKee.	Green.
Mason,	1,509	627	205
Lewis,	503	931	29
Greenup,	456	551	33
Boyd,	421	425	24
Powell,	157	152	18
Clump,	1,033	818	114
Town,	135	278	4
Carter,	380	881	57
Lawrence,	548	472	114
Morgan,	598	269	9
Johnson,	251	443	17
Floyd,	557	247	12
Pike,	458	455	10
Magoffin,	221	308	3
Montgomery,	431	167	116
Bath,	984	567	98
	9,912	7,563	862
Young over Green,			818
Young over McKee,			1,470
Young over both,			81
McKee over Green,			6,701

RECAPITULATION:

Total Democratic vote,	77,742
Total Radical vote,	28,088
Total Third-party vote,	6,416
Democracy over Radicals,	49,054
Democracy over No. 3's,	71,326
Democracy over all,	42,688
Radicals over No. 3's,	22,272

The Comparative Cost of Living at Gold and Currency Prices.

As the old year closes, and we enter the threshold of the one which will determine what is to be the course of prices for several years to come, by the adoption of a system of contraction or expansion of the currency, it is interesting to review the course of the markets, and see how far we are on the road to a return to prices which will place articles of comfort and necessity within the reach of all. Accordingly we present the following comparison of the wholesale and retail prices of leading articles in this market at the close of the years 1860, 1865 and 1866:

	WHOLESALE PRICES.		
	Dec. 31, 1860.	Dec. 30, 1865.	Dec. 31, 1866.
Gold.....	1/2 prem	45 1/4 prem	33 1/4 prem
Flour, superfine, per brl.....	\$4 60	\$7 50	\$10 00
Flour, extra, per brl.....	4 30	8 50	12 00
Wheat, prime white, per bush.....	1 10	2 30	3 00
Wheat, prime wintered, per bush.....	1 00	2 00	2 85
Corn, prime mixed, per bush.....	38	62	61
Oats, prime, per bush.....	27	38	53
Rye, prime, per bush.....	62	75	1 15
Barley, prime fall, per bush.....	80	1 25	1 60
Mess pork per brl.....	15 00	29 50	20 00
Lard, prime leaf, per lb.....	9	18 1/2	12
Bacon shoulders, per lb.....	6	15 1/2	12
Bacon, rib sides, per lb.....	8	17 1/2	12 1/2
Bacon, clear sides, per lb.....	—	21 1/2	13
Bacon, sugar cured hams, per lb.....	—	27	18
Bulk shoulders, per lb.....	5 1/2	13	8
Bulk rib sides, per lb.....	7 1/2	15 1/2	9 1/2
Bulk, clear sides, per lb.....	—	17 1/2	10 1/2
Hogs, per cental, net.....	5 60 @ 5 80	12 00 @ 12 25	7 40 @ 7 75
Green shoulders, per lb.....	4 1/2	10	6
Green sides, per lb.....	6 1/2	13	8
Green hams, per lb.....	6 1/2	17	10
Sugar, raw per lb.....	6 1/2 @ 6 7	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Sugar, hard refined, per lb.....	—	15 1/2	15 1/2
Molasses, N. O. per gallon.....	30	1 00	75
Clover seed, per bushel.....	4 25	8 00	8 00
Flax seed per bush.....	1 10	2 50	2 40
Whisky, per gal.....	13 1/2	26	25
Oat, Voughieghenya float per bush.....	6	13	12
Cotton, middling, per lb.....	—	48	31
Coffee, prime Rio per lb.....	13 1/2	31	26
Hay, baled per tun.....	13 00	14 00	20 00
Cheese, Western Reserve per lb.....	8 1/2	20 1/2	15
Butter, choice W. R. per lb.....	15	34	33
Apples, choice per barrel.....	2 00	6 00	5 00
Potatoes, prime per brl.....	1 40	3 25	3 00
Eggs, fresh per doz.....	18	33	30
Oil, Linseed per gal.....	50	1 48	1 30
Oil, extra lard per gal.....	85	2 00	1 10
Oil, petroleum per gal.....	75	75	52
Tallow, city per lb.....	11	13	11
Salt, domestic per bush.....	27	50	50
Salt, Turk's Island per bush.....	30	75	80
Brown Sheetings, standard per yd.....	8 1/4	34	21
Prints, best per yd.....	9	27	13

RETAIL PRICES.

	Dec. 31, 1860.	Dec. 31, 1865.	Dec. 31, 1866.
Turkeys, each.....	75c @ \$1 50	\$1 25 @ 2 50	\$1 00 @ 2 50
Ducks, pair.....	60 @ 80c	80c @ \$1 00	80c @ \$1 00
Geese, each.....	50 @ 70c	\$1 00 @ 1 25	60 @ \$1 00
Chickens, each.....	20 @ 35c	35 @ 50c	35 @ 50c
Rabbits, each.....	20 @ 25c	40 @ 50c	12 1/2 @ 15c
Venison, per lb.....	12 @ 15c	30 @ 40c	25 @ 30c
Quails, per dozen.....	\$1 00 @ 1 25	\$3 00 @ 3 50	\$1 25 @ 1 50
Eggs, per dozen.....	20c	40c	35c
Butter, per lb.....	18 @ 20c	50c	40c
Apples, per half peck.....	10 @ 15c	35c	25c
Cranberries, per quart.....	12c	20c	20c
Sweet pot. half peck.....	18c	40c	25c
Turnips, 1/2 peck.....	7 @ 8c	20c	10c
Cabages, per head.....	5 @ 8c	10 @ 15c	5 @ 10c
Onions, half peck.....	5 @ 8c	20c	

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NINTH DISTRICT.

The following is the official vote of the Ninth District, with the comparative vote 1868 and 1870, and the relative loss and gain of each party. The vote of Ma-
lin was not received at Frankfort in time to be counted.

COUNTIES.	1868.		1870.		Dem.		Rad.	
	ZENITH.	RICE.	THOMAS.	RICE.	LOSS.	GAIN.	LOSS.	GAIN.
Bath.	492	1,022	527	910	112			35
Boyd.	422	506	358	372	134		64	
Carter.	638	562	504	399	169		134	
Elliott.			63	377				
Fleming.	769	1,222	772	1,117	109			12
Floyd.	107	464	101	595		131	6	
Greenup.	736	550	584	509	41		152	
Johnson.	529	274	449	384		116	89	
Lewis.	956	804	901	769	44		55	
Lawrence.	356	649	347	680		29		
Menifee.			20	180			9	
Montgomery.	129	659	556	826		167		427
Mason.	582	1,850	849	1,594	256			267
Morgan.	186	719	159	511	208			
Magoffin.	243	234						
Martin.	116	203	76	32			27	
Powell.	147	431	134	399	42		16	
Pike.	253	167	232	141	26		21	
Rowan.								
Totals.	6,652	10,514	6,746	10,343	1,171	437	563	741
		6,652		6,746				
Majorities.		3,858		3,597				

Election Returns.

COUNTIES.	HOBSON.	DUVALL.
Adair.....	675	535
Anderson.....	277	877
Allen.....	472	725
Bath.....	760	950
Boyd.....	502	555
Bracken.....	733	1202
Bullitt.....	307	730
Butler.....	751	390
Barren.....	767	295
Ballard.....	145	1,268
Bourbon.....	320	1,317
Breckinridge.....	811	1,165
Calloway.....	183	1,169
Campbell.....	1,619	1,889
Clinton.....	571	58
Cumberland.....	394	394
Caldwell.....	471	330
Clark.....	408	925
Christian.....	884	1,288
Casey.....	575	331
Estill.....	811	306
Edmonson.....	385	249
Fulton.....	38	692
Fleming.....	985	1,153
Franklin.....	534	1,274
Gallatin.....	155	587
Graves.....	551	1,586
Grayson.....	681	769
Garrard.....	632	753
Grant.....	682	970
Greenup.....	641	463
Hancock.....	674	229
Harlan.....	642	87
Henry.....	591	1,167
Hopkins.....	317	1,117
Hardin.....	930	1,552
Harrison.....	473	1,586
Hart.....	780	860
Jefferson.....	3,720	6,002
Jessamine.....	188	779
Kenton.....	1,508	2,410
Knox.....	535	549
Larue.....	706	159
Laurel.....	627	660
Lawrence.....	158	509
Lyon.....	586	454
McLean.....	1,087	1,383
Madison.....	419	1,098
Marion.....	763	1,104
Mercer.....	513	753
Montgomery.....	307	1,098
McCracken.....	159	902
Meade.....	696	889
Muhlenburg.....	171	1,314
Nelson.....	864	1,007
Ohio.....	286	683
Oldham.....	211	2,274
Owen.....	1,377	508
Pulaski.....	876	1,225
Pendleton.....	185	212
Powell.....	553	257
Rockcastle.....	240	142
Rowan.....	530	207
Russell.....	427	1,421
Shelby.....	108	596
Spencer.....	268	1,535
Scott.....	181	748
Simpson.....	341	448
Taylor.....	438	846
Todd.....	64	826
Trimble.....	317	1,097
Trigg.....	175	1,287
Union.....	325	913
Webster.....	686	1,602
Warren.....	322	793
Washington.....	140	887
Woodford.....		

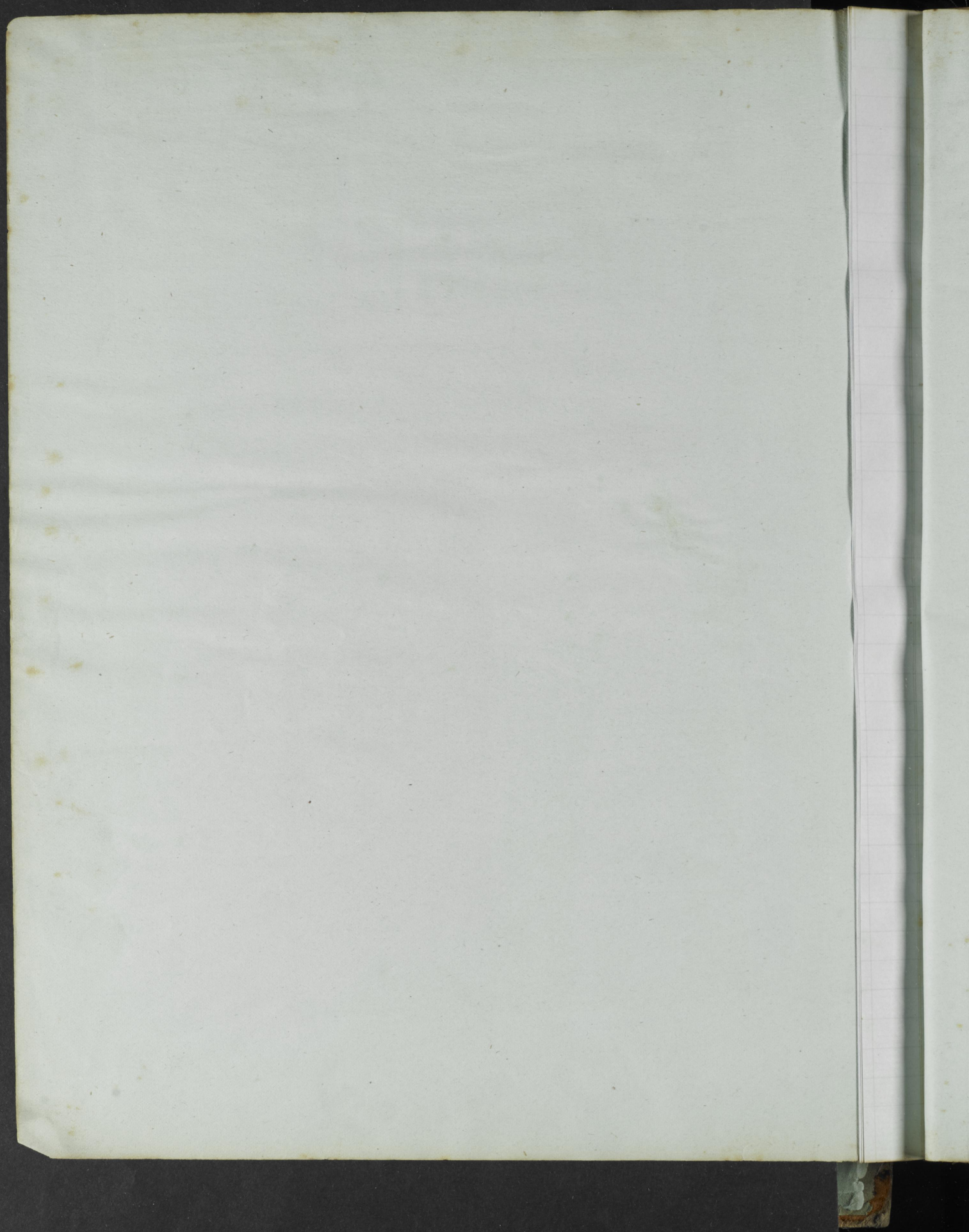
Internal Revenue.

We are indebted to Mr.
assistant assessor of Internal Revenue for
the 9th district of Kentucky, for the follow-
ing statement of the assessment of the U.
S. Internal Revenue tax, in the counties of
Boyd and Lawrence, Ky., from the 1st of
April 1867, to 1st of April 1868, viz:
Total amount for Boyd county - \$8,432 59
" " " Lawrence county 3,333 10
In the above amounts there was
assessed for Brandy distilled in
the County of Boyd - - - 208 00
Do in Lawrence - - - 2,110 00
Annual assessment for 1868, Boyd 4,066 00
Annual assessment for 1868, Law-
rence - - - 778 00
Income for 1867, assessed May,
1868, Boyd - - - 31,893 00
Income for 1867, assessed May,
1868, Lawrence - - - 2,653 00
Gold watches, assessed May 1868,
Boyd - - - 84
Gold watches, assessed May 1868,
Lawrence - - - 23
Lawyers, assessed May, 1868,
Boyd - - - 8
Lawyers, assessed May, 1868,
Lawrence - - - 7
Physicians, assessed May, 1868,
Boyd - - - 7
Physicians, assessed May, 1868,
Lawrence - - - 8

CARTER COUNTY.

Lawyers - - - 5
Physicians - - - 7

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue
in order to economize in the assessment
and collection of taxes has reduced the
number of assistant assessors in each dis-
trict. The reduction in District No. 9 is
four. The 7th, 8th and 10th Divisions are
consolidated in charge of one assistant.



L
 101 = 100 Vra
 " 2 = 197
 " 3 = 136
 " 4 = 215
 " 5 = 398
 " 6 = 864
 1410



1871 Aug 7th

THE ELECTION.---OFFICIAL RETURNS.

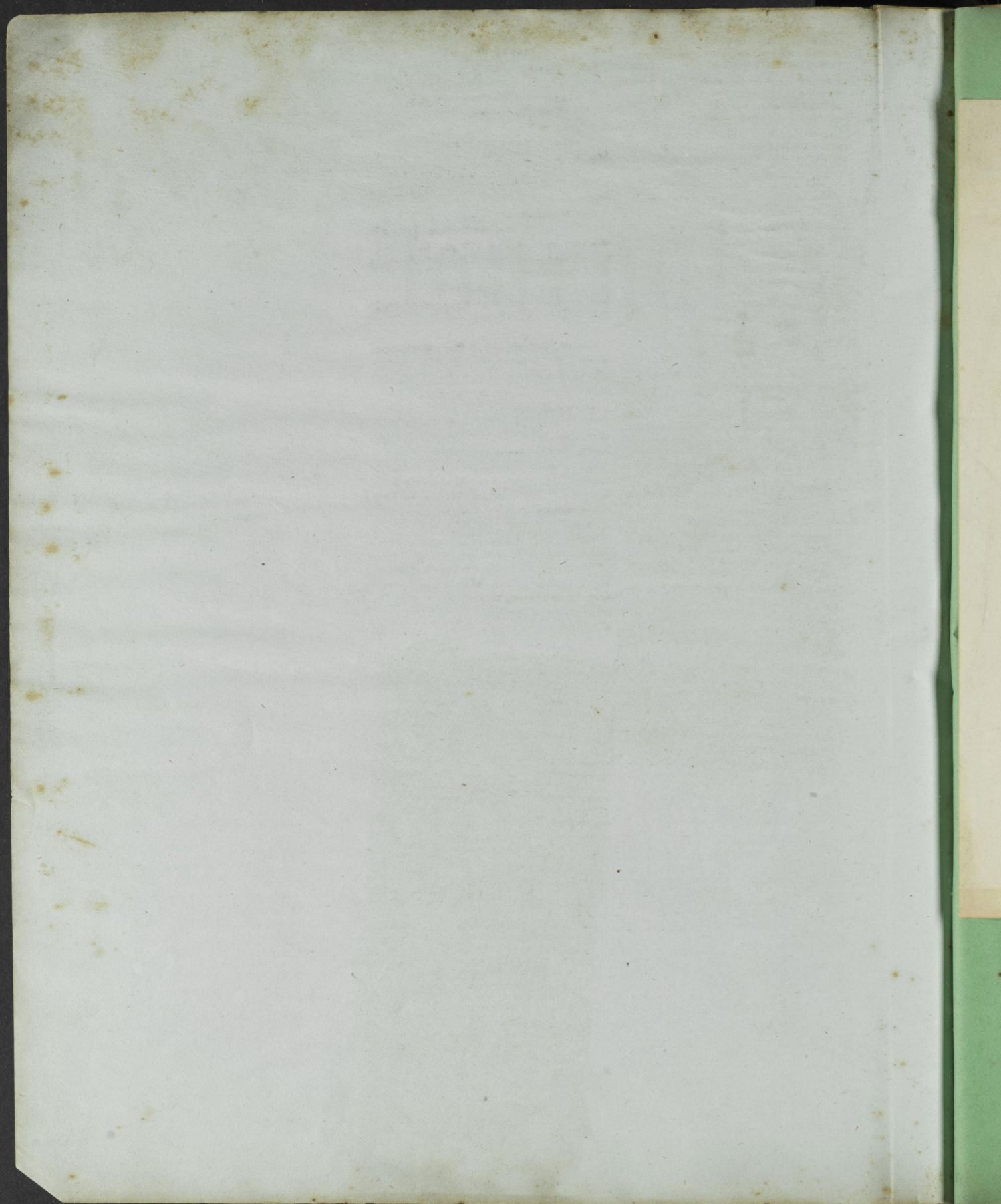
BOYD COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	John M. Harlan	P. H. Leslie	Geo. M. Thomas	John G. Carlisle	William Brown	D. Howard Smith	Wm. Krippenstiel	John Rodman	Speed S. Fry	J. Alex. Grant	John K. McCleary	Jas. W. Tate	William Pratt	H. A. M. Henderson	W. W. Culbertson	Mordecai Williams
Burgess	19	79	19	78	19	78	19	78	19	78	19	78	78	20	80	
Davis	54	134	55	134	51	135	51	136	51	137	51	137	137	63	134	
Cannonsburg	59	71	59	71	59	71	59	71	59	71	59	71	71	63	74	
Sulphur Springs	154	58	153	58	153	58	153	58	154	58	154	58	58	156	49	
Ashland	227	162	223	158	219	158	217	158	219	157	219	159	153	157	288	110
Catlettsburg	127	232	125	233	125	232	125	233	125	232	125	233	124	233	115	249
Total	640	736	634	732	626	732	624	734	627	733	627	736	277	734	714	696

CARTER COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	John M. Harlan	P. H. Leslie	Geo. M. Thomas	John G. Carlisle	William Brown	D. Howard Smith	Wm. Krippenstiel	John Rodman	Speed S. Fry	J. Alex. Grant	John K. McCleary	Jas. W. Tate	William Pratt	H. A. M. Henderson	W. W. Culbertson	Mordecai Williams
Grayson															113	132
Forks of Buffalo															114	37
Boone Furnace															36	20
Olive Hill															111	12
Knapps															51	11
Wm. Johnson's															41	22
Bays' House															56	66
John Maddick's															36	109
Isom Isoms'															114	141
Joe Norris'															61	66
Total															733	616

The following is the official vote of that part of Elliott which votes with
 Carter county:
 District No. 3..... Williams. Culbertson. 9..... 3
 District No. 4..... 80..... 24
 District No. 5..... 102..... 30
 Total..... 191..... 57
 Culbertson's majority, 1. Republicans in italics; democrats in roman.



CHEAP AND POWERFUL DISINFECTING
AGENT.--The New York "Dispatch,"
in answer to a correspondent, says
For the cesspool, now that warm
weather is at hand, you will find either

PLEASANT DRINKS.

In this hot weather every one wants some
cooling pleasant liquid, which they can im-

SULPHITE OF LIME, FOR ARRESTING FER-
MENTATION AND PRESERVING WINE AND
CIDER.--We have manufactured this article the past
five years. Our sales have been very large, and it is
now a staple article in every drug store in the proper
season. Cider can be fermented until it tastes exactly
as desired, and in that stage arrested, and will remain
the same in flavor and taste. We sell in any quantity
to suit purchasers, at low prices.
BISULPHITE OF LIME, used in the manufacture
of Sorghum Sirup and Sugar, in barrels, kegs and jugs.
W. J. M. GORDON & BRO.,
Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists,
N. E. corner Central Avenue and Eighth street.
au29-cod

Ashland, Ky., 8th August, 1872.

M

The first meeting of Stockholders in the
NORTON IRON WORKS, will be held at the Office of
the Ashland National Bank, on Tuesday, 20th day of
August, 1872, for the Election of Seven Directors, and
such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,

JOHN MEANS, Secretary.

A call of Ten per cent. on the subscription to the
Capital Stock will be made due and payable at
Ashland, on the 1st day of September, 1872.

Please send us your Post-Office Address.

JOHN MEANS, Secretary.

AND, KY.
invyted to
e, an enter-
ay, ye 29th
of our Lord
d seventy-
he ninety-
ns, and at
nd dames
heir most

alum, the size of a...
to the jug, shaking it...
over the mouth, and leave in a cool cellar...
until late in Autumn, or five or six months;
then rack (or pour) off clear, and cork
tightly in bottles.

Ashland, Ky., 8th August, 1872.

M.....

*The first meeting of Stockholders in the
NORTON IRON WORKS, will be held at the Office of
the Ashland National Bank, on Tuesday, 20th day of
August, 1872, for the Election of Seven Directors, and
such other business as may come before the meeting.*

By order of the Directors,

JOHN MEANS, Secretary.

—♦—
*A call of Ten per cent. on the subscription to the
Capital Stock will be made due and payable at
Ashland, on the 1st day of September, 1872.*

Please send us your Post-Office Address.

JOHN MEANS, Secretary.

Loose Item

ASHLAND, KY.

YE are moste respectfule invyted to
gyve honour bye youre presence, an enter-
taynement to be holden Thursday, ye 29th
daye of February, in this yeare of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and seventy-
two—and of our Independence the ninety-
sixth, at ye house of John Means, and at
whitch time ye fayre maidens and dames
will be adorned in calicoe and their most
graciously smiles.

Loose Item

CHEAP AND POWERFUL DISINFECTING AGENT.—The New York "Dispatch," in answer to a correspondent, says: For the cesspool, now that warm weather is at hand, you will find either of the following disinfectants sufficient to remove the offensive smells of which you complain as having annoyed you and your family last summer. It is really a wonder to us, in view of the trifling cost of some of the most powerful disinfectants, that residences in our large towns will suffer so much inconvenience, and often sickness—as too many do—when the causes can be so readily removed. Either of the following will fully answer your purposes.

1. One pint of the "liquor of chloride of zinc," in one pail of water, and one pound of chloride of lime in another pail of water. This is, perhaps, the most effective, chemically, of anything that can be used, and, when thrown into privy vaults, cesspools, or upon decaying matter of any description, will effectually destroy all offensive odors. The cost of these substances is thirty three cents.

2. One pound of sulphate of zinc, and one pound of lime, dissolved separately, each in a pailful of water.—This is not as effectual as the preceding, but will answer a very good purpose.

3. Three or four pounds of sulphate of iron—copperas—dissolved in one pail of hot water, will, in most cases, be sufficient to remove all offensive odors from privy vaults, cesspools, etc. Cost, three or four cents per pound.

4. One peck of charcoal dust thrown into a privy vault once a week, will answer every purpose.

5. Chloride of lime, costing eight cents per pound, is better to scatter about damp places, in yards, in damp cellars, and upon heaps of filth.

6. Take two ounces of sugar of lead, and dissolve in one pailful of water, and two ounces of nitric acid—aqua-fortis. This forms nitrate of lead, which is a good disinfectant, particularly for offensive sink spouts and the like. The cost is very small.

PLEASANT DRINKS.

In this hot weather every one wants some cooling pleasant liquid, which they can imbibe to compensate for the perspiration, and to appease the thirst a high temperature induces, we therefore give a number of recipes from which every one, we should think, could find one to suit their palate:

SPRUCE BEER. Spruce is a powerful antiscorbutic, and should be used freely by persons who have a tendency to that affliction. It acts with some as a diuretic. Here is a recipe for making it—Provide sixteen gallons of water, boil half of it, and put the other half of it into a barrel, pour the boiling water to the cold in the barrel; then throw in six tablespoonsful of essence of spruce, and sixteen pounds of molasses; when sufficiently cold, add half a pint of yeast, and roll the cask about.

GINGER BEER, No. 1. A VERY SUPERIOR KIND. White sugar, five pounds; lemon juice, one quarter of a pint; honey, one quarter of a pound; ginger bruised, five ounces; water, four gallons and a half. Boil the ginger in three quarts of the water for half an hour; then add the sugar, lemon juice, and honey, with the remainder of the water, and strain through a cloth; when cold, add the quarter of the white of an egg, and a small teaspoonful of essence of lemon; let the whole stand four days, and then bottle.—This will keep many months.

GINGER BEER, No 2. White sugar, three pounds; bruised ginger, three ounces; cream of tartar, one ounce; four lemons shred; boiling water, four gallons; allow the whole to soak for two hours, then strain; add eight ounces of yeast, and in a few hours, put into tight-corked bottles.

Blackberry Wine.

Several recipes for making this have been published in the Agriculturist, nearly all of which we have tried. The following has proved best in our own experience.—Take the ripe berries, picking out decayed ones, and "press out the juice through a close linen cloth." To each quart of juice add one quart of water in which is dissolved two pounds of good white sugar—second quality, or A. B. sugar answers well. Put into glass bottles or stone ware jugs, and cover the mouth with millinet or any open woven cloth to admit air and keep out insects. Set in the cellar for six months, more or less, and then pour off carefully from the lees into clean bottles, and cork for use as wanted. For large quantities, clean oaken barrels may be used, covering the bung with millinet. It is not essential to rack off the wine until wanted for use or for sale.

Current Wine.

A judicious housekeeper, whose Current Wine we have tried and approved, furnishes her recipe to the American Agriculturist as follows: Let the currants get fully ripe before picking, but carefully sort out all decaying berries; the stems need not be removed. Wash them a little, and press out the juice through close flannel. To a three gallon jug add three quarts of the juice, and 9 lbs. of white sugar, and fill up with pure water. Pulverize a bit of alum, the size of a hickory nut, and add it to the jug, shaking it. Tie lace or millinet over the mouth, and leave in a cool cellar until late in Autumn, or five or six months; then rack (or pour) off clear, and cork tightly in bottles.

SULPHITE OF LIME FOR ARRESTING FERMENTATION AND PRESERVING WINE AND CIDER.—We have manufactured this article the past five years. Our sales have been very large, and it is now a staple article in every drug store in the proper season. Cider can be fermented until it tastes exactly as desired, and in that stage arrested, and will remain the same in flavor and taste. We sell in any quantity to suit purchasers, at low prices.
BISULPHITE OF LIME, used in the manufacture of Sorghum Syrup and Sugar, in barrels, kegs and jugs.
W. J. M. GORDON & BRO.,
Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists,
N. E. corner Central Avenue and Eighth street.
au29-cod

GRAPES THAT ARE GRAPES!

ALL CREATION CHALLENGED!

C. M. GLIDDEN, OF IRONTON, O., THE PRODUCER.

The following facts—for they are facts—in reference to the production of grapes, are so extraordinary that, did we not know that wherof we write, we should be tempted to exclaim, "Lord, help thou mine unbelief!" But if "seeing is believing" then *do we believe*, for there is no sleight-of-hand in this business, no "Will o' Wisp," but simple facts in relation to grape production, of which we give an "unvarnished tale."

C. M. Glidden, the producer, is a citizen of Ironton, Lawrence county, living upon a small lot in about the centre of the town. We were his neighbor for several years previous to our removal to Marietta, last June; and his production of grapes came under our personal observation. His lot is 162 ft. 63 feet, heavy clay soil of the Ohio river bottom; and there is upon it his two-story brick dwelling house, with an ell, to which is attached a wood shed and coal house, summer kitchen, besides a wash house separate; also there is upon the lot an open space for drying clothes, many square yards of brick pavement, two walks of sawed slope; and until quite recently there stood upon it four of the finest bearing peach trees and an apple tree. How much space for a "vineyard!"

The vineyard contains less than eight square rods of ground, but the vines run—run upon an arbor over the pavements, over his wood house and kitchen, upon the sides and ends of the house, but do not run outside of the lot!

Mr. Glidden says that his vines are partly Isabella and partly Catawba; but the vines run close together, and, under his cultivation, we are not enough of a judge to tell "either from which."

About the last of August, 1858, the Ohio Farmer, at Cleveland, had a letter from Clemons county, stating, as something uncommon, that a lady there had a Catawba vine running upon her house, which had upon it that summer, "167 bunches of grapes, all sound." The Mahoning Co. Register beat that statement, a Mr. Simon having an Isabella vine with upon it "274 bunches of large size," one bunch "containing 86 grapes." To beat this last, two gentlemen went to Mr. Glidden's young vines in Ironton, and on an Isabella, trained on the northeasterly side of his house, counted 1,019 bunches of grapes. They then became tired of counting, and saying that they "already had more than anybody would believe," quit. But we preferred to publish "the whole story" in our Ironton Register, and took measures to ascertain the exact number, and that vine had upon it 1,229 bunches!

At the same time, Mr. Glidden had another vine only a year old the preceding Spring, trained upon an arbor, and it had upon it 408 bunches of very fine grapes.

Not an unsound or specked grape could be found. No visitor ever can find an unsound grape or a defective leaf upon a vine of Mr. Glidden's until he has gathered the crop!

In 1859, Mr. Glidden offered a "\$500 challenge to everybody everywhere" to

"produce a crop of grapes from the same number of vines, of the same age, that will beat mine in the number of bunches, perfection of grapes, free of rot, speck or green ones;" the person beating his to receive \$500 from him, or if beaten to forfeit \$500 to him. The challenge was published in the Ironton Register, in the Ohio Farmer, and in other papers, but no one accepted it.

The vine (then four years old) that the year before produced 1,229 bunches, then had on it 1,513 bunches!

And four vines, two years old the preceding Spring, had on them 2,596 bunches, and made 30 gallons of superior wine!

In all, Mr. Glidden had 10 bearing vines which made 70 gallons of the best of "native wine;" besides grapes used otherwise that would have made five gallons more.

In March, 1859, Mr. Glidden set out an Isabella slip. The first season there grew from it two branches about six feet long each. In the second season (1860), he trained off branches from these, and grew a total length of 561 feet of wood! The longest branch was 40 feet and 3 inches in length, the shortest 11 feet and 9 inches. In the third season, (1861) Mr. Glidden offered \$100 to any one who would count, if there were not nearer 4,000 bunches of grapes on that vine, than 3,500. The real number was over 3,800 bunches!

In 1861, the vine on the northeasterly end of his house, which produced 1,229 bunches in 1858, and 1,513 in 1859—how many in 1860, we do not know, but the yield was tremendous—this same vine in 1861, made 43 gallons of wine, which Mr. Glidden sold for \$86 exclusive of casks!!!

That season, (1861), he made 135 gallons of wine from his eight square rods of ground.

In the Spring of 1862, we were boarding in Mr. Glidden's family. He was not very "loud" in regard to his grape prospects.—He "didn't think he should have more than half a crop;" there was "a poor show for grapes," and all that. But lo! In the middle of July we visited Ironton, and it is no exaggeration to say that, go under his arbor, about seven feet in height, shut up your eyes, and put up your hand at random, anywhere, and you could grasp it full of grapes. He only made 385 gallons of wine, last fall, from that "half crop!" Mr. Glidden burns a rag dipped in melted sulphur, in his casks to sweeten them. Through mistake he put a burning sulphur rag into an alcohol barrel, and was blown up, injuring his arm and side so much that he could not work his press to advantage; or had he been able to press tight, so as to get it all, he thinks he could have made many gallons more, he says so.

Mr. Glidden now has over 800 gallons of wine in his cellar, a cellar that is "fly tight" and "mouse proof," yet has in it a free circulation of air—free for a cellar.

A single leaf from one of the vines measured 17 inches in diameter, in any way it could be measured; over 17 inches in length

to the point. A single vine measured about 100 feet in length.

HOW HE DOES IT!

We may not be able to tell "scientifically" the manner of cultivation, but we can give an outline.

To begin: Mr. Glidden lets his vines grow—make *all* the wood he can coax them to do—and then he "*feeds*" them to make them produce fruit, feeds them every day during the season:

His ground, as we have stated, is the hard clay soil of the Ohio river bottom.

1. He makes it as rich as possible with stable manure, to the depth of 15 or 18 inches, mixing in lime to a considerable quantity, and sand enough to make the ground, after it is prepared, light and porous. His ground gives to the foot almost like a sponge.

2. He digs a trench $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, throwing the prepared earth on one side, and the clay from the bottom on the other; and sets in the trench the posts for an arbor. In the bottom of the trench he places bones from the slaughter house, to the depth of five or six inches; upon the bones he packs solid about 18 or 20 inches of stable manure, upon the top of which he puts the prepared earth taken from the top of the trench in digging, and the clay from the bottom is spread over the surface of the ground.

3. He sets his plants. After that he *never digs the ground*, but applies all "feed" in a top-dressing.

4. In the case of bearing vines, every day when it does not rain, the whole surface of the ground is freely sprinkled with water, from the time the grapes are formed until ripe. All the summer, all his vines are fed with lime water, about two-thirds of a bucket full of lime to 80 gallons of water, and all the soap suds and all the dish-water from the kitchen is fed to the vines. The heavy bunches are tied up with twine to support them.

5. He nips back the bearing branches, going over the vines about three times, to equalize their growth, lets them grow no longer than eight or ten inches, and keeps them there.

6. After bearing—at the proper season—he cuts off all the bearing branches smooth to the vines; the next season the bearing branches again shoot out at the same place. He then gives the whole surface of the ground a coating of manure, and sawdust on top of that.

7. The posts of his arbor, (three or four inches square, planed and painted,) are set about seven feet apart, the centre of the trenches being about the same distance between: posts about seven feet high. Iron rods, round, one-fourth of an inch in diameter, run through the posts, and along the top, about 15 inches apart, forming the sides and top of the arbor. The vines run across the arbor, on the top, about six or seven inches apart. In bearing, the blue sky overhead is scarcely to be seen from the bunches of blue grapes. As the sun sets, and shines in on the side of the arbor, mist can be seen falling from the vines almost like a rain.

8. No mother ever nursed her child with more unwearying and tender care, than does Mr. Glidden his grapes. But they repay all time, all care bestowed.

9. Mr. Glidden's grapes *never blight or NEVER FAIL!*

HOW TO GROW GOOSEBERRIES.

Many cultivators suffer from insects and mildew so badly, they have about given up the attempt to raise this very agreeable fruit. We suspect that a barren soil, impeding the growth of the plants, is, in many cases, the cause of the blight complained of. Another cause is the sudden alterations of temperature that occur about every Summer. It is a mistaken notion that because the gooseberry is often found wild in woods, it therefore needs no manure. With this winter the frost, frost which ensures the best results as follows: Give the plants a dressing of manure in the Fall, packing it in around the roots in Spring. Keep the ground clean and open until about the middle of May or first of June. Then, spread under the branches a layer of straw five or six inches thick, letting it extend over the ground as far as the roots penetrate. This mulching should remain on the ground until the first of September, when it should be removed, and the soil worked clean. This design of this mid-summer dressing is to prevent any check in the growth of wood or fruit, and to keep the air about the bushes uniformly moist and cool. In this simple way, we manage to get good crops, as often as five or six out of seven. Persons that the season might use seaweed or salt hay for mulch. Tanners' bark is often used with success.

DEATHS.

McCulloch, in—In this city, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Eliza, wife of J. Addison McCulloch, aged 31 years.
On the 18th inst., Mr. Thomas Crawford, formerly

OBITUARY.

Dr. At his home in Manchester, Ohio, on Friday, April 5th, 1872, at 4 o'clock P. M., after a brief illness of typhoid pneumonia, Mr. JOHN ELLISON, aged 57 years and 11 days.

The subject of this memoir was born on the 11th of March, 1815, at the station of Tiffin, Ohio. He was the son of a family of Scotch descent. His father died when he was an infant, eight years of age, and he was thus early brought up in the school of adversity and self-denial. But he was destined to rise superior to adverse circumstances, and to wield a remarkable influence in after life.

Our first note in his career is that he attended Marietta College from 1833 till 1840. After leaving college he took a position as clerk for Shiloh & Means, at Hanging Rock, Ohio, at \$200 a year. He remained in this place about a year. He then went to his manager salary confined to \$100 a year, which was perhaps the first indication of the handsome fortune amassed afterward. Upon leaving this place, he went on a farm, mainly on account of ill health, as he was never of a strong or robust habit, and spent some years in the ordinary routine of farm labor. From this, about the year 1844, he came to Manchester, then a little hamlet of perhaps a dozen houses, and entered a small store which had been lately established by his brother, Mr. A. B. Ellison. Some time afterward, with his brother William B. Ellison, and the three large general dry goods and grocery stores, and in connection with them run the flouring mill at this place. In this business they were uniformly successful, doing a careful business and giving general satisfaction.

In the spring of 1846, the deceased withdrew from the firm noted above, and established a bank of deposit, commencing with a branch of the banking house of Dugan, Means, Hall & Co., of Portsmouth, Ohio, a concern in which he was one of the partners. In the fall of the same year he determined to do business alone, and so bought the claims of his partners in the branch, and then opened a complete banking office for deposit, discount and exchange. This was established in an old frame building on Front street, but his business increased so rapidly, and it soon became evident that it must have more ample accommodations. In 1846-47 a story brick—was erected, on the corner of Second and Pike streets, now known as the Bank Building, and on the 1st of January, 1849, he took Mr. R. H. Ellison and Mr. Peter Shiras as partners in the banking business. This arrangement remained unchanged until a few months ago, when steps were taken to form a National Bank. This project was in process of development at the time of Mr. Ellison's death, and nothing further need be said of it here.

Locating in Manchester when it was in its infancy, Mr. Ellison thoroughly identified himself with its interests, laboring unflinchingly, and spent his means liberally for every object which promised its advancement and prosperity. The value and importance of good roads early received his attention, and he was an active worker and helper for every turnpike road. But has been built leading to this place. For good roads in all parts of the county. The people are more indebted to his efforts than any other man for many of the most valuable turnpike roads in the county. Every enterprise, so far as we know, looking to the prosperity of Manchester has had his hearty co-operation, save the county-seat movement last fall. In this movement he studiously avoided taking any part, as he felt bound by a promise made years ago. In this, as in all other transactions, he was the soul of honor, and his word once given was faithfully observed.

As a business man, and especially as a banker, he was singularly successful, and won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, both at home and abroad. In all matters pertaining to finance, he was a wise and safe counselor, and his advice was much sought for and followed by leading men in the county and country. Perhaps no man in the county so fully commanded the confidence of the public in all respects as did Mr. Ellison. He had more warm personal friends, in the strict business, integrity, sagacious foresight, and careful management of all matters entrusted to his keeping, were well-remembered in the future.

He was married twice. On the 21st of May, 1846, he was united to Miss Helen, daughter of Mr. Elijah Baldwin. She died on the 21st of October, 1852. By this marriage he had three children, two of whom are dead. Some two years afterward, on the 8th of August, 1854, he was married to Miss Caroline Baldwin, by whom he had two children. He thus leaves a widow and three children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father.

Mr. Ellison early exhibited a pious turn of mind, and was attentive to the counsel of an elevated Christian mother. He joined the Presbyterian church on the 15th of March, 1846, and has been an active and zealous worker in both church and Sabbath school ever since. The writer of this memoir remembers him as his teacher in the Sabbath school in years gone by, and he was so popular with his class that it would soon outgrow all limits, and some of the scholars would necessarily be given other teachers. On such occasions, some of those taken away were so loth to leave him that they shed tears at the parting. What stronger proof of his efficiency could be given than this? In 1865 he became superintendent of the school, and his labors in this position only ceased with the late date of his Master to "come up higher."

In all his relations, both to the church and to community, public and private, he lived a straight-forward, upright Christian life, and his loss is severely felt and deplored. While his death was unexpected, perhaps both to himself and his friends, yet when the summons came he was found ready. He gave sweet assurance, when he knew his end was approaching, that his trust was in the Savior, and death had no terrors for him. His well-to-do sorrowing relatives and friends, in his last conscious moments, he whispered that the love of Jesus sustained him, and all was well. While we mourn our sad bereavement, we are rejoiced to know that our loss is his eternal gain; that our faithful friend is—

"Walking in God's sunlight ever,
Where the shadows cannot come,
Walking where the rays of glory
E'er will beautify his home."

D.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.
In re: HUGH C. POAGE, Bankrupt.
To Whom it may Concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hugh C. Poage, of Cunningham, in the county of Boyd, and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District court of said District.
Dated at Chattanooga, the 23rd day of August, 1872.
W. O. HAMPTON, Assignee, &c.

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

Register Nov-1858-

KENTUCKY RAILROADS. Within the last eight or ten years, four railroads were commenced in Northern Kentucky, viz: The Covington & Lexington, the Maysville & Lexington, the Danville & Lexington, and the Lexington & Big Sandy. The first was constructed to Paris, the second from Lexington to Paris and a mile or so out of Maysville—the third is running to Nicholasville, with the grade completed, or nearly so, to the Kentucky river, and the fourth has some ten miles in operation from Ashland, with the grade partially made some twenty or thirty miles. The stock of the first was sold at an administrator's sale in Cincinnati, a few days ago, at six and a half per cent. The second was bought by the bondholders. The third was sold at auction on the 18th inst., to McCampbell, Bowler & Co., (we suppose bondholders,) for \$125,000, and the rolling stock for about \$10,000—and the fourth brought under the hammer on the 29th ult., about \$26,000. The county and individual subscriptions are all a dead loss.

Nov 25-1858

NOTICE

I hereby given, that on Wednesday, September 15th, 1859, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, books will be opened at the business office of Slaton & Means, at Union Landing, in Lawrence county, Ohio, for the subscription of stock to the Ohio Furnace Railroad Company, and that said books will be kept open for subscription, from day to day, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon, until the requisite amount of stock is subscribed.

THOMAS W. MEANS,
WILLIAM MEANS,
W. W. CULBERTSON.

August 11, 1859.

The Ohio Furnace Railroad Co. was recently incorporated—from Union Landing, Lawrence Co., to Ohio Furnace, Scioto Co. There has been a railroad there, (wooden rail,) many years, for the business of the Furnace.

Sale of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.

The sale of this road, under a decree of the Court, took place yesterday, and we learn that it was purchased by W. T. NICHOLS and H. MEANS, of Ashland, Kentucky, for the sum of \$60,000.

August 1860

For the Kentucky Whig. Rail Road Meeting June 15th, 1859.

This day being the annual meeting of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company, it convened at the Court House in Mt. Sterling at 1½ P. M., D. K. Weis was elected Chairman and Wm. Hoffman Secretary.—The Board not having made any report, an election of officers was then gone into,—Wm. Hoffman and H. C. Ellis were appointed Judges of the election, who having received the vote of the Stockholders, declared Hugh Means, James A. Grinstead, William A. Dudley, A. H. Buckner, W. H. Smith, and D. S. Goodloe to be duly elected Directors of said Company for the ensuing year.

R. Apperson submitted the following resolutions which were on motion adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the last annual report has never yet been published by the Board as ordered by the last annual meeting, the same is again ordered to be published, so that the Stockholders may understand what has been done. This is deemed the more necessary because no report is made to the Stockholders at the present annual meeting.

Resolved, That in as much as no report has been submitted by the Board to this meeting that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to ascertain what is the present condition of the suit in New York, and that such committee be requested to publish as soon as they can, such information in relation to that suit as they may obtain and deem essential for the Stockholders to know, unless the Board now elected shall intimate to the committee that it will attend to this business.

The Chair appointed R. Apperson, Wm. Hoffman and H. C. Ellis a committee under the last resolution. On motion R. Apperson and D. K. Weis were added to the Committee.

On motion of R. Apperson, it is ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Kentucky Whig and Ninth Legion.

There being no further business, on motion the meeting adjourned. D. K. WEIS, Chairman,
WM. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

Both branches of the Virginia Legislature have passed the bill to make an appropriation of \$2,500,000 to the Covington and Ohio Railroad—the road passing through Central Virginia to the Ohio river at the mouth of Big Sandy. It is an item of first-class interest to this Iron Region.

The bill passed the House—yeas 107; nays 34, and the Senate—yeas 38; nays 8.

PROGRESS OF RAILROADS IN THE U. S. The Scientific American publishes an article under this head, from which we derive the following:

MILES OF RAILROAD IN THE COUNTRY.

YEAR.	MILES.
1831.....	54
1835.....	918
1840.....	2,197
1845.....	4,552
1850.....	7,475
1851.....	8,856
1852.....	10,878
1853.....	13,315
1854.....	15,511
1855.....	18,153
1856.....	21,440
1857.....	24,290
1858.....	26,210
1859.....	27,857
1860.....	29,401

The ratio of increase from 1840 to 1850 was 240 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860 it was 293 per cent.

The increase of miles a year, on the average, for the past ten years, has been 2,054.—The increase during the last year was 1,544 miles.

The number of miles in progress in the United States is estimated at 17,580. The extent of mileage of roads in progress can never be stated with much accuracy, but we see no limit to the construction of these works, till they become the common highways for every portion of the country. In the Northeastern and in some of the Western States, this result seems pretty nearly accomplished; yet, even in those, the system is constantly expanding. Their construction under a state of affairs similar to the present, must rapidly continue to go on till an aggregate of 50,000 miles is reached. Even the embarrassments of the country which culminated in 1857, seemed to have exerted only a slight influence in checking their progress, which was never more active than at the present time in several of the States.

The total amount of capital invested in all the roads is \$1,118,920,929. The increase during the year has been \$157,873,565.

The miles of railroad in the several States, in 1860, are as follows:

STATE.	MILES.
Maine.....	475
New Hampshire.....	662
Vermont.....	561
Massachusetts.....	1,391
Rhode Island.....	101
Connecticut.....	599
New York.....	2,779
New Jersey.....	557
Pennsylvania.....	2,787
Delaware.....	127
Maryland.....	478
Virginia.....	1,756
North Carolina.....	703
South Carolina.....	909
Georgia.....	1,243
Florida.....	290
Alabama.....	629
Mississippi.....	691
Louisiana.....	294
Texas.....	285
Arkansas.....	39
Missouri.....	724
Tennessee.....	927
Kentucky.....	511
Ohio.....	3,017
Michigan.....	797
Indiana.....	2,005
Illinois.....	2,728
Wisconsin.....	876
Iowa.....	395
Minnesota.....	...
Oregon.....	...
California.....	23
Total.....	29,401

Ironton
A Card.

On Tuesday evening, March 24th, the congregation of the Presbyterian church of Ashland enlivened their pastor's house by their presence. They brought many substantial proofs of their interest in his welfare, and besides useful articles for individual and household purposes, which need not be mentioned, they left greenbacks to the amount of fifty dollars.

Such exhibitions of regard are pleasing to a pastor, and the gifts bestowed are prized beyond their intrinsic worth for the hearts that gave them. We wish here to express our gratitude for this and former displays of kindness by this people.
J. C. CONDITT.

[For the Journal.]

A Memorable Day at Pine Grove.
Saturday last, 18th inst., was a memorable day in the history of Pine Grove, New Castle and Ohio Sunday Schools. Through the generosity of Means, Kyle & Co., an excellent entertainment was provided for the Schools in a beautiful grove, near to Pine Grove Furnace. The number present was from three to four hundred. The exercises consisted of addresses upon appropriate subjects, interspersed with music by the string band of Ironton, and the Sunday School children; and a general raid upon the well loaded tables. The interest in the

July 1868

latter performance was unanimous. The first speaker, Rev. M. Wakefield, gave some interesting facts concerning the school, and thanked the company, Means, Kyle & Co., for the encouragement given to religious enterprises. He was followed by Mr. Wm. Means, who spoke in behalf of the company, giving assurance that the present entertainment was an experiment likely to be repeated each year.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Ironton, then addressed the children in a few happy remarks, and was followed by an address from Rev. J. H. Young, to parents.

The exercises closed with a short address from Rev. A. A. Jamison, of Hanging Rock, on the Moral Power of the Sunday School. The singing was in charge of Mr. John Lewis, of Ironton, who was assisted by Miss Menter on the Melodeon. Two duetts sung by Johnny and Katie Thomas were received with great delight. There was but one expression; and that of great pleasure with the arrangements and exercises.

It was pleasant to witness the social freedom with which proprietors, managers, clerks and workmen, mingled together. Distinctions were for the time forgotten, and young and old, rich and poor come together as brethren. The only articles of drink upon the ground were ice-water and lemonade. The best order prevailed. We cheerfully commend to other furnacemen the propriety of such social gatherings, and hope the proprietors of Pine Grove may witness many returns of this annual festival.

July 1868

JOHN MEANS

204 W. BATH AVENUE.

ASHLAND, KY.,

19

In Oct 1867 Centre Female, Lawrence^{ts}
was sold for \$46,400 - The price was
considered a good one.

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with an Act passed by the Legislature of Virginia in 1856, and also in accordance with an Act passed by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1858, incorporating the Virginia and Kentucky Bridge Company, for the purpose of building a wire suspension bridge over the Big Sandy River, at some point between its mouth and the upper end of Hampton City; books for the subscription of stock in said Company will be opened at the store of Jeremiah Wellman in Catlettsburg, Ky., on Monday, February 14, 1859; and also, books for the same purpose will be opened at the house of K. V. Whaley, in the town of Morgantown, Va., on Thursday, February 17th, 1859. The books will continue open at one or both of the above places from the time of commencement until a sufficient amount of stock shall have been subscribed to secure the above charters. Said stock to be subscribed under the supervision of one or more of the Commissioners named in said charters for said purpose, and whose names are hereunto appended.

WILLIAM HAMPTON,	} Commissioners
J. D. KINCAID,	
K. V. WHALEY,	
WILEY HATTEN,	
SAMUEL WELLMAN,	
T. L. JORDON	

Jan. 29, 1859, no 28 4w

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

ation to parties

22 July 58

☞ We were at Ceredo last week, for the first time since the first sale of lots in that place, in November, 1857. We found a first-rate hotel, a large three story brick building, well kept by D. W. Browne; most excellent fare—both table and bed. The steam mill was in full operation—containing a saw for logs, a circular saw, planing machine, lath machine, &c., besides a grist mill. A shop for making friction matches was nearly ready for operation. Also, we noticed a shoe shop, a carriage shop, and some other machine shops; also stores, and an excellent printing office. The number of houses erected is about fifty, and the population is about 400—probably a little less.

☞ The weather for the past 10 or 12 days has been very hot, the mercury ranging from 94° to 100° in a fair shade, at 2 o'clock, P. M. It makes one feel, as Tom Hood, we believe it was, said—"like taking off one's flesh and sitting in his bones awhile, to cool off;" and even some days using the improvement—"knocking the marrow out of bones so as to have a draught through."

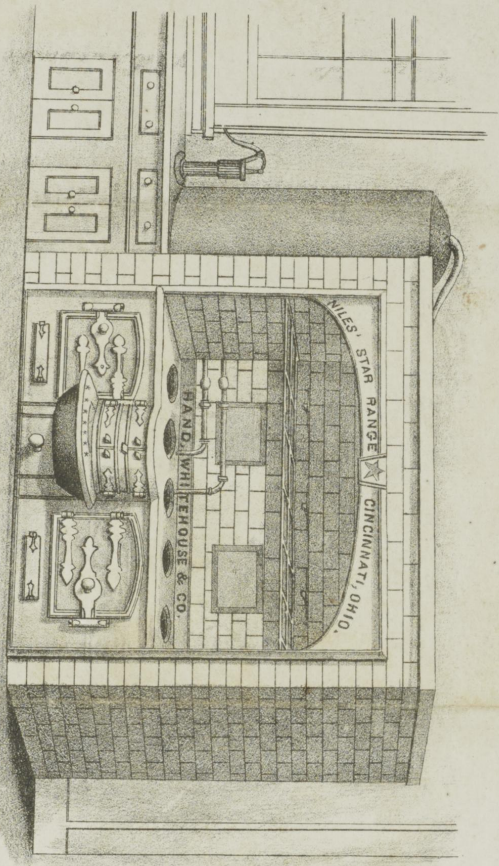
1860
In Ashland
less, Mr. AL
MARY ELIZA
DeBard.

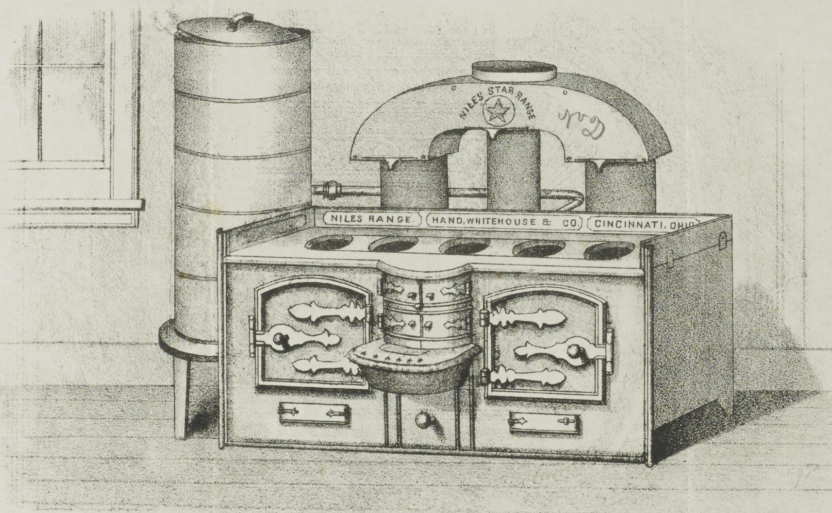
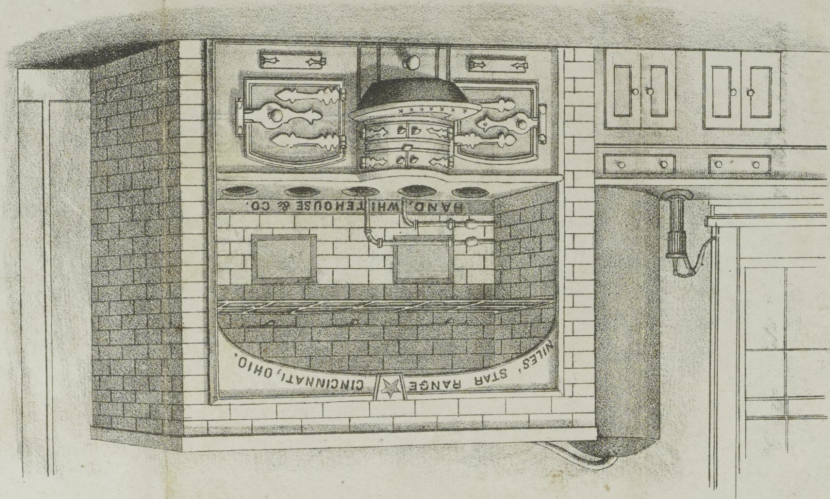
At Kana
Marietta,
mer place.

1860 MARRIED, 500
In Ashland, Ky., Nov. 22d, by Rev. J. C. Bay-
less, Mr. ALVIN BURNS, of Flemingsburg, to Miss
MARY ELIZABETH DEBARD, daughter of Dr. James
DeBard. 1860

MARRIED.
At Kanawha Salines, Maj. F. A. LOVELL, of
Marietta, and SALLIE E. SHREWSBURY, of the for-
mer place. 1861-May

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**





No 2 - 150/

13 - 120/

No 2 - 5-8 in openings
no furniture but - spaul

Loose Item

Annual Report OF THE Kentucky Coal Oil Company.

The capital stock of the Company was fixed at \$17,000 00
The whole of which has been paid up.

DEBTS.
Due to stockholders, about \$5,889 09
Due to others, not stockholders, about \$11,479 39
The foregoing approximates a correct report as nearly as could be secured from the books in time to furnish the publication as directed by the Act under which the company is working.

THOS. MAIZE,
President and Director of Ky. Coal Oil Co.
JOHN CORNWALL,
Director

State of Kentucky, } ss.
Greenup County, }

Personally appeared before me, E. S. Fletcher, a Notary Public within and for the County aforesaid, Thomas Maize, who made oath that the above statement was true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand and official seal, this, 13th day of January, 1859.

E. S. FLETCHER,
Ashland Jan. 13, 1859. Notary Public.

The S. V. Advocate.

JAMES J. MILLER, EDITOR.

CATLETTSBURG, KY.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 13, 1861.

Oil in the Valley of Big Sandy.

The unmistakable evidences of the existence of oil in the Valley of Big Sandy, has attracted capital and enterprise from various portions of the country. Leases for seventy-five miles up the river have been made, and several parties are now boring with every assurance of success.

There are various opinions as to the best localities, some think that the vein runs between this place and Louisa, embracing the Blain region with a few miles above and below, others prefer investing in the experiment on and near Paint Creek, in Johnson county, where there have existed oil springs for years, while others regard the indications on the Tug Fork of Big Sandy as affording the most certain evidences of success. Our own opinion is that the indications are favorable to the existence of oil through our entire valley for seventy-five miles up.

There are several wells boring on Paint creek. Oil has been discovered, but parties regard that at a greater depth they will find larger quantities. We look every day with confidence to hear of complete and satisfactory success in that quarter. Machinery and force have gone up the Tug Fork to commence boring near the Burning spring, which is in the vicinity of Warfield and Marri-bone creek. A few weeks will determine the experiment in that region.

We learn that parties will in a few days commence boring near the mouth of Blain, and that Mr. Wallace, who owns the Falls of Blain, will at once bore at that place. We have no doubt of the success at all these points, and, if so, then our opinion will be sustained that the valley of Big Sandy is underlaid by a great reservoir of oil, the area of which is greater than any oil region yet discovered.

We shall weekly keep the public advised as to developments, and as our desire has always been to exercise all our influence in calling attention to the resources of our valley, as well as the introduction of capital for their development, we will furnish information to all persons at a distance, who feel an interest and have capital to invest.

As I intend following this subject in your valuable paper of next week, I will only add the expenses of an establishment as given me, in which I have full confidence. GEO. HOBART.

Catlettsburg, Ky., Oct. 16, 1859.

An Oil Establishment.

Estimated Cost of Erections, &c., with Daily Expenses and Daily Profits, &c., by two Practical Manufacturers of Oil, in Western Pennsylvania.

COST OF ERECTIONS, &c.	
10 Rotorts, with Patent Right Privilege to use the same	\$4,000
Stone, Brick, Labor, and other Materials,	500
1 Rotort House, 30 by 60 feet, built of stone, brick, iron, &c.—fire-proof,	700
1 Still House, 30 by 100 feet, built of stone, brick, iron, &c.—fire-proof,	900
5 Stills, 1000 gallons each, and Condenser, complete,	3,000
5 Iron Tanks, 1000 gallons each, at \$80,	400
1 " " for Condensed Crude Oil—6000 gallons	250
Condensing Pipes from Rotorts,	250
1 Steam Engine, with Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, &c.	1,000
Contingencies,	\$11,000
	1,500
	\$12,500

DAILY EXPENSES OF RUNNING SUCH A SMALL ESTABLISHMENT.

50 Tons Cannel Coal, if not mined on the premises but purchased from others,	\$1 63 1/2
20 Men for Rotorts, Stills and various labor,	20 00
2 Men, Manager and Refiner,	5 00
2 Men, Engineer and Assistant,	4 00
	\$110 25

Result:—1500 gallons from Rotorts, or 1100 gallons, once distilled, crude oil, at a cost of 19 cents per gallon, usually sold at 30 to 35.

If Refined—The 1100 gallons of Crude Oil will give 700 of Finished Oil, ready for market, viz:

By 1st Refiner—400 gallons 1st quality Burning Oil, 80 cts., per gallon,	\$320
By 1st Refiner—300 gallons 1st quality Lubricating Oil, 60 cts per gallon,	180
	\$500
By 2d Refiner—500 gallons 40 2 best Burning Oil, 80 cents,	\$400
" " " 400 gallons best Lubricating Oil, 60 cents,	240
	\$640

Joint or medium result, from two practical Manufacturers and Refiners of Oil—1st, \$500 a day. 2d, 640 a day.

Average, \$570 a day. Deducting cost, 110

Leaving \$460 apparent profit. From this amount, deduct \$75 for Chemicals employed in refining, and there still remains \$385 daily: but should Oil come down to half its present value, the business is a paying one.

Steamers' Coal-yard.

AT ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

THE LEXINGTON AND BIG SANDY RAILROAD are now delivering, on flats, at their landing, at Ashland, Kentucky, a regular supply of the best quality of coals for steamships, and for all other purposes.

Report Coal Oil Feb. 16 60

The test we ever burned, we obtained from a friend in town, and experimented upon, last week. It was from the new works of the "Ashland Coal Oil Co." The crude oil is made at the Coal Mine at Greenup Furnace, and is twice distilled there, and is then treated chemically and refined at Ashland. The Chemist is William Carnes, from Glasgow, Scotland, who made the first coal oil ever made this side of the Atlantic, in Nova Scotia, we think.

We burned a common sized coal oil lamp, filled full, eleven hours before it was all burned out, without re-trimming or cleaning the tube; then filled it again, and burned it eleven hours more, simply cutting off the wick at the last filling. At the end of the twenty-two hours' burning, the tube or chimney of the lamp was somewhat clouded, but not smoked black in any part, and was still clear enough for the passage of a good light. We are confident that we obtained a better light, stronger and far clearer, than we could have obtained from two large sized two-wicked lard oil lamps, and at a cost not to exceed a half a cent an hour. There was no offensive odor perceptible, and the oil was altogether very nice.

C. M. Wilson, of Ashland, Ky., is the Agent of the Company.

After using coal oil for two years, we never could again consent to do without it—the light is so beautiful and so cheap.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, November 1, 1864.

I took my departure from the Ohio River at Ashland, and followed around the great natural basin, of which Grayson, Carter County, is nearly the center, to Vanceburg, on the Ohio River, in the County of Lewis. If the reader will glance at Colton's large map of the State of Kentucky, he may see that a mountain ridge is depicted thereon, from a point on the river a little below the mouth of the Ohio, and extending to the north, on the eastern side of Kinnickinnick, and extending through Morgan County eastwardly, so as to take into the basin the Little Sandy, Tygart's Creek, the East Fork, Williams' Creek, and some smaller streams, turning to the northward, and terminating on the river again, near the mouth of the Big Sandy. In various places, around the rim of this mountain circle, oil wells have been sunk, and the oil is gushing from springs are found. In some of them they have long been known to exist; though on the eastern rim the most prominent indications are above Louisa.

I pursue the line of the above railroad, and beyond, noting the geographical features and indications. The thick sandstone, so prevalent throughout the western portion of the "Hanging Rock Coal Field," is beneath the surface in this part of the country, being surrounded by the shales, knobs, and slabs, interlaminated among which are found the argillaceous iron-stone and "kidney ores," and the two thick veins of coal which overlie the "cat-den rocks." In fact, the indications are that the carboniferous formation is thickest along this line—in other words, that the railroad passes between hills which crown the summit of the coal series. If this hypothesis be correct, wells which are to be pierced to an immense depth in order to reach the oil. South of Grayson, however, and near Mount Sterling—in fact, wherever the points of contact between the sandstone formation and the limestone are near the surface, oil signs exist. Surface oil, oil springs, emissions of gas in the beds of streams, saline water, and all the indications common to the most favored oil regions, are found in the valley of the Kinnickinnick and on the tributaries of the stream, from its entrance among the hills of the vergent or sub-carboniferous formation to its mouth. On the return of peace and general prosperity, the oil developments of this district are doubtless destined to introduce a dense population and great wealth among these now almost solitary fastnesses.

At Vancouver, two oil wells are in course of sinking. Years ago, salt was made at this place; and strong brine wells now out of use, exist in the vicinity. Four miles south of the town, a well was commenced four years ago, on the property of Colonel Bruce, who has recently been killed by a Canadian gentleman. This boring was prosecuted to a depth of 158 feet, when the water broke. Two strata of oil were penetrated.

From Vancouver, I came by steamer, twenty-five miles, to this city, whence I transmit these hasty remarks. The subject is full of interest, and deserves to be treated with far more precision and detail, did time and chance permit. With your permission, I propose to do so in future.

Yours truly,
J. M. F. H. Tolbert

SENATE, 26th.—The following bills passed: To provide books for the counties of Pike, Breathitt and Morgan.

Acres of land, 99,124½	Value	\$1,247,749
Town lots, 1,514½	"	944,832
Horses and mares, 1,144	"	83,146
Wheals, 278	"	18,896
Jennies, 2	"	75
Cattle, 4,489	"	41,444
Stores, 91	"	170,305
Under Equalization Law	"	386,827
Carriages, Buggies, &c.	"	11,125
Gold and Silver Watches	"	21,859
Gold and Silver Plate	"	2,732
Pianos	"	14,034

Attest :—J. W. MULLAN, Clerk.

A Very Peaceable Highwayman.—
“Stand and deliver!” we believe

State of Ohio, Lawrence county, ss:

Saturday, May 22, 1869.

The south half of the south-east quarter in range seventeen (17), town four (4), section twenty-two (22), containing 80 acres, more or less. Appraised at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200).

Also, the north half of the south-west quarter of range seventeen (17), town four (4), section twenty-seven (27), being eighty acres more or less. Appraised at six hundred and forty dollars (\$640).

Containing in all two hundred and forty
acres more or less.

To be sold as the property of the Oak Ridge Furnace Company to satisfy said execution in favor of the Bank of Ashland.
Terms of sale, cash.

The above described lots will be offered
for sale separately.

W. T. ELSWICK,
Sheriff Lawrence county, O.
H. S. NEAL, Attorney for plaintiff.

Brown, G. W.	-	-	-	400
Culbertson, W. W.	-	-	-	933
Culbertson, K. R.	-	-	-	634
Coles, Samuel	-	-	-	2147
Ely, Dr. Wm.	-	-	-	115
Geiger, W. L.	-	-	-	648
Gaylor, Wm. F.	-	-	-	953
Griffith, Benj.	-	-	-	602
Geiger, D. D.	-	-	-	1858
Hilton, M. T.	-	-	-	115
Kinner, H. H.	-	-	-	238
Kirker, J. M.	-	-	-	147
Knight, George	-	-	-	95
Lampton, R. W.	-	-	-	1000
Moore, L. T.	-	-	-	766
Merrill, J. C.	-	-	-	325
Means, John	-	-	-	10748
Means, Hugh	-	-	-	1509
Means, Hugh (guardian J. Means)	-	-	-	2373
Means, Hugh (" J. W. Means)	-	-	-	2374
Meredith, Thomas	-	-	-	842
Pebles, Robert	-	-	-	200
Weber, Frederick	-	-	-	384
Williams, Mordecai	-	-	-	1188

SPEAKING of locating the new Lunatic Asylum, Gov. Greiner, of Zanesville Times, is disposed to poke a little fun at Athens, to which we call the attention of Col. Bond, of the Messenger, who, in his paper of last week, "expurgated" the Governor's article, in favor of Marietta! The Governor said of Athens:

"As to poor little Athens, which knows but two seasons—when huckleberries are ripe and when they are not—of course no one but some antiquarian who is fond of hunting up buried treasures, ever penetrates that secluded spot. Many persons think it a settlement of Shaking Quakers; but that is because they have the ague, for which they still take Peruvian bark, not having heard of the discovery of quinine."

Capitalists Amongst Us.

Mr. J. F. Winslow, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and his brother from Cincinnati, and Mr. John Means, of Ashland, Ky., have been spending six or eight days in examining the iron formations and deposits in Augusta Rockbridge, Alleghany, &c. They have had at their command a special car, politely furnished by the authorities of the Chesapeake & Ohio road, and have taken along with them carriages and horses, so as to facilitate their travels to the iron beds lying off the railroad. These gentlemen express their astonishment at the quality and quantity of the iron deposits all through this portion of Virginia. They represent large capital and are extensively interested in the manufacture of iron. Mr. J. F. Winslow is one of the largest stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company. His brother is connected extensively with the iron interest of Ohio, and Mr. Means is President of a large iron concern of Ashland, Ky., whose operations embrace a large scope of country in Kentucky and Ohio.

In their travels through this portion of Virginia examining iron lands, &c., they have been accompanied by Capt. R. H. Catlett, of the firm of Echols, Bell & Catlett, whose familiarity with all such localities has doubtless contributed much to inform and interest these gentlemen.—*Staunton, (Va.) Virginian.*

In the district court of the United States, for the district of Kentucky.

In the matter of

CHARLES M. WILSON, Bankrupt.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles M. Wilson, Ashland, in the county of Boyd, and State of Kentucky, with said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the district court of said district.

Dated at Catlettsburg, the 24th day of August 1868. W. O. HAMPTON, CONSIGNEE, &c.

NOTICE!

OFFICE KENTUCKY IRON, COAL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ASHLAND, KY., Aug. 21, '68.

A call of Ten per cent. on the stock of this Company has been made, due and payable at this office on the 1st of October, 1868.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. M. WILSON, SECRETARY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

ASHLAND NATIONAL BANK,

At Ashland, in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, April 23d, 1880.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	\$597,159 28
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	350,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	28,248 54
Due from approved reserve agents	38,897 78
Due from other National Banks	3,537 20
Due from State Banks and Bankers	7,517 09
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	13,780 01
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,093 10
Premiums paid	2,698 42
Checks and other cash items	70 01
Bills of other Banks	2,414 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	17 03
Specie	16,625 00
Legal tender notes	8,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	15,750 00
TOTAL	\$1,088,627 44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$350,000 00
Surplus Fund	29,500 00
Undivided profits	17,793 36
National Bank Notes outstanding	336,230 01
Dividends unpaid	1,842 00
Individual deposits subject to check	344,902 56
Demand certificates of deposit	39,130 00
Due to other National Banks	7,529 35
Due to State Banks and Bankers	730 17
TOTAL	\$1,088,627 44

State of Kentucky, County of Boyd, ss:

I, A. C. CAMPBELL, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. C. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of April 1880.

W. C. RICHARDSON, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

HUGH MEANS,
JOHN MEANS, Directors.
D. D. GEIGER.)

The Louisville Courier, in announcing the arrival of Hon. R. H. Stanton in that city says:

"He has been prominently mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial chair, and few men are so well fitted for it, either personally or politically, as Mr. Stanton. He would honor the position."

How? By doing as he wrote to Samuel Pike he would do if elected to Congress,—
"make a good thing of it;—make a heap of money out of it?"

THE NEW FURNACE AT ASHLAND.—In passing Ashland, Ky., you will at once be attracted by the new stone coal furnace for smelting iron, being rapidly hurried to completion under the superintendency of John Means, Esq. This furnace is immediately on the river bank, near the coal yard at Ashland, and is owned by the Ashland Coal Company. It has capacity for 40 tons pig iron per day—the largest smelting furnace west of the Allegheny mountains. With its towering stack, standing like a monument, it must necessarily command respect among the iron manufacturing interests of the country.—*Fleetwood Reflector.* 1869

The "Animates" on the Mountains.

The Lexington Gazette of the 16th January takes the following tilt at the people of the mountains because they are Unionists that can not be bought:—

After another election, Radicalism will have few representatives in our Legislature; but it is such a permeating evil, that a little of it seems to corrupt a large body. But an effort is about to be made to starve out the little that is left of this pestilent heresy, by repealing the wolf-scap law, which is a source of great revenue to the Radical counties in the mountains. Of course there will be a few prominent samples ready to take any Federal offices which may need their patriotic acceptance; but the rank and file are supported by the State premium on wolf scalps, and we cannot afford to spend thirty or forty thousand dollars a year for the Radicals of Whitley and other counties, where honest Democrats are not allowed to come to the polls. Cut off this supply, and these Radical gentlemen will be brought to their senses sooner than by any other process that can be used. This, the Legislature has found out, and we look for a speedy repeal of this foolish law.

And "Z," the Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Courier—the rebel organ, also comes down upon the mountain people in the manner and form following, viz:

"These 'skulps' are the chief article of produce in some counties, and he who kills a bitch wolf or a female fox is regarded as a public enemy. A friend tells me he narrowly escaped with his life out of one of those 'skulp' counties for innocently killing, while on a hunting excursion, a ferocious bitch wolf which he thought must be a terror to the neighborhood in which it had a den. He was pursued by a party of infuriated men, and threatened with due vengeance for killing what one of them called 'his wolf.' This man said she was worth ever so much a year to him, and my friend had to pay a considerable sum for doing what this foolish scalp law offers a bonus for doing. My friend says these men could hardly have been more exasperated if he had killed one of their children."

"This 'skulp' law had its origin in a miserable demagoguism; but, as those who are principally benefited by it, are now the bitterest Radicals in the State, it is probable it will be repealed."

The people of the mountains are here charged with dishonesty; with protecting the female wolf and fox, that they may breed and afford them the scalps of males to draw money out of the State Treasury; with holding these female wolves and foxes in nearly as much affection as they do their children! And all this is charged only because they are what the animate and exanimate rebels and their friends call "Radicals." That is their offence; and for that they are to be punished. The rebel guerrillas, under John Morgan, Howard Smith, Pete Everett, Champe Ferguson, and other leaders, did not do their work of destruction as complete as they should have done. The wolves and foxes are to be left full scope to harass the mountain people, because they are Union men.

Should the rebels succeed in repealing the scalp premium law, will the next move be to offer a reward for the scalps of the Union men of the mountains?

NOTICE.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Lexington and Big Sandy Rail Road, Eastern Division, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) will be received. Twenty-five (25) per cent. of subscriptions must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder in equal installments of twenty-five (25) per cent. each, on the first day of September, October and November next, with interest from the first of August. No subscriber will be allowed to subscribe for more than fifty (50) shares.

Books will be opened to receive subscriptions at the office of the Company in Ashland, Ky., and at the office of Joseph C. Butler, Esq., at the Lafayette Bank in Cincinnati, O., on the twenty-fifth (25) of July, and remain open until the first (1st) of August, 1868.

Ashland, Ky., July 15th., 1868.

W. F. GAYLORD, Sec.

ASHLAND—HER FUTURE.

correspondent complains that we do not give Ashland the attention she deserves. He is right. We were over a few days since and found new life infused in all parts of the city. New buildings are going up and everything looked cheerful.

The new furnace under the superintendence of the Ashland Manufacturing Co. is approaching completion. It is the largest of the kind ever built in the West, and is now being put in place. The furnace is 25 feet high, and is capable of producing 100 tons of pig iron per week. It is a great improvement on the old furnace, and will greatly increase the output of the works.

A correspondent writing to the Cincinnati Times, describing a trip on the Fleetwood to Parkersburg, attempts to describe the towns "along shore." Speaking of Coalport (Pomeroy) he goes on to say:

Point Pleasant, four miles below, is at the mouth of Big Kanawha river, a thriving town. Considerable trade is done here by lines of boats up Kanawha, one of the most extensive streams on the continent. It is our aim to make the most complete weekly record of manufacturing news from all parts of the mountain country. There is no part of our paper more generally read than this, and none more widely copied. There is not an issue of the leading trade journals east or west that does not contain a large portion of these "Notes." These columns will not be open at any price to paid advertisements, but we will be pleased to receive any items of interest concerning your manufactures, and will insert them free. We ask our patrons and friends to aid us in making this complete.]

PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY.

Double turn is the order of the day. Soho furnace, which was relined during the winter, is most sufficiently "seasoned" and is about to blow. The majority of Pittsburgh's 700 puddling furnaces are again aglow, at \$5.50 per ton when bar iron is 2 1/2 cents per lb.

There is every probability that a first-class furnace will be added to the list of Pittsburgh blast furnaces during the present year.

Everson, Graff & Macrum, of the Pennsylvania Iron and Steel Works, have just put in a new squeezer and a new traindries, and are running three-high rolls.

On Monday Messrs. Anderson & Woods will commence the shipment of a large lot of steel to the Hall's and Lock Company, Cincinnati.

Ingold & Co. have their new crucible steel works at McKean station, near McKeesport, nearly completed, and will begin to melt about the 1st prox.

The Western File works, Beaver Falls, shipped a large lot of files to Spain a few days ago. This is an immense manufacture, but it is crowded with work.

Liza furnace No. 1 is out of blast, and a new hearth is being put in. This furnace was damaged in eleven weeks during the strike of the puddlers.

Clinton furnace (Graff, Bennett & Co.) and Lucy furnace are making Bessemer iron. The former furnace has been making this kind of iron exclusively for several months.

Shoenberger furnaces (two) have been heightened, set, their height now being 65 feet. One of them has also been relined throughout and is now being dried; the other has been relined, and will be ready to run next week.

Tomlinson & Co. have completed the improvements at their foundry, alluded to in the MANUFACTURER some time ago, thereby very materially increasing its capacity.

In the one item of coal-pit car-wheels they can now turn out 80 per day.

Mullen & Maloney, who purchased the old Eagle mill some months ago, are repairing the boilers and machinery and will have the mill in working condition in a few weeks. This works has not been in operation for about two years.

Men have been at work for some time at the Edgar Thomson Bessemer Steel-works getting everything ready for starting. It is expected that the first rail will be made about the 1st of July. This splendid plant is now owned by a limited liability company.

The rolling mill of McKnight & Co., which had been idle before the lock out, on account of the firm becoming bankrupt, has been leased by Byers, McCullough & Co., and is now being used for the manufacture of rails.

The Foundry business will be carried on by the remaining partners. An omission in a single word in the report of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the case of Capt. Johnson, printed yesterday's GAZETTE, makes the whole thing absurd on its face. Justice to the Chamber and to Mr. Johnson requires that it should be formally stated that Capt. Johnson did not plead guilty to the charges, but pleaded not guilty.

COLES.—At his residence in Ashland, Ky., March 21st, Capt. Samuel Coles, in the 63d year of his age.

Capt. Coles, the son of Benjamin and Hannah Coles, was born on Long Island, N. J., June, 1808. He moved to Indiana in his childhood and remained there, and in the Miami Valley, until 1830. At this time, he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, where, in 1836, he was married to Miss N. E. Peebles, daughter of Robin and Jane Peebles. He moved from Portsmouth to Hanging Rock in the Spring of 1854.

Becoming identified with company the that secured the Eastern Division of the Lexington and Big Sandy R. R., that began opening the coal mines of this region, he was chosen President, and, in December of 1864, moved to Ashland, Ky., to superintend the interest of that company. Here, he entirely gave himself to the work, and faithfully performed the duties of his office, until, in the Providence of God, he was suddenly stricken down by paralysis in July, 1868. It was fondly hoped by all that he might recover, but he gradually failed, until, after much suffering and trial he found rest in Jesus. He leaves a wife and ten children and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

It is very sad, indeed, to record the death of this beloved and faithful servant of the Lord Jesus; for, though we mourn not as those without hope, though we trust that our loss is his everlasting gain,—yet his death is felt to be a sore bereavement.

During his residence at Hanging Rock, he connected himself with the Presbyterian church, and by his after life made good that profession. He said less than many do in regard to his religious experience, yet the uniform interest he manifested in religious things, and in the welfare of God's church, afforded more decided evidence of love to Christ and His cause than any mere profession could have done. His place was seldom vacant in the sanctuary on the Sabbath. He always rejoiced in the prosperity of Zion. All the efforts at moral reform received his best wishes and cordial assistance, and in him they have lost an earnest supporter. He willingly gave his hand to all that he thought was good and for God's glory.

Those who were best acquainted with him, knew him to be humble and cheerful in his feelings—kind and benevolent in his disposition—warm and faithful in his friendships. In his domestic relations he was tender and affectionate. In his convictions of christian truth and duty he was firm and unwavering. Salvation by Grace was his strong tower as a christian man. These convictions were support and comfort in the prospect of death. When he saw his days were numbered he had no fear, but with humble submission to the will of his Heavenly Father, waited his appointed hour, and was peace. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

Prof. W. Richeson's first term at the Ashland Academy opened on Monday, September 5th, with a large attendance.

The operation of raising sunken articles from deep water can be seen near the Ashland Furnace, where a diving bell is being used in raising iron ore from a barge sunk about a year ago.

The L. & B. S. R. R., E. D., are building a round house for the better and more convenient accommodation of their locomotive engine. The railroad from Grayson is more than one half built to the mouth of Big Sandy.

Louisville will build a railroad from Frankfort to Paris. From Paris to mouth of Big Sandy, by way of Grayson, is 110 miles; Paris to Maysville, by Carlisle, is 45 miles; Maysville to mouth of Big Sandy, 90 miles; Paris to mouth of Big Sandy, by Maysville, 136 miles.—Difference in cost, \$1,300,000; in time, 1 hour; in miles, 26. Sept 1880

The Lard Transaction.

During the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, President Holloway read the following decision of the Board of Officers in regard to T. N. Johnson, freight agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, who was charged with unmercantile conduct in the late well-known lard transaction:

Resolved, That the Board of Officers report to the Chamber that in the case of charges of Evans & Co., and others (members of the Chamber), against T. N. Johnson for unmercantile conduct, said Johnson having appeared for trial at the time appointed, the 28th of September, at 2 o'clock p. m., and having pleaded guilty to the charges, and the complainants having been duly notified and failed to appear at the time or on the day mentioned against said Johnson for trial, the case was dismissed from further consideration by the Board.

C. M. HOLLOWAY,
A. C. THOMAS,
PETER A. WHITE,
JAS. S. WISE,
GEO. B. WEIDLER,
L. C. WEIR,
E. DEXTER,
W. RAWSON,
CHAS. B. MURRAY.

Samuel
August 26/68

The body of R. M. Biggs, one of the victims of the ill-fated Harry Hunt, was found near Huntley's landing a few miles below the scene of disaster last week. It is very singular how long this body, as well as that of Capt. Norton, remained under water. The former over four months, and the latter about six. The body was in a good state of preservation, and was easily identified.

Oct 7/74

Oct 7/74

Oct 7/74

Oct 7/74

Oct 7/74

Oct 7/74

Oct 7/74

Oct 7/74

Oct 7/74

Oct 7/74

Oct 7/74

Oct 7/74

Oct 7/74

ASHLAND—HER FUTURE.

A correspondent complains that we do not give Ashland the attention she deserves. He is right. We were over a few days since and found new life infused in all parts of the city. New buildings are going up and everything looked cheerful.

The new furnace under the superintendence of Mr. J. M. MONTGOMERY is fast approaching completion. It will be the largest and most complete of any west of the mountains. The stack is 60 feet high and has 15 feet bush; will have six tuyers, 4 inches diameter. The gas conductor is 4½ feet diameter. The hoisting house is 80 feet high, and will have the "water elevator." The engine house is of brick, 32 by 35 feet, 40 feet high. The casting house will be 85 by 150 feet. Boiler space 46 by 60 feet, and plenty of room for as large a stock house as may be required. She has 4 batteries of 2 cylinder boilers, each 36 inches diameter and 46 feet long. The engine is from the Fulton Foundry, Pittsburg, and is 36 inches diameter with 6 foot stroke. The blast cylinder is 7 foot diameter and 6 foot stroke. A large steam doctor is attached.

The Hot-blast will consist of three stoves of Player's patent, each stove having 36 pipes, 14 feet long and 12 inches in diameter. The boiler stack will be 90 feet high. Altogether, she will be one of the most complete furnaces ever built, and if successful, as is expected, will produce an average of 40 tons of good mill iron per day.

The successful operation of this furnace will be followed by the building of others; and, already arrangements are on foot for the erection of Iron Works in the shape of Rolling Mills, &c.

Ashland is beautifully laid out; her streets being wide and her lots of convenient size, and her immediate future must be one of prosperity and rapid growth.

The Marine Railway and Dry Dock Company are building a new model barge on their own hook; and when completed they will either sell or use her themselves.

Capt. Wash. Honshell arrived with the C. P. Huntington this morning, and turned her over to Capt. Sam. Morgan. Mr. Tom Boylan, one of the best clerks on the river, has taken charge of her office, and Mr. Alex. Adams, familiarly known as "Old Bis," has secured the bar privileges. The Huntington leaves on her maiden trip to Ohio this evening, and will hereafter be the regular daily packet to that point hence.

Trade with the up-river packets is beginning to slacken up. Nearly all the mills above have suspended operations, which deprives the packets of their principal staple—iron. Clifton Works are still in blast.

Mr. Mendenhall, of Mendenhall & Kitchen.

63. *June 1869*
—A very important change has been made in the organization of a prominent iron firm at this place. Mr. H. Campbell, the managing partner of Campbell & Co., the Iron Works Foundry, has withdrawn therefrom, and has now become sole proprietor of Mt. Vernon Furnace. This property is as desirable as any in the region, and was taken at a valuation of \$100,000. The Foundry business will be carried on by the remaining partners.

Oct 7/74
—An omission of a single word in the report of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the case of Capt. Johnson, printed yesterday's GAZETTE, makes the whole thing absurd on its face. Justice to the Chamber and to Mr. Johnson requires that it should be formally stated that Johnson did not plead guilty to the charges, but pleaded not guilty.

A correspondent writing to the Cincinnati Times, describing a trip on the Fleetwood to Parkersburg, attempts to describe the towns "along shore." Speaking of Coalport (Pomeroy) he goes on to say:

Point Pleasant, four miles below, is at the mouth of Big Kanawha river, a thriving town. Considerable trade is done here by lines of boats up Kanawha, one of the most picturesque streams on the continent. Along its banks are the most extensive salines in the West, and the mountainous scenery on its head waters is grand. Marshall's Peak, one of the loftiest on its course, towers to the height of 1,000 feet above the surface of the water, and a view from it gives steamers in the distance the appearance of small boats. Forty-seven miles below is Burlington, on the Ohio, the most southern point in Ohio. This section of country abounds in iron ore, and a number of immense furnaces are in full blast here. Big Sandy river and Catlettsburg, four miles further down, is our next stopping place. This is a great point of shipment for bituminous coal, and where the steamer Telegraph another packet of the Pomeroy Line, ends her trip most of the season.

Ashland, a short distance below, boasts one of the largest hotels in the West and an immense furnace, which is about completed. The hotel was built in anticipation of an immense population, but the proprietor thinks he had too great expectations.

Ironton, in Lawrence county, Ohio lies in the richest iron and coal region of Ohio and Kentucky. The Ohio Iron and Coal Company do a heavy business here, and run many blast furnaces, and foundries, and factories turn out steam engines, locomotives, rail cars, stoves, etc. Rolling and planing mills also are numerous. Hanging Rock, four miles below, is a picturesque place. It derives its name from a cliff of rocks 400 feet high in the rear of the town. From here most of the manufactured iron is shipped, and railroads run into and from here to the mining regions. Messrs. Means, Hempstead & Means, well-known in business circles in Cincinnati and as owners in the Pomeroy packet line, have splendid residences here.

Saying nothing of the discrepancies of distances, it will be satisfactory to know that Burlington, Catlettsburg and Hanging Rock are of some importance.

MARRIED.

MEANS-ELLISON.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. B. Ellison, on the 28th inst., by Rev. D. M. Moore, of Yellow Springs, O., Mr. Archibald Means, of Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss Sallie J. Ellison, of Manchester, O.

MARRIED.

In this place, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, June 3, 1867, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. T. M. Leslie, Mr. EPH. TALBOT, of the steamer Telegraph, to Miss KATE M. RICHARDSON.

MARRIED.

WILLARD-VALENTINE.—In the Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening, July 24, 1868, by Rev. J. H. Young, Mr. Eugene B. Willard, of Hanging Rock, to Miss Alice Valentine, daughter of Mrs. John E. Clarke, of Ironton. No cards.

DIED.

WURTS.—At his residence at Fulton Landing, Ky., on Friday, the 8th inst., of Dropsy, Mr. Geo. W. Wurts, aged about 38 years.

Mr. Wurts was an old and well-known citizen of this iron region. He was for many years engaged on this side of the river, at Hecla and other furnaces. He leaves a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss.

NICHOLLS.—Saturday, August 21, at Washington City, D. C., William T. Nicholls, late of Kentucky, in the 60th year of his age. A Christian, a faithful friend, an affectionate husband and father, his death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

COLES.—At his residence in Ashland, Ky., March 8th, Capt. Samuel Coles, in the 63d year of his age.

1871
Capt. Coles, the son of Benjamin and Hannah Coles, was born on Long Island, N. Y., June, 1808. He moved to Indiana in his childhood and remained there, and in the Miami Valley, until 1830. At this time, he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, where, in 1839, he was married to Miss N. E. Peebles, daughter of Robt. and Jane Peebles. He moved from Portsmouth to Hanging Rock in the Spring of 1854.

Becoming identified with company the that secured the Eastern Division of the Lexington & Big Sandy R. R., that began opening the coal mines of this region, he was chosen President, and, in December of 1864, moved to Ashland, Ky., to superintend the interest of that company. Here, he entirely gave himself to the work, and faithfully performed the duties of his office, until, in the Providence of God, he was suddenly stricken down by paralysis in July, 1868. It was fondly hoped by all that he might recover, but he gradually failed, until, after much suffering and trial he found rest in Jesus. He leaves a wife and ten children and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

It is very sad, indeed, to record the death of this beloved and faithful servant of the Lord Jesus; for, though we mourn not as those without hope, though we trust that our loss is his everlasting gain,—yet his death is felt to be a sure bereavement.

During his residence at Hanging Rock, he connected himself with the Presbyterian church, and by his after life made good that profession. He said less than many do in regard to his religious experience, yet the uniform interest he manifested in religious things, and in the welfare of God's church, afforded more decided evidence of love to Christ and His cause than any mere profession could have done. His place was seldom vacant in the sanctuary on the Sabbath. He always rejoiced in the prosperity of Zion. All the efforts at moral reform received his best wishes and cordial assistance, and in him they have lost an earnest supporter. He willingly gave his hand to all that he thought was good and for God's glory.

Those who were best acquainted with him, knew him to be humble and cheerful in his feelings—kind and benevolent in his disposition—warm and faithful in his friendships. In his domestic relations he was tender and affectionate. In his convictions of Christ in truth and duty he was firm and unwavering. Salvation by Grace was his strong tower as a Christian man. These convictions were support and comfort in the prospect of death. When he saw his days were numbered he had no fear, but, with humble submission to the will of his heavenly Father, waited his appointed hour. His end was peace. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

Prof. W. Richeson's first term at the Ashland Academy opened on Monday, September 5th, with a large attendance.

The operation of raising sunken articles from deep water can be seen near the Ashland Furnace, where a diving bell is being used in raising iron ore from a barge sunk about a year ago.

The L. & B. S. R. R., E. D., are building a round house for the better and more convenient accommodation of their locomotive engine. The railroad from Grayson is more than one half built to the mouth of Big Sandy.

Louisville will build a railroad from Frankfort to Paris. From Paris to mouth of Big Sandy, by way of Grayson, is 110 miles; Paris to Maysville, by Carlisle, is 45 miles; Maysville to mouth of Big Sandy, 90 miles; Paris to mouth of Big Sandy, by Maysville, 136 miles.—Difference in cost, \$1,300,000; in time, 1 hour; in miles, 26. *Sept 11/80*

The Lard Transaction.

During the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, President Holloway read the following decision of the Board of Officers in regard to T. N. Johnson, freight agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, who was charged with unmercantile conduct in the late well-known lard transaction:

Resolved, That the Board of Officers report to the Chamber that in the case of charges of Evans & Co., and others (members of the Chamber), against T. N. Johnson for unmercantile conduct, said Johnson having appeared for trial at the time appointed, the 28th of September, at 2 o'clock p. m., and having pleaded guilty to the charges, and the complainants having been duly notified and failed to appear at the time or on the day mentioned against said Johnson for trial, the case was dismissed from further consideration by the Board.

C. M. HOLLOWAY,
A. C. THOMAS,
PETER A. WHITE,
JAS. S. WISE,
GEO. B. WEIDLER,
L. C. WEIR,
E. DEXTER,
W. RAWSON,
CHAS. B. MURRAY.

Oct 7/74

Journal
August 26/68

The body of R. M. Biggs, one of the victims of the ill-fated *Harry Dean*, was found near Hanley's Landing, a few miles below the scene of disaster, last week. It is very singular how long this body, as well as that of Capt. Norton, remained under water. The former over four months, and the latter about six. The body was in a good state of preservation, and was easily identified.

Sealed proposals will be received at the

Loose Item

DEATH OF WM. K. NIMICK.

Mr. Wm. K. Nimick, one of the most prominent of our business men, died at his residence in this city on Monday morning last. Few of our citizens have been so intimately connected with so many of our city's industries as he. In February, 1845, Mr. William K. Nimick, with his brother Alexander, became associated with Michael Allen, under the firm name of Michael Allen & Co., in the forwarding and commission business. Two months later the great fire of 1845 burned them out and left both the brothers in debt to Mr. Allen, by whom they had been taken in partnership, and with whom they had previously been engaged as clerks. They at once went energetically to work to retrieve their loss and cancel their indebtedness. A few years later, upon the dissolution of the firm of Michael Allen & Co., the firm of Nimick & Co. was formed by the brothers, to conduct the metal commission business, which has been carried on ever since, on Water street, and with great success. Deceased subsequently became connected with a number of other firms and at the time of his death was interested in the establishments of Singer, Nimick & Co., of the Sheffield steel-works, Phillips, Nimick & Co., of the Sligo rolling mill, Jacobus and Nimick Manufacturing Company, and Thomas Wightman & Co., glass manufacturers. He was also a director of the Allegheny Valley railroad, of the First National Bank, of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, of the Real Estate Bank, of the Birmingham Passenger railway, and a contributor to the Homeopathic Hospital. In early days, owing to his connection with the commission business, he became largely interested in steamboats, when the river trade of Pittsburgh was much greater than it is now, and was a heavy owner in quite a number of steamers. At one time the firm of which he was a member controlled almost the entire trade of the state of Tennessee in the shipment of river freights. He was a director of the First National Bank for twenty-two years, and rendered valuable financial and personal assistance in the extension and completion of the Allegheny Valley railroad.

The estimation in which he was held by his associates can best be expressed by copying the action of the Chamber of Commerce as follows:

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh have learned with profound regret of the death of Wm. K. Nimick, for many years so prominently and honorably connected with the growth and development of the business interests of this city.

In the relations of life he was known for his manly fidelity to every trust, and his unvarying courtesy to every one with whom he came in contact.

His business career furnishes a conspicuous example to those beginning life, of the highest success achieved by force and integrity of character alone, and as an example of industry, sagacity and uprightness is worthy of all imitation.

It is therefore ordered that this tribute to his memory be entered at length upon the minutes of the Chamber of Commerce, and that a copy of the same be furnished to his family.

MEMORIAL PARAGRAPH

Loose Item

Ashland Female Seminary.

THE next school year begins on the first Monday of September and continues 42 weeks, divided into three sessions. The undersigned gives personal attention to instruction and government, and employs two competent female assistants in English and music. For terms and further information apply to

JOHN C. BAYLESS, Principal.

Ashland, Ky., July 25, 1860-58-4t.

Loose Item

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

INTERNATIONAL
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

SCRANTON, PA.

MR. J. M. LEIMENSTOLL, REP.
PHONE 1195 W

P. O. Box 156
IRONTON, OHIO

Loose Item

The cost of manufacturing pig iron at Cincinnati may be stated as follows:

One and a half tons of Missouri Iron Mountain ore, at \$8.50 per ton.....	\$12 75
Seventy-five bushels Kanawha coal, at 12 cents per bushel.....	9 00
Half ton of limestone.....	75

Cost at Cincinnati for materials for ton of iron.....	22 50
Add labor for the manufacture of ton of iron.....	6 00

Total cost of one ton of iron.....\$28 50

At Jackson, Ohio, the ore and coal of that locality being used, the cost of making iron is stated as follows:

Two and three-quarter tons of ore are required, at \$4 per ton.....	\$11 00
One hundred bush. bituminous coal.....	8 05
Three-quarter ton of limestone.....	1 85
Labor and contingencies.....	6 50

Cost of ton of pig iron.....\$28 00

At another furnace at the same place the cost is reported as follows:

Two and a half tons of ore, at \$5 per ton.....	\$12 50
One hundred bushels bituminous coal, at 10 cents per bushel.....	10 00
Sixteen hundred pounds limestone.....	2 00
Labor.....	6 00

Total cost of a ton of pig iron.....\$30 50

At the charcoal furnaces in Ohio the cost of making iron is stated as follows:

Two and a half tons of ore, at \$4 per ton.....	\$10 00
One hundred and fifty bushels of charcoal, at 80.....	12 00
Labor, including limestone.....	6 00

Cost per ton.....\$28 00

This estimate probably applies to cases where the ore and timber belong to the owner of the furnace.

Ashland Furnace.—We last week stated in round numbers that the Ashland Furnace yield for the three years ending Saturday, the 21st inst., was 36,000 tons of pig metal. From February 22d 1871 to February 22, 1872, her "blowing time" was 312½ days, and the yield 11,053 tons 648 pounds. Second year "blowing time" 310½ days, yield 12,523 tons 318 pounds. Third year, "blowing time" 314½ days, yield 12,726 tons 1,158 pounds. Total "blowing" days 937½ days. Total yield 36,302 tons and 1,158 pounds. The average yield per day being about 39 tons.

The following is a list of persons having an income of \$5,000 and upward, in Scioto county, during the past year: 1867

W. L. Caden.....	6,586
E. C. Damerin.....	13,881
H. C. Damerin.....	7,240
A. M. Damerin.....	6,819
Geo. Davis.....	17,067
Wm. J. Flagg.....	6,063
B. B. Gaylord.....	10,109
R. R. Hamilton.....	10,488
Levi Kirkendall.....	7,828
W. W. Little.....	7,064
E. B. Moore.....	6,791
Wm. Moore.....	5,614
D. N. Murray.....	5,245
John G. Peebles.....	17,532
Elias Simpson.....	5,011
Henry R. Tracy.....	6,026
C. P. Tracy.....	5,096
John P. Terry.....	8,060
J. F. Towell.....	10,408

The number of persons returning an income over the \$1,000 exemption, is 242.

INCOME RETURNS.

The following list shows the incomes returned to the Assessor for taxation in Lawrence county for the year ending January 31, 1867. The figures show the income returned by each person, after taking out from his total income \$1,000, and the other deductions allowed by law. Dividends received from National Bank stock are not included in these returns, as the taxes on them are otherwise paid:

Jesse Able.....	700	Wm. Jordan.....	1,180
C. Alderman.....	75	Wilson Jenkins.....	2,500
W. C. Amos.....	3,491	Joshua Kelly.....	9,425
David Bothwell.....	2,550	W. D. Kelly.....	1,235
Edwin Bixby.....	1,014	Daniel H. Lady.....	9,000
Halsey C. Burr.....	240	R. D. Lewis.....	1,750
Henry Burke.....	490	R. W. Magee.....	1,400
James Bradshaw.....	188	Thos. McGovney.....	5,334
Thos. Brown.....	700	Thos. I. Murdock.....	745
B. H. Burr.....	355	J. P. Morris.....	2,300
Horace E. Bush.....	200	N. K. Moxley.....	2,775
Alpheus Bell.....	10,450	D. S. Murdock.....	1,075
John H. Bothwell.....	600	Jona Morris.....	11,172
D. H. Clarke.....	425	T. W. Means.....	1,638
Fred. Cronacher.....	66	Wm. Means.....	1,638
J. B. Carlie.....	1,848	Mrs. E. A. McCullough.....	1,335
C. Culbertson.....	13,375	Samuel McClure.....	3,721
Hiram Campbell.....	13,148	Samuel McGugin.....	1,235
John Campbell.....	206	Samuel McGugin.....	1,035
C. A. Clendenin.....	1,574	E. B. Norton.....	860
George Clarke.....	120	H. S. Neal.....	938
Francis Denard.....	794	David Nixon.....	4,390
Henry Deitmar.....	1,300	Adam Orey.....	2,133
Ezra V. Dean.....	700	David Phillips.....	600
Calvin Doty.....	10,250	C. M. Pense.....	600
Stephen Dillon.....	10,025	Henry Perring.....	600
S. W. Tompsey.....	146	Jas. Rodgers' estate.....	601
L. T. Dean.....	500	Samuel Richards.....	1,319
John Davidson.....	547	G. R. Rickets.....	450
John Dillon.....	684	R. E. Rodgers.....	775
J. C. Dovel.....	400	J. A. Witman.....	209
F. E. Duda.....	1,175	Soth Sutherland.....	50
W. S. Deury.....	156	J. P. Shipton.....	600
J. T. Davis.....	10,061	G. R. Scriben.....	243
C. B. Eerton.....	4,061	Wm. St. Clair.....	2,225
John Ellison.....	900	E. C. Sloan.....	91
Cyrus Ellison.....	1,912	Montgomery Truby.....	284
Joseph Fisher.....	200	J. S. Wright.....	941
W. C. Frailey.....	575	R. Walters.....	790
Geo. N. Gray.....	106	John H. Young.....	419
L. A. Griffith.....	1,025	Thomas Young.....	660
Jas. I. Grogby.....	821	Geo. Willard.....	5,752
James Gover.....	417	Samuel Wardell.....	2,450
Samuel Gibson.....	2,000	David Williamson.....	91
William Gibson.....	156	Allen Wiseman.....	284
John B. Hastings.....	1,240	Wm. F. Wilson.....	941
Henry Horn.....	575	R. Walters.....	790
John Hamilton.....	106	John H. Young.....	419
Mrs. E. J. Hamilton.....	1,025	Thomas Young.....	660

We are requested by the Assistant Assessor to state that there are several who have not yet made their returns that are known to him, and are, by their delay, incurring the penalty provided by law for such cases.

The Marietta Register.

Friday Morning, June 27, 1862.

OUR PLATFORM.

A SALUTATORY may be expected. We might begin: "In accordance with time-honored custom, we now lay down the principles by which we expect to be governed," &c., then proceed to give a long abstract article, filled with large promises—half of which never would have the luck to be fulfilled. As Jack Downing did with the hard words in his reading, will "skip" all this, and state in brief—

POLITICALLY, we know no principle, at present, except to support with all our might the Federal Government in putting down this infernal rebellion.

LOCALLY, we shall try to make a first-class family paper for Washington county—giving but little attention to the affairs of Timbuctoo or New Zealand—to make such a paper as every intelligent man in the county must have.

For the rest, by our fruits shall ye know us.

The following is from the Iron ton correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette:

We hope to have, shortly, rail communication with the outside world by prolonging the Iron Railroad to meet the Portsmouth branch of the M. & C. R. R. The opening of the proposed Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad will give direct transit to the seaboard cities, and give an additional market in some of the interior towns of Virginia. A deep interest is manifested in this latter undertaking, and the advantages it will give us are not easily to be computed. While others are doing so much for us we are not backward in our endeavors to help ourselves. A new charcoal furnace is to be erected in the city limits during the coming spring. It will be so built as to be readily changed to a bituminous furnace as soon as the scarcity of charcoal demands it. At Ashland, Ky., the Ashland Iron & Coal Company are erecting a furnace that will have no superior in the West, in size or convenience of location. It will be a model furnace in every particular, as it should be, since the designs were furnished by men who have had years of practice and are very familiar with the stock that is to be used in it. In addition to these, the Kentucky Improvement Company intend to erect one or two new furnaces on their lands immediately above Greensburg. Other furnaces are still talked of, but the above are the only ones that have assumed a definite shape. The experiment of making iron with the coal of this region has been so successful that many are now willing to embark in it who would have ridiculed the idea two or three years ago. The Belfont furnace, of this city, is now making twenty-three tons of iron per day, with Ashland coal as a fuel. It is a splendid mill iron, and commands a high price in the market. The various charcoal furnaces of this county and those adjacent are busy in their preparations for the coming blast. The low stock of iron on hand lead them to anticipate a strong market upon the opening of the spring trade, and they are preparing accordingly for it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice, 27 July 68

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Lexington and Big Sandy Rail Road, Eastern Division, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) will be received. Twenty-five (25) per cent. of subscriptions must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder in equal installments of twenty-five (25) per cent. each, on the first day of September, October and November next, with interest from the first of August. No subscriber will be allowed to subscribe for more than fifty (50) shares.

Books will be opened to receive subscriptions at the office of the Company in Ashland, Ky., and at the office of Joseph C. Butler, Esq., at the Lafayette Bank in Cincinnati, O., on the twenty-fifth (25) of July, and remain open until the first (1st.) of August, 1868.

Ashland, Ky., July 15th., 1868.

W. F. GAYLORD, Sec.

1817 to 1869.

VOTE FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

After considerable labor and research, assisted by the kind offices of W. A. Campbell, Clerk of the Court, we are able to present to our readers a list of the persons who represented this county in the lower house of the State Legislature from the year 1817, when the county was organized, up to the present date.

From 1817 to 1843, Lawrence was associated with Gallia and Scioto in the election of a Representative. After that time, and until 1850, when the new Constitution was adopted, Lawrence and Scioto only were together. Up to 1850, the election for a member of the House was yearly, and for the Senate every two years. Since 1850, Lawrence has been entitled to its own Representative, elected every other year.

This county was represented in the Constitutional Convention of 1850 by Captain H. N. Gillet.

In the subjoined list, the first column shows the years of the election, the second the persons then chosen, the third their vote in the county, the fourth the whole vote of the county cast for Representative in the respective years:

1817—David Boggs.....	107	230
1818—Lewis Newson.....	98	169
1820—Wm. Miller.....	450	666
1821—John Davison.....	329	658
1822—John Davison.....	451	937
1823—John Davison.....	313	635
1824—John Davison.....	324	879
1825—Wm. Kendall.....	201	232
1826—Wm. G. Robinson.....	316	1078
1827—Wm. G. Robinson.....	244	406
1828—John Davidson.....	321	621
1829—Joseph Davidson.....	286	427
1830—James Rodgers.....	336	567
1831—James Rodgers.....	242	451
1832—Joseph Moore.....	326	657
1833—Edward Hamilton.....	292	618
1834—Wm. Miller.....	355	705
1835—Wm. Miller.....	361	671
1836—Robert Safford.....	290	762
1837—John Clarke.....	267	1086
1838—John Ripley.....	473	1033
1839—Nathaniel Davison.....	375	881
1840—Dan. Young.....	964	1526
1841—Moses Gregory.....	493	1104
1842—Hiram Campbell.....	702	1294
1843—Joseph J. Coombs.....	483	833
1844—Wm. Oldfield.....	943	1532
1845—T. R. Stanley.....	401	799
1846—John A. Turley.....	632	1049
1847—Elias Nigh.....	427	821
1848—Joshua Hamilton.....	1049	1630
1849—James Rodgers.....	581	902
1850—O. F. Moore.....	822	1408
1851—N. Verduillon.....	1015	1844
1853—Benjamin Johnston.....	916	1814
1855—Henry C. Rodgers.....	1051	2128
1857—Ralph Leece.....	1206	2078
1859—Elias Nigh.....	1623	2663
1861—B. F. Cory.....	959	2441
1863—S. Johnson.....	2614	3758
1865—T. N. Davey.....	1719	3091
1867—Ralph Leece.....	2292	4260

A TOW-BOAT COMPANY.—The Hanging Rock Tow-boat company filed its certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State on the 21st of January. The incorporators are Thomas W. Means, William Means, Thomas W. Means, Jr., R. D. Lewis, and William Lewis, and it is their intention to engage in transporting freight on any of the navigable rivers in, and bordering upon, the state of Ohio, by means of steamboats and other water craft. The principal office is to be located in Hanging Rock, Lawrence county. The capital stock is \$15,000, divided into shares of \$50 each.—[Portsmouth Republican.

REMARKABLY WONDERFUL.

A few days since, we were shown a remarkable expose of the rich deposits of coal, iron ore and cannel coal, which is claimed to exist on the Kentucky side of the river south-west from Ironton, about 8 miles, and which we reproduce for the edification of those posted in the quantities and qualities of the iron and coal deposits and geological formation of the mineral part of the country.

Beginning at the water level (of the river, we presume) the following is the table:

Ft. above water level.	Ft. in.
0 seam bituminous coal.....	3
1 1 to 2 ft iron ore.....	3
2 Sandstone.....	13
19 3 Bituminous coal.....	4
4 Sandstone.....	25
5 Steel iron ore.....	8
6 Sandstone.....	20
68 7 Bituminous coal.....	4
8 Sandstone.....	8
89 9 Bituminous coal.....	5
10 Sandstone.....	20
11 Kidney iron ore.....	1
108 12 Cannel coal.....	5
13 Fire clay.....	5
14 Bituminous coal.....	7
15 Fire clay.....	2
16 Bituminous coal.....	1
17 Fire clay.....	1
18 Sandstone.....	20
19 Limestone.....	4
20 Limestone ore.....	3
21 Sandstone.....	30
22 Bituminous coal.....	4
175 23 Sandstone.....	20
24 Iron ore.....	1
25 Sandstone.....	10
26 Kidney ore.....	1
27 Sandstone.....	10
28 Black block iron ore.....	1
Covered top of hills.....	20
Total.....	220 feet.

“Seven beds of iron ore, 10 feet 8 inches. Seven seams of coal, in all 28 feet 9 inches, in a hill 220 feet. Other seams of coal and beds of iron ore on the higher hills.”

Speaking of the the fertility of the soil, the writer says:

Cattle, sheep and mules can find their own subsistence in winter from blue grass. These lands for grazing cannot be surpassed.

It will be truly interesting to know that there exists so near Ironton, mineral deposits so rich as the above.

Would it not be well for some of our geologists to re-examine some of the hills on this side of the river (?). No telling but what we can beat it if we would try, (on paper.)

ETNA WORKS.

The new Etna furnace blew in last Monday morning, in the presence of a throng of spectators. The working of the immense institution was precise in every particular. At night, the first run of iron was made, about 8 tons being the result. The quality of the metal was very fine for the first cast. The next morning about 16 tons more were made, of improved quality. Tuesday night, there was a cast of 14 tons of good foundry iron. The temperature of the blast was then 1200 degrees. Everything is working in the most satisfactory manner. The fuel used was coke and Kanawha coal; and ore, native and Missouri.

The successful start of this immense furnace is an epoch in the history of Ironton, and all the people are delighted with the auspicious omens.

The *Wheeling Intelligencer*, of Monday week, in announcing the death of the late Capt. GEO. W. NORRIS, by the explosion of the *Harry Dean*, says:

He was on his way from here, where he had been spending the holidays with his family, to his place of business, at Ironton, O. His brother Frederick had repaired to the scene of the disaster, from Ironton, but was only able to confirm the truth of the melancholy tidings. The news of Capt. NORRIS's death excited a wide-spread feeling of sorrow and sympathy, on Saturday, as fast as it became known. He had a large acquaintance in the city, having been for many years one of our most prominent, active and influential business citizens. In times gone by, he was identified with our river interests as a commander in the Union Line, and afterward in the trade between Louisville and N. O., and still later, he had more nearly associated himself with the city as one of her leading iron manufacturers. The news of Capt. NORRIS's untimely end came like a bolt from a clear sky. He had only left last Thursday morning, and certainly with prospects of health and life of such a character as to excite no misgiving that he had bidden them a final farewell. Indeed, we never saw him in more apparent robust health, or in better spirits. During his two weeks' sojourn he visited our office frequently, as was his wont when in the city, to read the papers and converse upon the various political and business topics of the day, in all of which few men took a more lively interest. He never seemed more hearty in this characteristic interest than during his stay, and we have rarely listened to his conversation, comprising as it always did a wide range of practical information and observation, with more general interest. Little did either he or we suppose that those were his valedictory words—and that the brain and voice then so busy with the concerns of active life were so soon and suddenly to be stilled by a mysterious stroke of fate. He had engaged passage on another boat, and had even brought his baggage up town in the expectation of leaving on her. But she passed our wharves without landing, and thus it hap-

Herndon
ing in the cliff side, large to stand in, but a few y a stooping position. The general direction is a hundred and thirteen the center of the X the letter tells the story Two caves cross each angle of an X. Explo and we went through you see wonderful an tions. The dripping the lime in all kinds In one place a goose, turtle, and in others cording to the imagin er. Beautiful stalact roof; large stalagmi floor. In every case corresponding to it. sides of the cavern with small rough poi ries from ten to twen grows narrower tow places is just a narrow To give a full descri and beauties of this sible and we shall no To appreciate them There are two of ance, the Laurel and phoniously the Cry describe all worthy take too much time rel, in the opinion finest cave. Mr. D ers say the Bat, but the Star.

There are no tw has its distinctive caves there are two One of these you the caves, without spans a small str Crystal Brook. The house is but a fe height, I should th ty feet. The spa and the width acce dred feet. The so low, is wild and g covered rock and d flowing over its re ly to our sense other bridge is a hotel, but well re hills to see it. I the first. The st describable. Th contemplating it, rily rises to the Virginia may su other respects.

The party at t selves in the ev singing songs, et cial amusement in the memory of Johnny Schmol class style by ou ing much appl Haying run out ing, considerab temporizing wor of each of the the tune "Viva gether, the trip as a recreation t at some future c see.

Register 16/9/85

15 Jan 1868

Herald
 ing in the cliff side, large enough at first to stand in, but a few yards bring one to a stooping position. The passage winds in general direction is as you enter, till you hundred and thirteen feet brings you to the center of the X. Here the shape of the letter tells the story better than words. Two caves cross each other at about the angle of an X. Exploring either branch, and we went through them all carefully, you see wonderful and beautiful formations. The dripping water has deposited the lime in all kinds of fantastic shapes. In one place a goose, in another a large turtle, and in others various forms according to the imagination of the observer. Beautiful stalactites hang from the roof; large stalagmites rise from the floor. In every case one has the other corresponding to it. In many places the sides of the cavern are thickly covered with small rough points. The height varies from ten to twenty or thirty feet. It grows narrower towards the top till in places is just a narrow crevice in the rock. To give a full description of the wonders and beauties of this cave is almost impossible and we shall not attempt it farther. To appreciate them they must be seen.

There are two other caves of importance, the Laurel and the Bat, or more euphoniously the Crystal Brook cave. To describe all worthy of description would take too much time and space. The Laurel, in the opinion of Dr. Pratt, is the finest cave. Mr. Damarin and some others say the Bat, but a large majority chose the Star.

There are no two caves alike. Each has its distinctive features. Besides the caves there are two large natural bridges. One of these you cross on the road to the caves, without being aware of it. It spans a small stream which we called Crystal Brook. The distance from it to the house is but a few hundred yards. Its height, I should think, is sixty or seventy feet. The span about forty or fifty, and the width across the top over a hundred feet. The scenery around and below, is wild and grand. Fern and moss-covered rock and log, tall trees, the brook flowing over its rocky bed, appeal directly to our sense of the beautiful. The other bridge is a mile or more from the hotel, but well repays a walk through the hills to see it. It is much grander than the first. The surrounding scenery indescribable. The mind loses itself in contemplating it, and thought involuntarily rises to the great author of it all. Virginia may surpass it in size but not in other respects.

The party at the hotel enjoyed themselves in the evenings, telling stories, singing songs, etc. Singing was the principal amusement. Every thing singable in the memory of the party was used up. "Johnny Schmoker" was rendered in first class style by our corps of singers, exciting much applause from the audience. Having run out of songs on the last evening, considerable fun was found in extemporizing words bringing in the names of each of the company and singing to the tune "Viva La Compaynie." Altogether, the trip was a complete success as a recreation tour. May it be repeated at some future day, and may I be there to see.

August 1869

Ashland, Kentucky, according to a late census, has a population of 1,080 whites and thirty-six blacks—making a total of 1,116. It has several flourishing manufactories.

The above little paragraph, clipped from the Louisville Courier of the 22d inst., has doubtless been copied by other papers in the State and out of it, and ere this has been read by hundreds of thousands of people, to ninety-nine out of every hundred of whom it was real news. The great majority of them did not know there was such a place as Ashland, and many will go to the map to ascertain in what part of the State it is located. It will meet the eye of more than one capitalist on the look-out for some thriving town in which to locate as manufacturers. Such persons will consult a geological map of the State with a view to ascertaining the probable character of the manufactories already established there, as well as to determine the chances of success in the business in which it is their desire to embark.

They will find Ashland located in a region abounding with iron, coal and timber, and will conclude that any manufacturing enterprise, involving a large consumption of either or all of these valuable raw materials will pay there. Some may write to the Postmaster, requesting him to send them a copy of the local newspaper that they may consult its advertising columns as to the manufacturing and other business of the place, while others will visit the town and find out all these things by personal observation. "That's so," says some one, "and it all comes from a little newspaper paragraph of about four lines. Wonder where the Courier got it?"

Well, reader, that little paragraph was condensed from an article which appeared in the TRIBUNE two weeks ago, and we publish it with the few thoughts suggested, in order to show you the advantages accruing from and the necessity of sustaining a *strong local newspaper*.

CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH, BIG SANDY & POMEROY
 PACKET COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
 DAVID GIBSON, Pres't. T. N. JOHNSON, Sec'y.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R. R. PACKETS
 From Wharf-boat, foot of Broadway,
 For Huntington and all Railroad Landings.
 DAILY, at 4 P. M.
FLEETWOOD, CAMPELL.....BOSTON, BRAYSON
 For Pomeroy and All Way Landings,
 OHIO No. 4, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 P. M.
TELEGRAPH, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M.
ST. JAMES, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Portsmouth and all Mail and Way Landings.
POTOMAC, Tuesdays, Thursdays, & Saturdays, 12 M.
Mayville and all Mail and Way Landings.
WILDWOOD, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12 M.
 From Wharf-boat, foot of Walnut street,
 For Higginsport and all Way Landings,
CITY OF PORTSMOUTH, DAILY, at 4 P. M.
 For Moscow and Way Landings,
C. P. HUNTINGTON, DAILY, at 3 P. M.
 Freight received at all hours on board Wharf-boat,
 foot of Broadway. W. Hoxshall, Sup't.

15 Jan 68

opened that he took passage the next day on the Parkersburg packet, and connected at Marietta with the ill-fated *Harry Dean*. Capt. NORRIS was born at Germantown, Pa., and was 63 years old. He and his two brothers, E. M. and F. D. NORRIS, were left fatherless when quite young, and all began life as nailers in one of the Pennsylvania factories. Energy of character was a trait common to all of them. Capt. NORRIS was well fitted for the various positions he was called to occupy at different times. His address, conversational powers, general intelligence and close and quick perceptions, made him an unusually bright and capable man. He and his brothers came to this city in the year 1845, and since that time have been largely engaged in our iron interests. Latterly their operations have been diverted to Ironton, Ohio, at which place they have a successful nail mill, and also a furnace nearly completed. The Captain was in large part the manager and director of their concern, and at the time of his death was fully absorbed with the prospects of his experiment in that new field of his labor.

The following from the Gallipolis *Bulletin*, speaks for itself. The notice referred to is a call to the subscribers for the first instalment on the bonds subscribed by the citizens of Gallia county:

THE RAILROAD.

We have the pleasure to announce that the Railroad is a fixed fact. The citizens of Gallipolis and Gallia county have raised the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars by subscription and guaranty, work on the road will be pushed forward immediately. By the first of March, Mr. CUTLER expects to have ten miles of the road completed and the cars running. The thanks of all are due to those of our citizens who devoted time and energy to the matter. Without these exertions our road would yet be in abeyance. To Mr. CUTLER, also, as much as to any one, is due this consummation. He has labored hard, and succeeded beyond our anticipations.

In another column will be found a notice to subscribers which means business.

A suit has been pending for some time in the Scioto Common Pleas Court, in which certain Furnace Companies claimed that the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company were charging rates of freight in excess of those authorized by the charter of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. The defense set up was that the sale of the S. & H. V. R. R. to the M. & C. R. R. Co., made that a part of the M. & C. R. R., and consequently, subject to the provisions of the charter under which it worked.

The suit was brought for overcharge on freights, and was decided by Judge GUTHRIE in favor of the Railroad Company.

W. D. CREASEY,
DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Queensware, &c.,
ASHLAND, KY.
MILLER & WAGEL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEET IRON-WARE
AND DEALERS IN
Stoves, Castings,
And Kitchen Furnishing Goods.

Ashland, Kentucky, according to a late census, has a population of 1,080 whites and thirty-six blacks—making a total of 1,116. It has several flourishing manufacturing factories.

The above little paragraph, clipped from the Louisville Courier of the 22d inst., has doubtless been copied by other papers in the State and out of it, and ere this has been read by hundreds of thousands of people, to ninety-nine out of every hundred of whom it was real news. The great majority of them did not know there was such a place as Ashland, and many will go to the map to ascertain in what part of the State it is located. It will meet the eye of more than one capitalist on the look-out for some thriving town in which to locate as manufacturers. Such persons will consult a geological map of the State with a view to ascertaining the probable character of the manufacturing factories already established there, as well as to determine the chances of success in the business in which it is their desire to embark.

They will find Ashland located in a region abounding with iron, coal and timber, and will conclude that any manufacturing enterprise, involving a large consumption of either or all of these valuable raw materials will pay there. Some may write to the Postmaster, requesting him to send them a copy of the local newspaper that they may consult its advertising columns as to the manufacturing and other business of the place, while others will visit the town and find out all these things by personal observation. "That's so," says some one, "and it all comes from a little newspaper paragraph of about four lines. Wonder where the Courier got it?"

Well, reader, that little paragraph was condensed from an article which appeared in the TRIBUNE two weeks ago, and we publish it with the few thoughts suggested, in order to show you the advantages accruing from and the necessity of sustaining a live local newspaper.

New State—Virginia Divided.

WHEELING, VA., Tuesday, August 20.

The Convention to-day passed an ordinance creating a new State, reported by the Select Committee on the division of the State, this morning by a vote of 50 to 28. The boundary as fixed includes the counties of Logan, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Monongalia, Marion, Taylor, Barbours, Upshur, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Jackson, Roane, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmer, Ritchie, Wood, Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzell, Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock.

A provision was incorporated permitting certain adjoining counties to come in if they should desire, by expression of a majority to do so.

The ordinance also provides for the election of delegates to a Convention to form a constitution at the same time the questions for a new State or against a new State shall be submitted to the people within the proposed boundary. The election is to be held on the 24th of October next.

The name of the new State is to be Kanawha. The utmost harmony prevailed. The Convention will adjourn to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH, BIG SANDY & POMEROY
PACKET COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
DAVID GIBSON, Pres't. T. N. JOHNSON, Sec'y.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R. R. PACKETS
From Wharf-boat, foot of Broadway,
For Huntington and all Railroad Landings.
DAILY, at 4 P. M.
FLEETWOOD, CAMPELLE.....BOSTON, BRAYSON
For Pomeroy and All Way Landings,
OHIO No. 1, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 P. M.
TELEGRAPH, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.
ST. JAMES, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Portsmouth and all Mail and Way Landings,
POTOMAC, Tuesdays, Thursdays, & Saturdays, 12 M.
Haverhill and all Mail and Way Landings,
WILDWOOD, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12 M.
From Wharf-boat, foot of Walnut street,
For Higginsport and all Way Landings,
CITY OF PORTSMOUTH, DAILY, at 4 P. M.
For Moscow and Way Landings,
C. P. HUNTINGTON, DAILY, at 3 P. M.
Freight received at all hours on board Wharf-boat,
foot of Broadway. W. HOSKELL, Supt.

opened that he took passage the next day on the Parkersburg packet, and connected at Marietta with the ill-fated *Harry Dean*. Capt. NORRIS was born at Germantown, Pa., and was 53 years old. He and his two brothers, E. M. and F. D. NORRIS, were left fatherless when quite young, and all began life as nailers in one of the Pennsylvania factories. Energy of character was a trait common to all of them. Capt. NORRIS was well fitted for the various positions he was called to occupy at different times. His address, conversational powers, general intelligence and close and quick perceptions, made him an unusually bright and capable man. He and his brothers came to this city in the year 1845, and since that time have been largely engaged in our iron interests. Latterly their operations have been diverted to Ironton, Ohio, at which place they have a successful nail mill, and also a furnace nearly completed. The Captain was in large part the manager and director of their concern, and at the time of his death was fully absorbed with the prospects of his experiment in that new field of his labor.

The following from the Gallipolis *Bulletin*, speaks for itself. The notice referred to is a call to the subscribers for the first instalment on the bonds subscribed by the citizens of Gallia county:

THE RAILROAD.

We have the pleasure to announce that the Railroad is a fixed fact. The citizens of Gallipolis and Gallia county have raised the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars by subscription and guaranty, work on the road will be pushed forward immediately. By the first of March, Mr. CUTLER expects to have ten miles of the road completed and the cars running. The thanks of all are due to those of our citizens who devoted time and energy to the matter. Without these exertions our road would yet be in abeyance. To Mr. CUTLER, also, as much as to any one, is due this consummation. He has labored hard, and succeeded beyond our anticipations.

In another column will be found a notice to subscribers which means business.

A suit has been pending for some time in the Scioto Common Pleas Court, in which certain Furnace Companies claimed that the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company were charging rates of freight in excess of those authorized by the charter of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. The defense set up was that the sale of the S. & H. V. R. R. to the M. & C. R. R. Co., made that a part of the M. & C. R. R., and consequently, subject to the provisions of the charter under which it worked.

The suit was brought for overcharge on freights, and was decided by Judge GUTHRIE in favor of the Railroad Company.

15 July 68

Handled
9th
Jan'y 1868

Blowing up of the Harry Dean.

The *Harry Dean*, regular Cincinnati and Marietta packet, Capt. D. SAYRE, Master, blew up her boiler on Sunday morning last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at A. M., about one and a half miles below Gallipolis. From Mr. JAMES FRAZIER, N. and lady, of this place, who were passengers on the boat we are indebted for the following particulars:

The boat had gotten fairly under way, after leaving the Gallipolis wharf, and the passengers were scattered around the boat, some reading, talking and laughing when in an instant the explosion occurred, tearing up the boat, and throwing the timbers in all directions, scalding and burning a number of the passengers, and causing the boat to immediately take fire. The scene on board for a few minutes was terrible; men, women and children running to and fro, screaming, and the wounded, several of whom were fast between the fallen timbers, begging and imploring for assistance, must have been a scene terrible and horrible.

Among those known to have been lost from this section, was Capt. NORRIS, of Ironton, and R. M. BIGGS, of Ashland. Mr. FRAZIER thinks they were burnt up, as they both were sitting near the stove, reading, at the time of the explosion. Mr. FRAZIER, himself received some severe bruises, and had a very narrow escape from death, being blown out on the guards of the boat, and knocked down and completely held fast by the falling timbers; but with some assistance and his own indomitable will succeeded in extricating himself, and with the assistance of one or two other passengers, got out a line and while the boat floated into a bend of the river on the Virginia side, got the boat landed for an instant which enabled most of the passengers to escape, some of whom, however, were compelled to jump into the river and wade ashore, among whom was Mrs. FRAZIER.

The steamer *Edinburg* came up soon after the explosion and rendered great assistance, while from Gallipolis came boats and skiffs of all descriptions, loaded with citizens of that place ready to lend a helping hand. The *Edinburg* took off the Captain and crew and many of the injured persons. Captain SAYRE himself being badly injured.

Up to the present time 9 persons are known to be missing; in all probability the true number never will be known. Several charred and disfigured bodies were recovered, but it was impossible to identify them.

Report censures Capt. SAYRE very strongly for neglect of duty in running his boat when he knew her to be unsafe, but we prefer awaiting until the affair has been investigated before censuring any one, but hope if there has been any neglect that the guilty ones will receive their just deserts.

Ashland, Kentucky, according to a late census, has a population of 1,030 whites and thirty-six blacks—making a total of 1,116. It has several flourishing manufacturing factories.

The above little paragraph, clipped from the Louisville Courier of the 22d inst., has doubtless been copied by other papers in the State and out of it, and ere this has been read by hundreds of thousands of people, to ninety-nine out of every hundred of whom it was real news. The great majority of them did not know there was such a place as Ashland, and many will go to the map to ascertain in what part of the State

15 Jan'y 68

opened that he took passage the next day on the Parkersburg packet, and connected at Marietta with the ill-fated *Harry Dean*. Capt. NORRIS was born at Germantown, Pa., and was 53 years old. He and his two brothers, E. M. and F. D. NORRIS, were left fatherless when quite young, and all began life as nailers in one of the Pennsylvania factories. Energy of character was a trait common to all of them. Capt. NORRIS was

Loose Item

(Correspondence of the Portsmouth Republican.)
The Carter County Caves.

"In Medias res," said Horace. Let us translate it—"In the midst of the hills." About twenty-five miles back from the river in a hollow of the Kentucky hills stands a large double log cabin, connected and surrounded by covered porches. Call it, if you please, the Cave Hotel.—Here, a few days since, was gathered a company of about forty persons, men, women and children, mostly from Portsmouth. Their object was to get a few days' recreation in exploring the wonders of nature in that vicinity. Lofly cliffs, deep hollows, wonderful springs and brooks of the purest cold water, natural bridges, hewn by nature's hand, spanning chasms where the sun never comes, and caves of strange beauty and extent, amply repay one for the rough journey in getting to them.

Just in front of the Cave Hotel, a short distance up the hill, is the entrance to Saltpetre Cave. Down a few steps, through a door that has been fitted into the mouth of the cave, and you are under ground. Two branches diverge, one to the right, the other to the left. Let us go to the right. A man can stand erect, and walk with ease in a passage, between the rocks, three feet wide and ten feet high. It is similar for several hundred feet, occasionally widening out in quite a large chamber, and then narrowing down till there is just room for a man to pass. The floor is dry and dusty in places, and again wet and muddy from a drip in the roof. Several branches leave to the right and left at various angles. Pursuing either of them they gradually decrease, the roof comes closer, and you must practice the Grecian bend in order to make progress. Soon you must come to the first principles of locomotion as practiced in babyhood, and finally if you go farther "*entre a terre*." We tried it, but after a short experience of the latter made gave up in disgust. The sharp points of stalagmites scattered here and there over the floor cut the hands and knees, and an occasional blow on the cranium from a depending stalactite wara the crawler to be wary.

Some geological formations in this cave are very curious and interesting, but not so fine and distinct as in the other caves. Its name is derived from the fact that during the war of 1812 it was mined for saltpetre. Retracing our steps towards the entrance we perceive its proximity by the change in temperature, the atmosphere growing much warmer. Stepping from the cave into the open air is like stepping into a close, heated room, on a cold winter's day.

The cave which received a majority of votes for beauty and interest is the Star Cave. About a hundred yards from the house, down one side of a hollow and up the other to the foot of a perpendicular cliff, there is a hole twenty feet from opening in the cliff side, large enough at first to stand in, but a few yards bring one to a stooping position. The passage winds in a general direction is as you enter, till you hundred and thirteen feet brings you to the center of the X. Here the shape of the letter tells the story better than words. Two caves cross each other at about the angle of an X. Exploring either branch, and we went through them all carefully, you see wonderful and beautiful formations. The dripping water has deposited the lime in all kinds of fantastic shapes. In one place a goose, in another a large turtle, and in others various forms according to the imagination of the observer. Beautiful stalactites hang from the roof; large stalagmites rise from the floor. In every case one has the other corresponding to it. In many places the sides of the cavern are thickly covered with small rough points. The height varies from ten to twenty or thirty feet. It grows narrower towards the top till in places is just a narrow crevice in the rock. To give a full description of the wonders and beauties of this cave is almost impossible and we shall not attempt it further. To appreciate them they must be seen.

There are two other caves of importance, the Laurel and the Bat, or more euphoniously the Crystal Brook cave. To describe all worthy of description would take too much time and space. The Laurel, in the opinion of Dr. Pratt, is the finest cave. Mr. Damarin and some others say the Bat, but a large majority chose the Star.

There are no two caves alike. Each has its distinctive features. Besides the caves there are two large natural bridges. One of these you cross on the road to the caves, without being aware of it. It spans a small stream which we called Crystal Brook. The distance from it to the house is but a few hundred yards. Its height, I should think, is sixty or seventy feet. The span about forty or fifty, and the width across the top over a hundred feet. The scenery around and below is wild and grand. Fern and moss-covered rock and log, tall trees, the brook flowing over its rocky bed, appeal directly to our sense of the beautiful. The other bridge is a mile or more from the hotel, but well repays a walk through the hills to see it. It is much grander than the first. The surrounding scenery is describable. The mind loses itself in contemplating it, and thought involuntarily rises to the great author of it all. Virginia may surpass it in size but not in other respects.

The party at the hotel enjoyed themselves in the evenings, telling stories, singing songs, etc. Singing was the principal amusement. Every thing singable in the memory of the party was used up. "Johnny Schmecker" was rendered in first class style by our corps of singers, exciting much applause from the audience. Having run out of songs on the last evening, considerable fun was found in extemporizing words bringing in the names of each of the company and singing to the tune "Viva La Compagnie." Altogether, the trip was a complete success as a recreation tour. May it be repeated at some future day, and may I be there to see.

August 1869

P.

The companies continued their march un-
about the hour of noon, when the order
given to "break ranks," and each soldier
led his position as a civilian, fully satis-
fied with the performances of "the day we
to be."

Yours, &c., ASHLAND.

L. M. HIGLEY, } Secretaries.
D. C. MUNN, }
GREENSBURG, Ky., June 2d, 1862.

Thursday Morning, November 30, 1865.

MEMBER

FRIENDSHIP.
BY FLEFFEL, AN OLD WRITER.

Well, they are gone; my fortune first departed;
And then my right good friends went after it;
Departing likewise, as the swallows flit
After summer—parasites, like hearted.
My servants text gave notice they should quit,
And so they did; then my betrothed, a maid
I worshiped, also went off, in a fit
Of laughter, at my imprudence, she said.
My dog fled too. And is there really none
To stay with me, poor cat, but thee alone?
Let's weep together; I have left at least
One little crust—let's share it in our woe.
"I knew I must that crust!" cries puss and so
She ate and scampers off after the rest.

Discharge of Duty

Yet nerve thy spirit to the proof,

And blench not at thy vast array,
The timid good may stand aloof,
The age may frown—yet faint thou not,
Nor heed the shaft too surely cast,
The foul and hissing bolt of scorn;
For with thy side shall dwell, at last,
The victory of endurance born.
Truth, crushed to death, shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among her worshippers. [Bryant]

Epigram.

When Harry was old, to Mary he said,
"My dear, if you please, we will marry;"
But Mary replied, with a toss of the head,
"I never will wed the *Old Harry*."
He waited till all her gay suitors were gone,
Then cried, "A fine dance they have led you;
The hand that I offered, you treated with scorn,
And now the *Old Harry* won't wed you."

LEGEND OF "CARPENTER'S BAR."

THE LATE DR. S. P. HILDRETH, OF MARIETTA

six miles above Marietta, is the location of the Ohio River. The location is "Carpenter's Bar," and not much dredged by all steamboats in low stages of the water. The name is due to a tragedy which occurred in the early settlement of the country, near the mouth of a small stream, which puts into the Ohio opposite the bar. This stream is called "Carpenter's Run." The inhabitants of Marietta having migrated from a distant part of the United States, were not in a position to bring many domestic animals with them, and those they did bring were generally stolen from them, or driven down the river by the Indians. This state of affairs, which continued for years after the settlement in 1788, opened a considerable market for cattle to the older settlements on the western branch of the Monongahela River, and the country around the mouth of Clarksville, Virginia.

[illegible]

On the latter part of September, in the year 1791, Mr. Carpenter left home for Marietta with a large drove of cattle before on the same business. He had in company with him, a man named Nicholas, a runaway slave, whose wildness was well known. The cattle were all of which were marked, five men, and his little son, Nicholas, then only ten years of age. He was, however, a very active and hardy horseback, to the distance of twenty and thirty miles, all alone on the road. He was then in his father's employ, and was warned of the danger by his mother, who was very sorry to part with him, and he was very anxious to go with him, and he pluckily answered that he could **make escape on his little horse**, and that he was **fully** **convinced**. The names of the men who accompanied him were, George, John Paul, Barnes, and Ellis. They had traveled three days without any signs of danger, and on the fourth day, in the month of October, in the present county of Wood, West Va., and only six miles from the mouth of the Ohio river, when they were overtaken by a small run, for the night on the banks of a small run, a short distance from his mouth—considering themselves as safe from the mouth of the Ohio river, in a manner completed. Their horses were **happily** and turned loose to feed in the vicinity of the camp, on the wild prairie. The cattle were all as well as the horses were filled at that day; while the drove of cattle lay around and browsed, or ruminated, and were very much as before, and their several incipations.

When they are thus quietly resting we will travel to another part of the forest. It so happened that not far from the time of their leaving home with the drove, a marauding party of six Shawnee Indians headed as was afterward ascertained, by Tecumseh, then about twenty years of age, and finally so celebrated for his bravery and talents, crossed the Ohio River a short distance above the mouth of the Little Kanawha. They had left Old Chillicothe, an noted Indian town on the Scioto River, with the intention of making a foray on the west branch of the Monongahela, for the purpose of stealing horses and killing the inhabitants. Passing by "Neal's Station" on Little Kanawha, they met with a colored

boy of Mr. Neal's, about fourteen years old, who was at some distance from the house. In following the cows, it being just at evening, he took them a prisoner, and did not allow him to go along with the herd, but he gave him a nice dinner, and a good arm-shoot, and then he was made, and the main object of the excursion being frustrated.

Mr. Neal's branch was well known to the Indians and all the old hunters. And although the country was a continued wilderness, they were then as our modern world is famous to travelers. On this route were as many as thirty Indian trails, or paths, a part of the old Indian trail, or path, was twenty miles, lies on this region as "Dry Ridge," now known as "Dry Ridge," and is so named from its being devoid of any water for all this distance. It is the dividing line between the streams, which fall into the river on one side, and the other, which fall into Middle-Land Creek on the other.

Before they reached the black bay, became Monacahela, Frank the long walk, when the Indians, to encourage him, promised him a horse to ride on their return. Soon a trail leaving the ridge they came upon the trail of the Carpenter's drove, and thinking of a caravan of new settlers on their way to the Ohio, they immediately gave up and further progress east, and turned with great energy and high spirits on the fresh large trail, which they saw had been made out the day before. The broad was the track made by the drive of more than a hundred cattle and six or seven horses, the they followed it without difficulty all night and came upon the cattle and the car a little before day.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

PRESENCE OF MIND.

Every body has heard how the
 mind displayed by Sir Thomas
 saved his life; yet the story is
 true. One day while Sir
 on the roof of his palat-
 tion, an insane man
 him, and threatened
 battlements.
 down, and began to
 struggle with him.
 had a furious
 he, to the
 dog, down
 not the
 let
 As the
 min-
 fire
 how
 av-
 a sh-
 could
 a sh-
 down
 the first two
 the time
 dulations
 together
 the ac-
 the men
 re-dire
 men all
 Baptist
 reading
 se: I

all freed, p
at terrible
on their
sims with
the Indians
thel only
eager, and
hand.— i
—O Lord! s
to their
get their
ist a tree g
Huchles,
ter, in his
own and
the woods
discharged
fect is not
open. Not
self before
gins were
his wrist
and getting
ped his
soon over-
if of his
placing his
lose from
d whom the
n, although
lost him his
him a few
accurately
on this in-
far behind
son of Mr.
ta, but then
fishers were
gutting shirt,

hands, was in running
 Barns, a man
 much of a
 company after a
 vines and
 for more
 ere he lay—
 his stout
 in his hand
 reflected some
 carpenter, at
 years be-
 and his m-
 and his ribs,
 and confusion
 a very leave-
 old doing
 long race, he
 out behind a
 of the run, but
 little son was
 were hurried
 ank was left,
 father by the
 by the stroke
 to the slaugh-
 dered is not
 the Indians'
 to men, Ne-
 they schol-
 her from pity
 they that they
 way remote-
 Mr. Carpenter
 up in his own
 new Indian
 scalp not re-
 had been no-
 removal of
 greatest dis-
 arrior. These
 death were
 of the party,
 that repai-
 ed refused any
 by this. This fact
 carpenter by one

THE IRONTON REGISTER.

ENCOURAGE HOME INTERESTS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1858.

S. M. Pettengill & Co's Advertising Agency, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston. S. M. Pettengill & Co. are the agents for the Register, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

Arrest of Counterfeiters. On last Friday evening, Nov. 5th, about sundown, J. L. Barber, of this town, U. S. Deputy Marshal, on a warrant from U. S. Commissioner Newhall, of Cincinnati, arrested William Shepard, at his residence in Carter county, Ky.—Mr. Barber started immediately for Ironton, and arrived with his prisoner sometime after midnight. This he did without assistance, except that of a guide through the Kentucky hills. He left Shepard under a guard, and with some other persons proceeded to arrest Joseph Kelley, six miles below Ironton, back of Union Landing, in this county, and secured him at his house, about 4 o'clock in the morning. He then went on some four miles, and arrested George Wright, at his house, back of Haverhill, in Scioto county, about day-break, Saturday morning. He made these three separate arrests, and traveled 43 miles on horseback, in the night, the greater part of the distance over the worst of roads, in fact nothing more than a path over hills and through woods. He next proceeded to arrest Robert Grant, and secured him in a cooling near Junior Furnace, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Saturday.

Three machines for stamping coin were found, one at Kelley's, and two at Wright's. A large quantity of dies, stamps, engraving instruments, and chemicals, was also found, and some 30 or 40 lbs. of composition metal, from which to manufacture their kind of "money." And a quantity of counterfeit coin was found about the persons and premises of the prisoners.

On Monday, Mr. Barber left on the steamer Boston, for the United States Court at Cincinnati, together with his four prisoners, the money-making machinery, the witnesses, guards, &c.—about twenty persons in all.—By our next issue, we shall probably be able to publish the "sentence" of the prisoners.

SOMETHING NEW.—We have been informed by our Sheriff Mr. Darlington that at present our county jail has not an inmate; this speaks well for our county. *July 1859*

It will be seen by referring to report of cases in the Probate Court, in another column, that John Tanner and Chas. Moore, alias Stewart Donahoe, were sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 each, and ten days in jail on bread and water, for obtaining goods under false pretenses. The case was that they went to Vesuvius Furnace and took a job of wood chopping, in order to obtain goods, and having obtained axes, blankets, &c., left without doing the job, as was their design in the start—a thing not uncommon among the Furnaces. It is, perhaps, the first conviction of the kind in the county, and will serve as a warning to others. *Register*

TRIAL OF THE COUNTERFEITERS.

Last week we gave an account of the arrest of Wm. Shepard, Jos. Kelley, Geo. Wright and Robt. Grant, in this vicinity, by Deputy U. S. Marshal J. L. Barber, on charge of counterfeiting coin. They were taken to Cincinnati for examination in the U. S. District Court. The Commercial of the 11th, says in reference to the prisoners:

"The four men charged with counterfeiting United States coin, the particulars of whose arrest we gave at length in our last issue, were yesterday arraigned before Commissioner Newhall, and upon examination committed to the County Jail in default of \$2,000 bonds each. Some five or six witnesses were examined, of which we give the testimony of but one—it being the fullest, and entirely corroborates the remaining portion.

John Harvey sworn and testified—I hauled machine from Newman's to Kelley's. He told me to get a sack and put it in; called it his bull dog, and said it was to make money out of copper, block tin or lead; said his partner was going to make the dies. One Sunday afterwards, Kelley and Sheppard were in town together, and showed me some of the money, while they said they had made it, and asked me if I did not think that it was good. They had several Mexican dollars wrapped in paper. A week or two after I saw Grant and Kelley together; Kelley came to my house and calling me to the river bank, told me he wanted some m tal hauled. We then went over to the grocery; Grant went up and got a pint of brandy; showed me a bogus Mexican dollar, which he said was all he had; went away and returned with three good quarters; said the dollar went pretty well; Irishman took it for a good 95 cent piece. Kelley introduced Grant as one of his partners that I had never seen. Saw Sheppard three weeks ago; I was in bed, and he sent for me to haul some flour; I met him near Bank Block, and we went and got a pint of whisky; Sheppard said they would have to lay still and not make any more money, for some men were watching them, said Wright could not do anything, for he was watched; said all the tools and crucibles were at Wright's blacksmith shop; said Joe K had been drinking and exposing them. He said Wright forged the dies and made the tools and he did the engraving at Kelley's house. The money was made at the blacksmith shop, and finished at Kelley's; said tools were there. Kelley showed me some unfinished dies; he was drunk at the time; saw some of the same Mexican dollars at Kelley's house, showed me by his wife \$50 or \$75. Sheppard and Kelley often offered me the money at 50 cents on the dollar, that being as cheap as it could be made, and they told me to send anybody I thought was safe to go to Kelley's wife and get it at that price.—They wanted me to go in and make money easier than draying; the hauling of metal to be done at night, the new machine in daytime.

Their trial is set for the second Tuesday in December next, but will hardly take place before the 1st of January, 1859."

Oct. 22, 1813 Wm. Kelley, and Fanny Cady, both of Marietta, were married. S. Fuller and J. Taylor had a Felling Mill, on Little Muskingum, and Thomas Stanley, one on Duck Creek. Joseph Wood was Register of the Land Office in Marietta. Wm. Woodbridge, Jos. Holden and S. P. Hildreth were Directors of the "Marietta Cotton Factory," old building still standing on Putnam street, between Fourth and Fifth.

THE IRONTON REGISTER.

ENCOURAGE HOME INTERESTS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1859.

S. M. Pettengill & Co's Advertising Agency, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston. S. M. Pettengill & Co. are the agents for the Register, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

Joseph Kelley, George Wright, Wm. Sheppard, and Robert Grant, the four men arrested a few weeks ago by Deputy U. S. Marshal Barber, of Ironton, on the charge of counterfeiting coin, were convicted in the U. S. District Court at Cincinnati, on the 5th inst. The Cincinnati Gazette says, "the testimony was very conclusive, and the jury occupied but a few minutes in their deliberations." Judge Johnson, of Cincinnati, their counsel, gave notice for a new trial, but it will probably avail nothing.

AN ATTEMPT TO KILL AND ROB.—We learn that on Saturday last a man by the name of John Bair attacked and attempted to kill Mr. Moses H. Allen, near Kenton Furnace in this county.—Bair had seen Mr. Allen have \$35 in his possession, and in order to obtain this pitiful sum of money, he concealed himself on the road over which he knew Mr. Allen would pass, and when he came up, struck him a severe blow upon the head with a large club, inflicting a very painful wound. Mr. Allen, however, affected his escape.

On Monday Bair was arrested and taken to Greenupsburg, and on Tuesday was tried before Judge Adams, by whom he was held to bail for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court, in the sum of \$500, in default of which he was committed to jail.

S. V. Advocate
16th July 1859

On last Friday night (19th inst.) about 11 o'clock, Benj. Frederick was robbed at Duncan's Landing in this county, about two miles above Symmes creek. He had a lot of wheat on a flat boat, and was watching for a steamboat to ship it up the river.—While sitting near the boat, two men with their faces blacked approached him. He sprang to his feet, but they both took hold of him, one with a pistol, the other with a large knife, and they forcibly took from him six \$20 gold pieces, one \$21, and some silver, all the money about him at the time. They then left him, and before pursuit could be made had escaped. At last accounts, the robbers had not been taken. Frederick is from Columbiana county. Wm. M. Suiter and Wm. Duncan gives us this statement, *1859*

CATLETTSBURG TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY, January 17, 1868.

Ashland, Ky.

"I wouldn't live in Ashland on any condition," say some of our Catlettsburg people, "it's so dull there."

Well now, let us examine into the matter. Ashland, according to the late census, has a population of 1,080 whites and thirty-six blacks, making a total of 1,116 souls; nearly as many as we have in Catlettsburg; but Ashland is scattered over ground enough for a city of 40,000 people, while Catlettsburg is about as compactly built as New York, therefore the amount of business necessary to make our town look lively scarcely makes a stir in our neighboring town.

Take away the Big Sandy trade and what would become of our little burg? it would languish like a grave yard in a healthy season, and why? simply because we are a non-producing people—we are like sponges, absorbing all we can, and giving out nothing; therefore there is no healthy circulation, and what little prosperity we enjoy is thrust upon us.

Ashland has no rich valley to pour its products in her lap, but she has what goes far to make up the deficit—a few enterprising spirits, who know the natural advantages of the place, and do their best to develop them.

Ashland has a railroad that crosses the county and is slowly but steadily extending its serpentine length into Carter county, through the richest mineral beds

in the State. This is the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, Eastern Division, and its business is already considerable. Along its iron bed 3,000,000 bushels of coal finds its way to the Ohio river annually, not a bushel of which goes below Portsmouth, Ohio. As soon as the new mines now being opened by the Company are ready for the miners, the amount of coal shipped over this road will be doubled. In addition to the coal business of this road, it is the only outlet for the products of Star and Buena Vista furnaces, and the agricultural products of Carter and a good portion of Morgan counties, and all the supplies of these furnaces and counties pass over this road. The number of men now employed by the Railroad Company is one hundred and fifty miners at Coalton and forty-seven carpenters, machinists and other hands at the construction shops and on the tips at Ashland. Nearly all these men have families, and a large proportion of their supplies are drawn from Ashland.

The Ashland City Flouring Mills are unsurpassed by any in the State; the Ashland Saw Mill is the best in the country; the Bank of Ashland is one of the solid institutions of Kentucky. Ashland has more handsome brick churches, dwellings, and business houses than Catlettsburg, and she has only commenced to grow. The Catholics have laid the foundation for the largest church in the State this side of Maysville, and will push forward the work to completion the coming summer, and the Railroad Company have commenced within her limits the erection of a first-class blast furnace, to which so soon as it is finished another of the same dimensions will be added.

In addition to all these advantages and blessings, Ashland has three hundred and ninety intelligent youth, between the ages of six and twenty, coming rapidly forward to take part in the work of improvement, but like Catlettsburg, she has no liberal system of free schools. This is an ugly fact which we would rather not publish, but for the hope of awakening our neighbors to the necessity of a reform in the important matter of education.

Nearly all our Catlettsburg readers, and those in other parts of the county, whose business takes them to Ashland now and then, will recognize the above as an impartial statement of the present and prospective condition of our neighboring town, and we might strive in vain to make as good a showing for our own. But who, outside of those above mentioned, knows anything about Ashland and her railroad? Both have a place on nearly all the late maps of the State, but that is all. People at a distance look upon the town as a paper town, and the railroad as a paper road.—Can our neighbors tell the reason why? We leave them to guess.

knowing the plans of our generals, I command you for a hasty withdrawal of his army, or a thundering big smash-up of his whole force."

FIRE AT AMHERST, N. H. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the valuable barn of D. Stewart, Esq., in Amherst, N. H., and spread till it had consumed the three-story hotel and out buildings, and also the store occupied by H. E. Abbott, and also the store of the late Col. Means. Loss from \$8000 to \$10,000. Partially insured.

NAVAL. On Saturday the United States side-wheel steamer Tullahoma was launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 240 feet; width, 35 feet, and depth of hold 12 feet. She will carry eight guns.

Several large iron-clads, to carry turrets, are in course of construction at Cincinnati and will soon be launched. They are said to be very formidable vessels.

PERSONAL. Henry Ward Beecher has gone to Washington to see the President.

3rd Dec 1868

HILDRETH.—In this city, Sunday morning, 21st inst., of fever, Mrs. Rhoda HILDRETH, relict of the late Dr. S. P. Hildreth, in her 83d year.

Mrs. Hildreth was born in New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 23, 1785. She was the daughter of Capt. Pardon Cook, and came to Ohio with her mother, then a widow, who took up her residence in Belpre, in 1804. Aug. 19, 1807, she was married to Dr. Hildreth, then a young physician boarding in her mother's family, who came from Massachusetts, the year before. In March, 1808, they removed to Marietta, and ever after resided here. Dr. Hildreth died, July 24, 1808, in his 80th year. Their marriage relation lasted within a month of fifty-six years, and probably never was marred with a single unkind thought, much less unkind word. Theirs was a useful and well-spent life, culminating in happy old age and peaceful death—both departing with the highest respect, carried through long years, of a large circle of friends. Mrs. Hildreth became a member of the Congregational Church, in 1816, and at her death was the oldest surviving member, except Mrs. Martha Robbins, who became a member, in 1810. She was a true lady, an intelligent woman, a perfect wife, a kind mother, a good neighbor, a sincere friend, and a consistent Christian.

OTIS.—At Lowell, Ohio, on Friday, 19th

OFFICIAL VOTE OF BOYD COUNTY.

Clerks Office Boyd County Court:

The following is the Official vote of Boyd County, Aug., 1873:—

	PRECINCTS.	Tate.	Pritchard.	Culbertson.	Jones.	Davis.
No. 1	Durbon	68	74	34	76	32
No. 2	Davis	144	153	117	147	125
No. 3	Connorsburg	48	51	77	54	70
No. 4	White Sulphur	64	60	229	70	212
No. 5	Ashland	163	116	399	173	332
No. 6	Catlettsburg	215	252	178	262	161

Total..... 702 | 706 | 1034 | 782 | 932
Culbertson's majority, 328. Davis' majority, 150.
ATTEST: M. F. HAMPTON, D. C. B. C. C.

Vote in Lawrence County.

This county cast a heavier vote last Tuesday than ever before, giving the Republicans a more glorious triumph than in October. Grant gets nearly two-thirds of the whole vote. The following are the figures for October and November. It will be seen that we have gained in every township, and the Democracy have lost in all but two:

	Oct. '68	Nov. '68
Rep. Dem. Grant Seymour		
Aid.....	192	38
Decatur.....	80	118
Elizabeth.....	246	291
Fayette.....	133	92
Hamilton.....	137	73
Lawrence.....	118	43
Mason.....	181	156
Perry.....	164	105
Rome.....	180	134
Symmes.....	163	79
Union.....	227	44
Upper.....	193	112
Windsor.....	224	85
Washington.....	93	105
Fronton, 1st Ward.....	163	58
" 2d Ward.....	249	120
" 3d Ward.....	215	90
Total.....	2901	1743
Grant's maj.....	1516	

All the townships have done nobly. Elizabeth, Aid, Washington, Windsor, and Fayette have covered themselves with glory. Though Union did well, we are sorry to see, that she let the Democrats gain 27 votes.

The increase of the vote in the county since October was 170; all this increase the Republicans got and 183 votes more.

ASHLAND ITEMS.

Among the visitors at the Ashland Furnace of late, were David Sinton, of Cincinnati, and Thomas W. Means, of Hanging Rock, Ohio. These gentlemen owned the Union Furnace, built Ohio Furnace, and were partners in the iron business for forty years, under the firm name of Sinton & Means. In 1865 Mr. Sinton sold his interest to Mr. Means.— Mr. Means went to Union Furnace in 1826, and has now been longer in the iron business than any other person in the "Hanging Rock iron region." In the time he has seen the work of a furnace increased from three tons per day, which was considered good work for Union when built, to fifty tons per day, which is now the capacity of the Ashland Furnace.

The daily product of coal from the mines of the Ashland Coal Company is 10,000 bushels.

The new steamboat hull being built by Mr. Castner for the owners of the *Dexter* will be ready for launching this week. The *Telegraph* brought up her shaft Saturday.

Harold June 1876

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

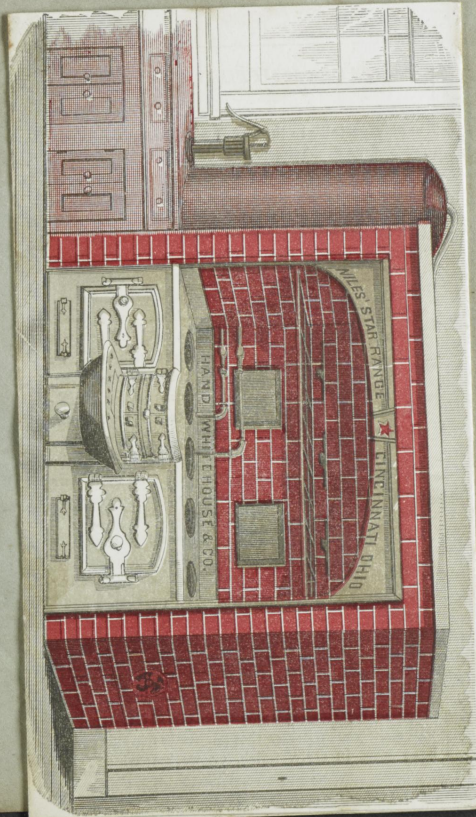
JOHN W. MEANS, James Means, Cambridge Culbertson, Susan M. Gillen and Stephen Gillen, her husband, Mary Henderson and Spangler Henderson, her husband, George T. Shackelford, Edmund G. Shackelford, Mary J. Clarke, John C. Clarke and Cambridge C. Clarke will take notice that a petition was filed against them, on the first day of April, A. D., 1867, in the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Lawrence and State of Ohio, by John C. Garrett, and is now pending, wherein the said John C. Garrett demands partition of the following described real estate, situate in the said County of Lawrence, to-wit:

In town 4, Range 17, n $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec $\frac{1}{4}$: sec $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$; nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7. N $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$; sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8. Ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18. S $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$; ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$; nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec $\frac{1}{4}$ section 21. N $\frac{1}{2}$; e $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$; nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$; s $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28. Ne $\frac{1}{4}$; e $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$; e $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$; w $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec $\frac{1}{4}$; ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29. NW $\frac{1}{4}$; n $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33. E $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$; sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$; ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34. Also in town 3, range 18, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33, and w $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 34. Also in town 2, range 18, s $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$; ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1. E $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$; w $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$; w $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2. NW $\frac{1}{4}$; sec $\frac{1}{4}$; e $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$; sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$; e $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$; sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$; e $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3. W $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$; ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4.— W $\frac{1}{2}$; sec $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5. E $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6. Sec $\frac{1}{4}$; e $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7. Whole section 8. Sec $\frac{1}{4}$; part of sw $\frac{1}{4}$; nw $\frac{1}{4}$; ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9. Whole section 10. N $\frac{1}{2}$; e $\frac{1}{2}$ of s $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec $\frac{1}{4}$; ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$; w $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11. Sec $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14. Sec $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$; ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15. Whole section 16. N $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 17. N $\frac{1}{2}$; w $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec $\frac{1}{4}$; ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18. Also lot 5 of the city of Fronton. Also School lot no. 3, section 16, township 2, range 18, known as the Lawrence Furnace property.

And that at the next term of said Court, the said John C. Garrett will apply for an order that partition be made of said premises.

HENRY S. NEAL,
Att'y for John C. Garrett.

ap4-6t-pf313.



HAND, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

NILES' STAR COOKING RANGE.

PATENTED JULY 11, 1865.

Ranges with Brick Setting.

No. 4,	3 ft. 8 in. long,	2 ovens each 11 in. x 22 in.	.....
" 3, 4 "	" 2 "	" 13 in. x 22 in.	.....
" 2, 4 "	6 in. "	" 16 in. x 22 in.	.....
" 1, 5 "	" 2 "	" 18 in. x 22 in.	.....

Ranges Portable.

No. 4,	3 ft. 8 in. long,	2 ovens each 11 in. x 20 in.	.....
" 3, 4 "	" 2 "	" 13 in. x 20 in.	.....
" 2, 4 "	6 in. "	" 16 in. x 20 in.	.....
" 1, 5 "	" 2 "	" 18 in. x 20 in.	.....

Ranges for Hotels, Restaurants, &c.

6 1/2 feet long,	2 ovens,	each 22 in. x 30 in.	.....
7 "	" 2 "	one 22 in. & 1 30 in. x 30 in.	.....
7 3/4 "	" 2 "	each 30 in. x 30 in.	.....
10 1/4 "	" 3 "	two 30 in. & 1 22 in. x 30 in.	.....
12 1/4 "	" 4 "	two 30 in. & 2 22 in. x 30 in.	.....

Also Charcoal Broilers, Steam and Carving Tables made to order. All Descriptions of Range Furniture on hand.

HOT AIR, PACKAGE, AND DELIVERY, EXTRA.

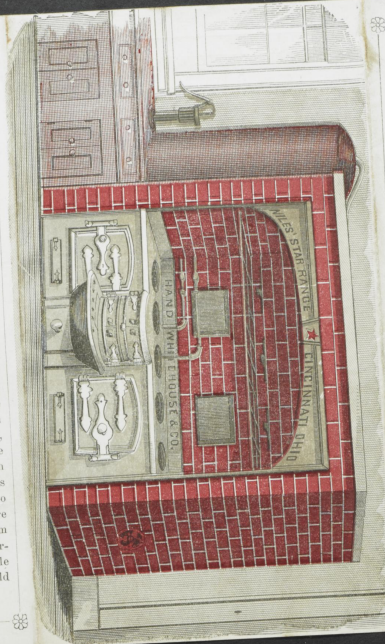
HAND, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

DIRECTIONS

FOR

Architects and Builders.

Examine the list of Ranges and select the one most suitable. Build the piers for the foundation, the length of the Range apart, (all our Family Ranges occupy the same space from front to rear, i. e. thirty-one inches). Frame the opening in the floor seventeen inches longer than the range and from four to four and a half feet wide. Then if jambs are required, run up a four inch wall, leaving just room for the other four inches at each end of the Range put on the arch bar, six and a half feet from the floor, starting the flues level with the arch bar, and make (always in the center) a twelve inch flue for smoke, and one, eight by twelve for fumes, on either side of the smoke flue, and if the hot air is desired in the bath room, arrange your fume flue so that the hot air pipe can be put in that flue. Where there are no jambs, commence to cobble out to form your flues, five and a half feet from the floor; otherwise follow the same directions. If it is desirable to bring the hot air in the kitchen, the jambs should be thirteen inches.



HAND, WHITEHOUSE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF

COOKING RANGES,

Nos. 265 to 275, inclusive, West Fifth Street,

CINCINNATI, O.

January 1st, 1866.

Loose Item

HAND, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

Nos. 265 and 275 West Fifth St., Cin. O.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COOKING RANGES, &c.

Eight months ago, we commenced the manufacture of NILES' STAR COOKING RANGE, anticipating a fair share of public patronage. Our success has far exceeded our expectations. Then we could point to no range in operation. To day we can refer you to numbers, besides the list of references, who will tell you that we are making the best Range they have ever seen or used, (and some of them have had in use about all the Ranges that have been made in this market.

We claim no more now than we did then. We simply say that we have the best COOKING RANGE in the United States, and that it will do all that any other cooking apparatus has done with more economy of fuel, and less trouble in its management. Besides the cooking, heating water, etc., we can, with the waste heat, comfortably warm one or more rooms above the kitchen, or if not needed above, bring the heat into the kitchen, making it more comfortable in winter, and in summer, the turning of a damper will pass the heat into the flue. We are confident of giving better satisfaction than you have ever received with any cooking arrangement you have heretofore

HAND, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

used, especially in the use of coal. The Range used by Marcus Feckheimer, Esq., is only a fair sample of all others. Mr. Feckheimer's cook makes it a rule to clean out the Range once a month, getting very little soot, mostly ashes. It is very seldom necessary to remove the covers, the fire being so well distributed under the hot plate, or top of the Range, that flat bottomed vessels can be used to advantage. We also fit our Ranges for burning anthracite coal, coke, or wood. Objections have been made to our Range on the score of weight of metal, and as a remark of that kind might have weight with some, we say that we are willing to put ourselves under forfeit, if our Ranges of the same size do not weigh considerably more than Ranges of the person making the remark.

Where there is no wear on cast iron, we make the pieces as light as we can, but where the wear does come, we make them very heavy, in fact putting the metal where it is most needed.

Again an objection is made to sheet iron ovens, by those who make a good range with cast iron ovens; all we can say in regard to that, is, that we have the great majority of Range Makers on our side, both in this country and in Europe, and we, in fact, know of but one house in this country that make any pretensions towards making a good Range, who use cast iron in their ovens, and they do not complete them without using thin sheet iron for the oven bottom. So much for objections. If you will call on us we will show you a Range that surpasses anything you have seen, in style, finish, or workmanship. Our

HAND, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

facilities for manufacturing are such, that we can make good work for the same price others are making, what we call second class work. We have our Family Ranges all complete, and will always have on hand four sizes; we make them to sett in brick or portable, as may be desired. We are also prepared to manufacture to order, any size Range that may be required, from six feet to thirty feet in length, as we have had a great deal of experience with hotels, we think we can make just what they want, and will fill orders at short notice.

We add a description of each Range, giving the length and size of oven, also directions for the use of architects and builders.

SYLVESTER HAND, } - - - E. G. NILES.
JOS. WHITEHOUSE, }
DAN'L DE CAMP. }

Also, Manufacturers of

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTLES,

And Enameled Mantle Grates,

AND DEALERS IN

MARBLE & SLATE MANTLES,

And AGENTS for

Iron Railing, Verandahs Bank Vaults,
Jail Work, &c.

HAND, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

REFERENCES.

Marcus Feckheimer, Esq., 8th St., bet. Race and Vine.
J. W. Cotteral, (Cotteral & Goldsworthy), 328 Elm St.
Barber, Choate & Co., 2 Ranges, 567 Race St.
Wm. Wilson McGrew, Glendale, O.
Edwin A. Anderson, Spring Grove.
Anderson & Hannaford, 148 West 4th St.
Isaac Graveson, Court St. near Freeman.
Geo. Stacey, Economy, Ky.
J. D. Thompson, 332 West 4th St., President Central National Bank.
Wm. Henry Harrison, } 270 West 4th St.
James W. Gaff, }
John Miller, Cheviot.
Geo. C. Miller & Sons, 19 and 21 West 7th St.
Alfred Simpkinson, Walnut Hills.
Thomas Gilpin, cor. 8th and Cutter
Jacob Resor, (Wm. Resor & Co.), Court St. bet. Freeman and Baymiller.
Thomas Emery & Sons, 301 West 4th St.
Hugh McBirney, 20 Hopkins St.
J. L. Hickman & Co., cor. George & John St.
Geo. H. Taylor, (Taylor & Falkner), 9th St., near Linn.
Stephen Falkner, (Taylor & Falkner), York St., near Freeman.
Captain J. J. Raibe, Newport, Ky.
Robert Creighton, Columbia.
A. Labrot, 7th St., near Race.
H. R. Lindsey, Covington, Ky.
Thomas B. Page, Covington, Ky., Pres't 3d Nat. Bank.

Loose Item

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

Field Notes 112 Acres

Sold by James Kilgus to
John G. Peckler & Associates

Beginning in line between
Robinson & Kilgus in middle
of Williams Creek, thence

~~thence~~ S 70° E along same 675 feet (10 chs)

S 55° E 730 feet (11 chs) to a Beech
18 inches diameter,

S 31° E 330 feet (5 chs) to Poplar
Stump in Ravine

S 7° W 2500 feet (38 ⁵/₁₀₀ chs) to a

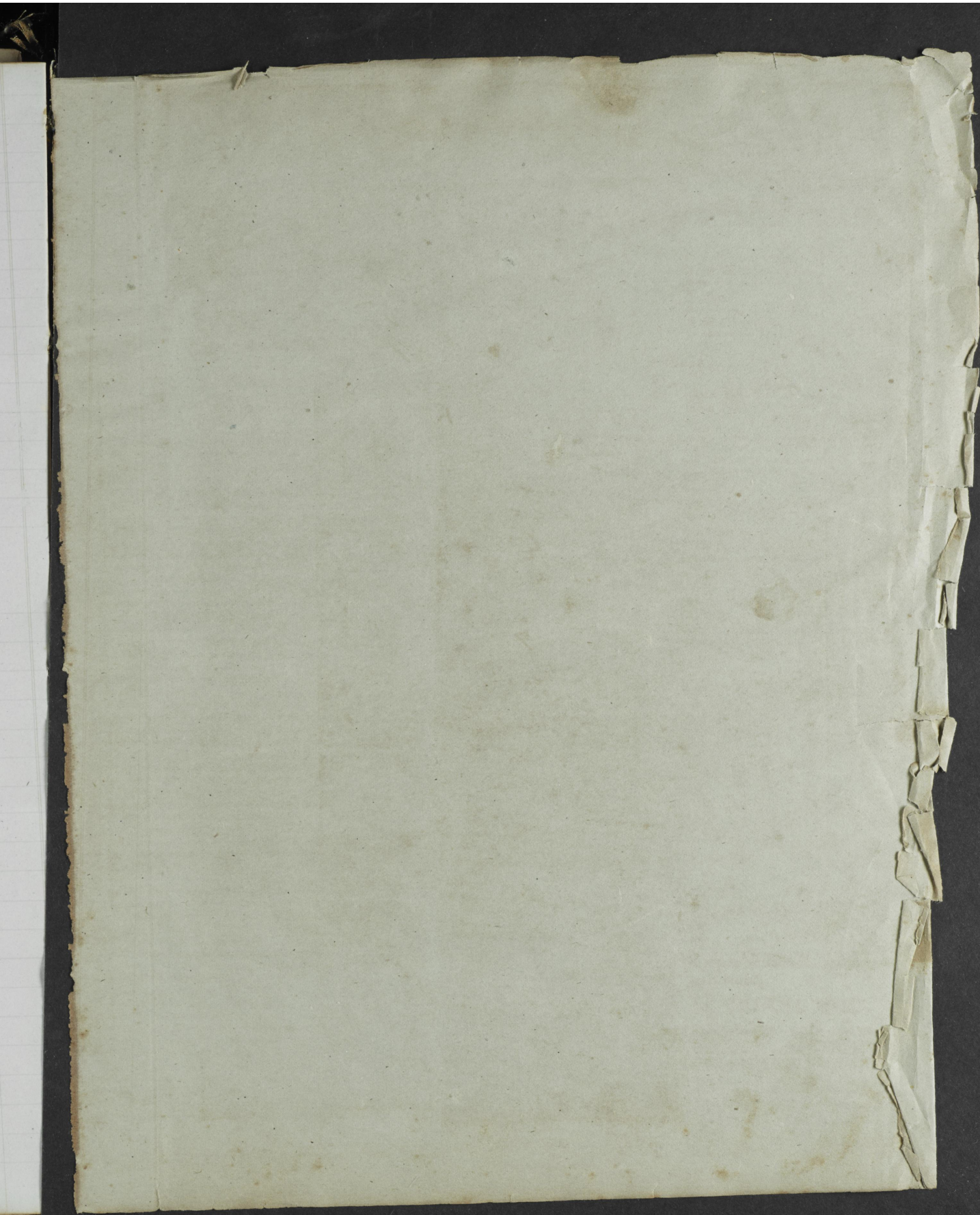
Stake from which a Sycamore

16 in diameter bears S 7° W 27 feet

N 85½° W 454 feet (7 chs) to a Sycamore
24 in diam

N 88½° W 756 feet (ch) to a Stone
west of Rail Road

N 10½° W 530 feet (ch) to middle of
Williams Creek at mouth of
a branch



which it is being tried.

During almost all of the forenoon of Saturday, our attention was attracted to a nondescript craft lying at the mouth of Market street, a cross between a tug and a barge. It was regarded with some curiosity by the knot of loungers gathered around it, and when the vessel was seen to be the property of one of the famous Tennessee canals. Upon boarding the strange craft, we discovered that it was a tugboat, and that it was being towed by a small locomotive, weighing eleven tons, which was perched upon a couple of cross beams, the parallel ends of which were secured to the sides of the tug by a couple of crank pins fastened upon shafts which moved paddle wheels; and that the whole contrivance was the inventive resources of the Yankee nation. The "Kane Creek" tugboat is being towed by a small locomotive constructed by Messrs. Smith & Porter, for hauling coal trains, etc. Owing to the lack of a railroad lying in the direction of the "Kane Creek" canal, the tugboat and the locomotive "work its way" down to Greensburg, Kentucky, to be delivered there to its owner, Messrs. Smith & Porter, of Greensburg, Kentucky. Captain Smith is confident that he can slide over any moisterous ground strong enough to float an iron horse, and that he will be able to keep an exact account of the cruise of the "Kane Creek," but we advise the people to believe to give Intelligence of Western

A "Young Men's Christian Union" was organized in Ironton, on Thursday evening, Oct. 21, when about 20 became members. The following officers were chosen:

J. M. AMLIN, President.
S. G. JOHNSON, Vice President.
G. W. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary.
E. BIXBY, Recording Secretary.
T. N. DAVEY, Treasurer.
W. H. PARSONS, Registrar.

The regular meetings are to be monthly. A meeting is to be held on this (Thursday) evening at the Baptist Church.

THE Ironton REGISTER.

ENCOURAGE HOME INTERESTS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1858.

Rev. W. C. French, Pastor of the Episcopal Church in Ironton, for some four years, left very many warm friends here, last week, to take charge of the Episcopal Church in Oberlin, at which place a new Church edifice is just completed for the Episcopal congregation; and a Ladies' Festival is to be held this week for the benefit of the enterprise.

Some time during the latter part of last week the room of Thos. H. Parker, in Centre Block, over Day's store, was entered by a false key, and a coat worth \$30 stolen. This is the third coat that we have heard of being stolen in town, this Fall. Mr. Parker will pay a suitable reward for the recovery of his coat, and the detection of the rascal.

We notice in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 11th, that, on the day before in the U. S. Circuit Court, C. G. Hawley, Esq., of Ironton, was admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

LAWRENCE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY TREASURER'S REPORT.

James M. Kelley, Treasurer—
in acct. with Lawrence Co. Agricultural Society, Dr.
To balance on hand.....\$52.93
To amount from County Treasury.....206.00
To amount rec'd for membership.....413.00
To amount rec'd for single tickets.....831.75
To amt't rec'd for refreshment stands. 34.00—\$661.68
CONTRA, CR.
By orders redeemed.....\$560.42
By encurrent funds, worthless.....5.00
By balance on hand.....396.26—\$961.68
JAMES M. KELLEY,
Treasurer Lawrence Co. Ag. Society.
Ironton, December 1st, 1858.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Culbertson has this day withdrawn from the firm of James Rodgers & Co., by selling his entire interest therein to Dempsey, Rodgers & Ellison, who have assumed all his liabilities on account thereof.

JOHN CULBERTSON,
DEMPSEY, RODGERS, & ELLISON.
Ironton, Ohio, January 11th, 1859.—3w.

Robert B. Hamilton's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as administrator on the estate of Robert B. Hamilton, late of Lawrence county.

JAMES LAMILTON.
Jan. 13, 1859.—3w.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

ASSESSORS' RETURNS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By favor of G. W. Willard, County Auditor, we are enabled to give the Assessors' Returns of Personal Property in Lawrence County, in 1859, compared with 1858:

TOWNSHIPS.	1859.	1858.
Ald.....	\$69,983	\$89,762
Decatur.....	92,627	117,321
Elizabeth.....	584,379	559,243
Fayette.....	66,980	72,415
Hamilton.....	253,576	260,743
Lawrence.....	20,453	23,052
Mason.....	64,140	58,586
Perry.....	59,197	57,943
Rome.....	85,291	101,854
Symmes.....	62,633	68,920
Upper.....	73,180	55,700
Union.....	115,455	121,849
Windsor.....	53,788	55,036
Washington.....	75,787	69,288
Ironton.....	345,860	323,521
Hanging Rock.....	82,256	79,358
Total.....	\$2,112,585	\$2,113,269
Decrease.....	\$684	

The decrease has been in nine townships:

Ald.....	\$19,773
Decatur.....	24,694
Fayette.....	5,435
Hamilton.....	7,167
Lawrence.....	2,529
Rome.....	16,563
Symmes.....	6,287
Union.....	6,394
Windsor.....	1,243

On the contrary, there has been an increase in five townships:

Elizabeth.....	\$25,136
Mason.....	5,554
Perry.....	1,254
Upper.....	17,480
Washington.....	7,499

Besides, the towns have increased:

Ironton.....	\$27,339
Hanging Rock.....	10,893

The above figures do not include Bank Stock, nor Railroad Stock, which is as follows:

Bank Stock.....	\$90,090
Railroad.....	72,263
Personal Prop. as above in 1859.....	\$2,112,585
Total levy of Personal Property.....	\$2,274,938

Of the Railroad Stock, \$7,455 is Scioto and Hocking Valley, and belongs to Washington township; the rest, \$64,808, is Iron Railroad, and belongs, \$15,024 to Ironton; \$13,404 to Upper; \$25,468 to Elizabeth; and \$4,022 to Decatur. The Bank Stock belongs to Ironton. Making these additions, the total in these places is as follows:

Washington.....	\$84,242
Decatur.....	96,649
Elizabeth.....	609,847
Upper.....	86,584
Ironton.....	450,974

The town of Ironton has about one-fifth of all the Personal Property in the county, according to the returns; and the three townships of Upper, Hamilton and Elizabeth, (including Ironton and Hanging Rock,) about two-thirds of all in the county.

Iron Railroad. We have drawn the following items from the books of the Iron Railroad Co.—receipts and expenses for the year ending Jan. 1, 1859:

RECEIPTS.

From Freight Transportation.....	\$25,308.40
" Passenger.....	3,621.31
" Rent Rooms in Depot.....	21.00
" Discount on 5 Bonds bought in.....	500.00
" Interest on unpaid freight.....	1,401.04
Total.....	\$30,851.75

EXPENSES.

Train Expenses.....	\$5,093.97
Fuel, Oil, &c.....	1,210.74
Repairs of Road & Machinery.....	11,118.80
Interest on Bonds, &c.....	3,333.67
Repair of Building.....	12.00
Incidental, and Taxes.....	2,665.05
Total.....	\$23,434.23
Net Profit.....	\$7,417.52
For the year previous ending Jan. 1, 1858, the total receipts were.....	\$32,543.82
The expenses were.....	\$21,420.48
Net Profit.....	\$11,123.34

During the past year the repairs of Road and Machinery were more than ordinarily heavy, over 3,000 more than in the year before, which reduced the net profit.

The length of the road is 13 miles. The amount of the capital stock paid in is about \$118,000.

The financial condition of the road is most excellent. The total indebtedness, including outstanding Bonds, is about \$45,000; the available means about \$20,000—we do not give the precise figures—and there is on hand a quantity of ties for new track, and \$5,000 worth of T rails. During the past year an attempt was made to buy in some \$15,000 or \$20,000 of the outstanding Bonds at 90 cents on a dollar, but they could not be obtained, only to the amount of \$5,000.

The Ohio Iron & Coal Co., the company that founded Ironton, was organized in year 1849, with twenty-four members. Eleven of the number have gone to their "final account"—Andrew Dempsey, Henry S. Willard, George Steece, Henry Blake, Joseph W. Dempsey, Washington Irwin, James W. Means, James A. Richey, James O. Willard, John E. Clarke, and Robert B. Hamilton. Two have disposed of their stock—Smith Ashcraft, and H. C. Rodgers.

This leaves now in the Company only 11 of the original members. These are John Campbell, Wm. Ellison, D. T. Woodrow, Jno. Ellison, James Rodgers, Hiram Campbell, Wm. D. Kelly, John Culbertson, John Peters Dr. C. Briggs, and Wm. H. Kelly.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons claiming or occupying lots in Kelly's Cemetery, will please call, pay up, and get deeds for the same, on or before the 1st day of October; otherwise it will be taken for granted that there is no claim upon them.—Three-fourths of the lots taken up within the last four years have not been paid for.

I have to pay taxes on them as other property, until they are paid for, and deed made; then all parties are released from tax.

I shall consider all persons as having forfeited all claim to lots in Kelly's Cemetery, who have not obtained deeds for the same before the 1st of October.

Ironton, July 28, 1859. W. D. KFLLY.

Fruit Trees!

I HAVE ON HAND, AND FOR SALE, about one hundred and fifty thousand Fruit Trees, ready for the Fall, Winter and Spring setting. They are one-year old, and from three to five feet high. It has been proven to my satisfaction that this is the best age for setting out any kind of Fruit Trees. I have twelve hundred Rome Beauty Apple Trees, set out when one year old; now they are two and three years old from the time they were set out, and nearly all are bearing fruit. I graft and bud from my own raising, and know them to be what they are represented to be. I have about six thousand fruit trees in my orchard, of the best that I could select out of five different States, suitable to this climate. My stock consists of Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum Trees; also small Fruit and Berries of all good kinds; Flowers, Green House Plants, and Rhubarb; also a large lot of Seedling Apple Stocks, one year old, very large. I propagate but one kind of Cherries; they were introduced here by Hikes, and are called the Hikes Cherry; it is a good bearer; they ripen in May. I have also a large lot of Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines for sale. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing trees. Cautious as I have been, about one-fourth of the trees in my orchard are worthless. I only offer for sale those trees, the fruit of which has been tested.

W. D. KELLY.

Ironton, July 29, 1859.

NOTICE TO JOBBERS.

THE undersigned will receive bids, at the front door Court House, on next Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the grading of the town square, preparatory to setting trees. Said bids will be reported to Council for action, and contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

B. F. CORY, } Committee.
I. C. DOVEL, }

Ironton, August 4, 1859.

ROAD NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the County Commissioners of Lawrence county, and State of Ohio, at their next regular session, praying for an alteration of so much of the road, commencing in the corporation of Hanging Rock, and running thence down the Ohio River, back from the River bank, about midway between the River and the foot of the hill, to the Scioto county line, as is located upon the land of the heirs of Christian Yingling, deceased.

August 4, 1859.—4w.
rescript.

GENERAL KELLEY

Is in the field, no mistake, encamped at Union Landing, at his old battle ground, where he has a large STORE OF SUPPLIES for his Army of customers—everything that man, woman or child needs for war or for peace, both substantial and luxuries. "Attention soldiers!" "Shoulder arms!" "March!"—to the General's march; and there find the best country store in Lawrence county, and goods to match—Dry Goods, Groceries; and all that is demanded by the trade.

Union Landing, July 7th, 1859.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

Rev. J. Chester, for nearly nine years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Ironton, has recently received a unanimous call to one of the Presbyterian Churches in Cincinnati. His decision has not yet transpired.

Weather cooler this week than for two weeks before—comfortable; abundant rain; crops in a fine condition.

Capt. Honsbell's new low-water steamer, we are informed, will be completed the last of this week, and has been named Clipper.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Gliddens & Young.

The sale of these lands will bring them into cultivation, and rapidly increase the wealth and population of that portion of the county. Portions of these lands are within four or five miles of this place.

Some very good farms can be made on these premises. They are particularly adapted to the growing of all kinds of fruit, and of grapes. The neighborhood in which they are situated is rapidly improving.

It is to be hoped that other large proprietors of land will follow the example set by Messrs. Gliddens & Young. The large tracts of uncultivated land in that vicinity, held by the Cor. Grove Co., and by Messrs. Neil & Swan, of Columbus, are a serious drawback on the prosperity of this county.

The French iron trade is in a very depressed condition; the prices in markets are stated to be lower than the first cost of making the metal. This depreciation in the prices is attributed to the war in which France is engaged with Austria.

George and Charles Davis, and L. N. Robinson have purchased the distillery, flouring mill and other property in Unionville; also the new suspension bridge over the Scioto, and about eight hundred acres of land, formerly owned by J. V. Robinson. Three hundred thousand dollars was the amount of money invested.—*Portsmouth Republican*, 23d.

The Scientific American gives the following as the best cement for holes in castings:

"Mix one part of sulphur in powder, two parts of sal-ammoniac, and eighty parts of clean powdered iron turnings. Sufficient water must be added to make it into a thick paste, which should be pressed into the holes or seams which are to be filled up. The ingredients composing this cement should be kept separate, and not mixed until required for use. It is to be applied cold, and the castings should not be used for two or three days afterwards."

SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF Farming Land FOR SALE

THE subscribers now offer for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, all their lands in Lawrence and Perry townships, in this county, at their reasonable value. The soil is adapted to the growing of all sorts of grain and fruits of this climate, and is particularly adapted to the culture of grapes.

The ordinary terms will be one-third in hand, and the residue in one and two years, with mortgage on the deferred payments.

Those wishing to purchase can have all necessary information by calling on Ralph Leete, who is our authorized agent to sell and dispose of all of said lands.

J. W. GLIDDEN,
D. A. GLIDDEN,
JOHN YOUNG.

Ironton, July 28.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1859.

R. M. WALKER, President of Westerville College, will lecture at the Methodist Church, this evening, (July 28th,) at a quarter before 8 o'clock. It will doubtless be a valuable lecture. Let the people attend.

The Public Square in Ironton. The condition of this beautiful plat of ground is a scandal to the town. The County owns one-half, and the Village the other half.—The County Commissioners caused their half to be properly graded, and set with trees. But the Town Council have, as yet, done nothing to improve the other half.

Two years ago the Council was petitioned by the people of the place to grade it, and plant a park on it. This has not been done. We believe the wishes of the people are unanimous in favor of having that plat of ground properly improved, and at once.

From the taxes now being collected there will be money enough put into the Village Treasury to make this improvement, so much desired by every body; and we venture the opinion that the present Council can make no other improvement with the funds on hand that would meet with such general approval on the part of those who pay.

In addition to the grading and planting, there should be a pavement extended around the square, with a row of trees in the outer edge; and then the whole secured with a row of nicely turned locust posts, set outside of the trees, and connected together with a chain.

The other day we chanced to meet with the vote polled here for members of the Legislature in the year 1837, which we give, as follows:

FOR SENATOR.

	Rodgers.	Holcomb.	Morgan.
Athens county.....	662	220	607
Gallia county.....	503	444	468
Meigs county.....	569	88	341
Lawrence county.....	562	77	230
Total.....	2302	829	1646

James Rodgers, of Lawrence county, and Anselm T. Holcomb, of Gallia, were both Whigs; and Dr. Elisha Morgan, of Gallia, was the Democratic candidate. The total Whig majority was 1,485, and the majority for Mr. Rodgers over Morgan was 656.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

	Clark.	Ripley.	Miller.	Hoy.
Gallia county.....	395	458	164	417
Lawrence county...	267	196	249	178
Total.....	662	654	413	595

John Clark, then of Patriot, Gallia county, since of Millersport, in this county, and a Whig, was elected by 8 majority over David Ripley, of Gallia county, also a Whig.—William Miller, of this county, was likewise a Whig. John Hoy, of Gallia, was a Democrat.

Wheat and Oats in all this region have been harvested in nice condition—the crops large; Hay also abundant, and made in fine order; Potatoes and other vegetables most excellent; and Corn is making fast.—Apples, too, will be abundant this year, and peaches in good supply. All in all, of the products of the earth, munificent Bounty will rule hereabouts, the coming year.

COMMERCIAL.

DIRECTED WEEKLY BY D. S. AND T. I. MURDOCK.
IRONTON, June 22, 1859.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat.....	1.40	Feathers.....	.40
corn.....	.90@1.00	Bees Wax.....	.25
oats.....	.60	Potatoes, new.....	1.20
beans.....	1.00@1.20	Hay.....	7.00@11.00

GROCERIES—WHOLESALE.

Sugar.....	7@8.50	Cheese.....	.8
Molasses.....	38@40	Raisins, box.....	3.00@3.50
Tea.....	11@13	Tobacco.....	.23@.40
Rice.....	5@6	Salt.....	.23@.30
Flour.....	7.50@7.75	Candles, Star.....	.20@.21
Soap.....	.5@.6	Candles, common.....	.13
Lard Oil, No 1.....	.95	Vinegar.....	.8

RETAIL MARKET.

Flour.....	7.75@8.00	Honey.....	.20
Butter.....	.20@.25	Coffee, Rio.....	14@16.50
Eggs.....	.12@.15	Coffee, Java.....	.14
Lard.....	.14	Hams, S. C.....	.20
Cheese.....	.13	Candles, Star.....	.30
Sugar.....	.13	Candles, common.....	.18
Molasses, N. O.....	.50	Lard Oil.....	1.20
Molasses, S. H.....	.75	Coal Oil.....	1.40

the Ironton market is well supplied for the season, better we think than ever before at the same time of year. Besides the various kinds of meat, there are onions, beets, radishes, lettuce and cabbage in abundance, and some raspberries. New potatoes are in good supply, of good size, and on Tuesday morning of this week some nice ones sold at 15c per half peck, others asked 20c. Butter is in good supply at 20c & less. Eggs rather scarce, and the last we saw sold went at 15c. Green apples of good size for cooking 10c per half peck.

The Iron Business is unmistakably a good deal depressed. The prices of pig iron are nominal.

THE IRONTON SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Education:

In accordance with your request, I respectfully submit the following report:

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOLS.

High School.....	1	Teacher.....	1
Grammar Schools.....	2	Teachers.....	2
Intermediate Schools.....	2	Teachers.....	2
Secondary Schools.....	3	Teachers.....	3
Primary Schools.....	3	Teachers.....	3
Colored School.....	1	Teacher.....	1

The Superintendent is not included in the above list of Teachers, as his services have been divided between the different Schools, though mostly confined to the High School.

Number of scholars enrolled in all the schools during the year, 942; males 516; females 426. In—

Orthography and Reading.....	542
Writing on Slate.....	191
Pennmanship.....	358
Mental Arithmetic.....	340
Written Arithmetic.....	222
Geography.....	349
English Grammar.....	133
United States History.....	20
Compositions.....	201
Declamations.....	118
Surveying.....	5
Algebra.....	31
Chemistry.....	25
Astronomy.....	16
Mental Philosophy.....	10
Latin.....	18
Greek.....	5

ENCOURAGE HOME INTERESTS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1859.

This ends the publication of the Laws in this paper.

A Frost. On last Sunday morning, June 5th, there was a pretty sharp frost hereabouts. It cut down cucumbers, beans, sweet potatoes, &c., and nipped corn. The damage probably, however, was not serious, unless it was to sweet potatoes. On the day before, (Saturday,) it was quite cool, and thick coats and fires were necessary for comfort through the day.

Fourth of July. A public meeting is to be held at the Court House, on this (Thursday) evening, to consider matters relative to a celebration in Ironton.

We are informed the Odd Fellows will have a public installation of officers on the Fourth, with perhaps a parade, oration, &c., and a "good time" generally, though these latter have not been fully determined upon.

By the way, we have a communication in favor of celebrating the day here, that is over a column in length, and from its length it must "go by." We are crowded for room, and even when we are not, short articles are the thing.

A stalk of wheat was left in our office, the other day, we suppose, from E. W. Wakefield's farm, in Windsor township, which was very large, and over six feet tall; it also had a large head.

Mrs. French has sold the Ashland Kentuckian to James J. Miller and John S. Fairman. It seems to be a question with them if they continue the Kentuckian—will do so, they say, "should we meet with sufficient encouragement and support"—but they continue: "The Sandy Valley Advocate, which we will establish at Catlettsburg, will be issued on or before Thursday, the 16th inst., without fail."

On Monday, the 6th inst., R. Leet and S. R. Bush were elected as members of the Ironton Board of Education.

Thos. Gardner, of Quaker Bottom, has brought us a dozen or two heads of wheat that are very heavy, filled out plumply. He says his wheat will be ready to cut within a week or ten days.

Let our Quaker Bottom friends send us word when they commence cutting their wheat, and state the quality.

Capt. Honshell came up last Saturday evening with the steamer Messenger, instead of the Boston. We notice most of the excellent crew of the Boston on board, and Marsh Clerk, as popular a Clerk as ever ought to handle a pen, in the office.

The Next Fair of the Lawrence County Agricultural Society will be held in Ironton on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 28th, 29th and 30th day of September, 1859. The Premium List is in our office, and will be published next week.

DENNISON AND CORWIN IN IRONTON.

On the 19th inst., Hon. Wm. Dennison, Jr., Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. Thomas Corwin, addressed a large meeting in Ironton, on the political topics of the day. There has been no larger political assemblage here for many years—not certainly since 1852. There was no "clap-trap" in order to draw a crowd, and it was not a noisy demonstration; but it was an appreciative audience, that gave the closest attention to the truths presented—we don't think we ever saw so good order and such undivided interest in the remarks of the speakers, as was manifested on that occasion, in so large a political meeting. Many Kentuckians were present, a fact to us very gratifying, intelligent and reasonable gentlemen as they were, in every respect.

Mr. Dennison spoke first. He was quite hoarse, in the start, his really very fine voice being thereby much impaired. He spoke an hour and a quarter, mostly on the affairs of Ohio—a plain and candid exposition of facts in relation to the two parties, Republican and Democratic—facts proving the delinquencies of the Democratic party when in power from 1852 to 1856, and the better administration of the State government since that, by the Republicans—facts which cannot be controverted. He then spoke of the issue between the Republicans and the Sham Democracy, relating to the slavery question, giving, in brief, a truthful exposition of the principles of the Republican party. His manner was animated; he made a good and strong speech; and left with his hearers a decidedly favorable impression.

Mr. Corwin arose to speak. Hon. Laban T. Moore, Opposition Representative to Congress elect, from the district opposite this, in Kentucky, was present, and Mr. Corwin invited him to a seat on the stand. Mr. Moore took his seat, as invited. Mr. Corwin then addressed the audience somewhat over two hours in length, mainly in an argumentative manner, solid and strong, without enough dry and quiet humor and flashing wit thrown in, to keep the audience in the best of feeling. He spoke at length of the duties of voters, of their neglect of duties, &c.; also completely demolished the squatter sovereignty doctrine, in an unanswerable argument; and successfully arraigned the new-fangled heresies of the Democratic party generally, Dred Scott decision, &c. His speech was conservative, patriotic and practical, full of sound doctrine, although in some points he made we by no means agree with him—but generally, however, his doctrines were those of the Republican party, eminently so. Some little might not suit extreme Republicans of the Giddings stamp, but they, happily, do not control the destinies of the Republican party.

Mr. Corwin occasionally addressed himself to Mr. Moore in a humorous way; but in the end "Labe" paid him back, principal and interest. He was called on for a speech, and Mr. Corwin urged it. Mr. Moore arose; he is, if anything, higher "colored," a little blacker, in fact, than Corwin. He simply said: "I came here to listen not, to speak. Besides there is a commandment that we have in Kentucky which I must obey. It is: *Two men of my color, (addressing Mr. Corwin) shall not speak at the same meeting.*" And Labe gracefully waved himself off, the laugh being decidedly upon Tom.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1859.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that the Register can take no part in controversies between the Mill Companies of town and their hands, in relation to wages, and things connected therewith. It never has done so, and never shall so long as under its present control. Let those immediately interested settle these matters among themselves; it is no part of our business to interfere more than between a carpenter and his hands, or a blacksmith, bricklayer, or other person. Nor shall others use our columns for such purposes.

Now, when the Mills stopped the 1st of May, our first thought was not to notice it, but finally did put in ten lines, well guarded, as we thought, it being very difficult to say any thing in such a matter that some body will not call untrue. The Boilers said one part was not so, and we next week corrected; also we were told there was "no strike," and we mentioned that. Next a statement of facts was handed us, signed by the Companies, merely giving their propositions to the hands, leaving us, as well as the public, to draw our own conclusions; and stating withal that as their last proposition to pay \$4.25 a ton for boiling iron, and what we suppose are corresponding rates for heating and rolling, cash at or near the end of every month, leaving the store optional, why, they deemed it prudent to stop their mills until they could obtain hands at those rates. The article was fair as far as we could see, finding fault with no one; and we did not suppose it could give rise to any complaint on part of any body.

But it has called out a communication from a man that is a stranger to us—we may have seen him, but do not know it—in which he talks about that "long and famous article," "these Honorable (!) gentlemen," and other language and statements not called for by any thing previously published by us, and which would inevitably provoke a reply, and from that to a controversy which would be of no use to any one; consequently we must now "shut down" on further communications on the subject.

We will give, however the part of this last article that might be justified by the statement of the Mill Companies, which is in substance: 1. That they might, when saying that the price for boiling iron (\$4.25, which they proposed,) was 25 cents over the Pittsburgh price, and the same as paid at Wheeling, Zanesville and Pomeroy, have stated in addition that the price at Portsmouth, Cincinnati, and points west of this is \$5 a ton.— 2. An understanding when the mills were first started in Ironton, six or seven years ago, that the price of labor should be ruled by Cincinnati prices. 3. The proposition of the hands that they would go on working at \$5 a ton for boiling iron, other branches as before, one-half pay per month, the arrears in six months, the store optional.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY D. S. AND T. I. MURDOCK.
Ironton, July 20, 1859.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat.....	1.10	Feathers.....	40
Corn.....	.85	Bees Wax.....	25
Oats.....	.40@.50	Potatoes, new.....	1.00
Beans.....	1.00	Hay.....	7.00@11.00

GROCERIES—WHOLESALE.

Sugar.....	7@8.34	Cheese.....	.9
Molasses.....	37 1/2@40	Raisins, box.....	3.00@3.50
Coffee.....	11 1/2@12 1/2	Tobacco.....	.23@.40
Rice.....	5 1/2@6	Salt.....	.25@.30
Flour.....	5.25@5.50	Candles, Star.....	.20@.21
Soap.....	.5@.8	Candles, common.....	.14
Lard Oil, No 1.....	.95	Vinegar.....	.8

RETAIL MARKET.

Flour.....	5.50@6.00	Honey.....	.20
Butter.....	.20@.25	Coffee, Rio.....	.14@.16 1/2
Eggs.....	.12 1/2@.15	Coffee, Java.....	.20
Lard.....	.14	Hams, S. C.....	.14
Cheese.....	.12 1/2	Candles, Star.....	.30
Sugar.....	.10	Candles, common.....	.18
Molasses, N. O.....	.50	Lard Oil.....	.120
Molasses, S. H.....	.75	Coal Oil.....	1.40

✂ Cincinnati, July 18th. Wholesale—Flour \$3.75@3.85 for superfine; \$5 for extra. Wheat, white \$1.18@1.20; red \$1.05. Corn 83@85c. Oats 45@48c. Butter 14 1/2c. Cheese 7c. Sugar 7 1/2@7 1/2c.

✂ The Ironton Market continues well supplied with vegetables; Fruit is beginning to appear; and with plenty of money, a person can live well here. Since our last report, green corn and tomatoes have been coming in. We subjoin a list of some articles, with their prices: Apples 20c per peck; Roasting Ears 10c per dozen; Tomatoes 30c per peck; Butter 20c per pound; Eggs 12 1/2c per dozen; peas 25c per peck; Lettuce two bunches (quite enough) for 5c; blackberries 8c per quart; with beets, cucumbers, cabbage, onions, string beans, &c., at the usual prices. We noticed some young chickens, about the size of a lump of chalk, selling at 15c a piece.

✂ The Scientific American (New York) of July 16th says: "The metal market is very dull, and prices nominal. The Scotch Pig Iron—an important branch—is in a very depressed condition."

"Anthracite Pig \$21@23; English refined bar \$52.50@54.50; Swedish bar \$85; American rail \$51.50; Nails 3 1/2@3 3/4; Anthracite Coal \$4.50@5 per ton; Newcastle Gas Coal \$7 per ton."

Register

✂ Statement of receipts and expenses of Iron Railroad, for year ending Jan. 1st, 1860:

RECEIPTS.	
From freight transportation.....	\$24,314 13
From passenger transportation.....	3,795 40
From other sources.....	1,522 16

Total receipts.....\$29,621 69

EXPENSES.	
For train expenses.....	\$5,287 82
For fuel and oil.....	1,448 22
For repairs road and machinery.....	8,771 73
For interest on bonds and ex.....	2,891 00
For other expenses and taxes.....	3,135 84

Total expenses.....	\$21,534 63
Net amount profit.....	8,087 06
Receipts decreased during year.....	1,230 06
Expenses decreased.....	1,899 60
Net profits increased.....	669 54
Tons pig iron transported.....	12,018 1/4
Tons stone coal.....	31,495 3/4
Tons merchandise.....	2,200 3/4
Iron decreased, tons.....	1,540 1/2
Coal increased, tons.....	1,015 00
Merchandise increased, tons.....	66 3/4

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY D. S. AND T. I. MURDOCK.
Ironton, Aug. 17, 1859.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat.....	90@100	Feathers.....	40
Corn.....	.85	Bees Wax.....	25
Oats.....	.35@.40	Potatoes, new.....	.60@.75
Beans.....	1.00	Hay.....	7.00@11.00

GROCERIES—WHOLESALE.

Sugar.....	7@8.34	Cheese.....	.8@8 1/2
Molasses.....	37 1/2@40	Raisins, box.....	3.00@3.50
Coffee.....	11 1/2@12 1/2	Tobacco.....	.23@.40
Rice.....	5 1/2@6	Salt.....	.25@.30
Flour.....	5.25@5.50	Candles, Star.....	.20@.21
Soap.....	.5@.8	Candles, common.....	.14
Lard Oil, No 1.....	.95	Vinegar.....	.8

RETAIL MARKET.

Flour.....	5.25@5.75	Honey.....	.20
Butter.....	.20@.25	Coffee, Rio.....	.14@.16 1/2
Eggs.....	.10@.12	Coffee, Java.....	.20
Lard.....	.14	Hams, S. C.....	.14
Cheese.....	.12 1/2	Candles, Star.....	.30
Sugar.....	.10	Candles, common.....	.18
Molasses, N. O.....	.50	Lard Oil.....	.120
Molasses, S. H.....	.75	Coal Oil.....	1.40

✂ The Ironton Market is now a days very fine—well supplied with almost every thing that is needed. On last Saturday morning there were about 40 wagons in, and on Tuesday morning about 45. We notice very fine meats, beef, veal and mutton, a fine supply of fish, some turkeys, and chickens, the last selling from 12 1/2 to 20c each, according to size. And then we notice a fine supply of vegetables, &c. beets, onions, cabbages, sage, garlic; 'Irish Potatoes,' very fine, 20@25c per peck; Sweet Potatoes 30c per half peck; Tomatoes, very fine, 20c per peck; Apples, 10@15c per peck—we have seen fair cooking apples sold, within a few days, at 25c per bushel; Peaches 30@40c per peck; Wild Plums 5@10c per quart; Roasting Ears 10c per dozen; Eggs 12 1/2c; Butter 20c@25c; Honey 20c.

✂ Cincinnati, Aug. 15. Flour \$4.70 @ 4.80, extra \$4.85@5; Wheat, prime red, \$1.02; Corn 80@82c; Oats 45c; Sugar 7 1/2@7 1/2c; Molasses 38c; Coffee 11 1/2@12 1/2c; Bacon shoulders 7c, Sides 9c.

✂ New York, Aug. 13th, Scotch Pig Iron \$24@24.50; English Common Bar \$43 @45; Foreign Cannel Coal \$9 per ton; Anthracite Coal \$4.50@5.50 per ton; Nails 3@ 3 1/2c per lb.

Anthracite Pig in Philadelphia, No. 1, \$23@23.50.

✂ An English £1 is \$4.84; and an English 1s. is 24 1-5 cents.

✂ The Scientific American (N. Y. City) says:

"Horns are subject of a considerable commerce among us. 15,000 of them, once the property of oxen that grazed on the Rio Grande, in South America, were sold in this city last week."

FOR SALE. The Star Nail Works, IN IRONTON, Lawrence County, Ohio.

IN consequence of the decease of two of the stockholders, the Star Nail Works are now offered for sale at a great bargain. These Nail Works are situated in the Iron Region, in the Southern part of Ohio, about 30 miles above Portsmouth, and 140 miles above Cincinnati. The main building is 350 feet in length, by 116 feet in width, substantially built, and contains 3 new and improved machines, a machine for steam engines, 19 nail machines, a machine for making nail kegs; also 10 boiling furnaces, and 3 heating furnaces, together with the necessary rolls, and has a capacity to manufacture 250 kegs of nails every 12 hours. In addition to the above, and to be sold with the Nail Works, 40 acres of Coal Lands, 6 miles distant by Railroad, and delivering coal at the mills at a cost not exceeding one dollar per ton; and has peculiar advantages for shipping nails to various points at all seasons, as the Ohio River at this point, is regarded as the best in the country for shipping of pig iron and coal, as there are 50 blast furnaces within 30 miles, 9 of which bring their iron direct to town by the Iron Railroad; and the surrounding hills abound with coal and fire clay of easy access. Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers will desire to examine for themselves.

If not sold previously, the above property will be offered at public sale on Thursday, the 23d day of November, 1859.

Address: PETERS, JAMES & CO.,
Or JOHN PETERS.
Ironton, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1859.

THE IRONTON REGISTER.

ENCOURAGE HOME INTERESTS.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1860.

On last Monday—May 7th—Hon. James Rodgers resigned the Presidency of the Iron Bank of Ironton, and John G. Peebles, of Pine Grove Furnace, was elected President in his stead.

There was a horrible murder at Mt. Vernon Furnace, on Wednesday, 2d inst.—As we learn, John Davis and Elijah Evans had an altercation, which resulted in Davis cutting the throat of Evans, after which he escaped, and has not yet been arrested.

On last Sunday, James Stevenson, son of A. J. Stevenson, was drowned while bathing near the mouth of Storms creek.

The hull of the steamer "Victor No. 2," built on our wharf, by Capt. A. W. Carner, was launched one evening last week, "all right." It is 114 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 3½ feet hold; and has been taken down to Cincinnati for the machinery and cabin.

Rev. T. S. Reeve, who received and accepted a call to Presbyterian Church in Ironton, was installed on Wednesday evening of last week—May 2d—Rev. Dr. Pratt, of Portsmouth, preaching the sermon.

LAWRENCE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Pursuant to notice the Society met at the Court House in Ironton, Thursday night, September 29th, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as might properly come before the Society. W. D. Kelly, President, took the chair. The books were opened to receive members for the year 1860, and eighty-two persons paid the necessary fee and became members—a larger number than ever before on the same night, thirty-three more than last year.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

W. D. KELLY, President.
SAM'L. BURK, Vice President.
JOHN P. MERRILL, Secretary.
SAM'L. RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary.
J. M. KELLEY, Treasurer.

JOHN T. IRWIN,
L. A. GRIFFITH,
H. N. GILLET,
J. N. BIMPSON,
ROBERT HAMILTON,

ELZA WILLIS, Aid township,
B. SEELEY, Decatur,
JOS. SUTTON, Elizabeth,
S. CRAWFORD, Fayette,
C. K. AUSTIN, Hamilton,
JOS. PANCAKE, Lawrence,
W. H. BRANHAM, Perry,
N. VERMILLION, Mason,
G. T. WALTON, Rome,
J. C. STEWART, Symmes,
S. C. JOHNSTON, Union,
JESSE BALLARD, Upper,
N. COX, Windsor,
W. A. SIMONTON, Wash.

Agents.

The following resolution was offered and adopted.

"Resolved, That the competition for Premiums be extended to the world, so far as the laws of our State will admit under the present laws for the regulation of agricultural societies."

The Managers of the Society will hold a meeting at the office of the President, on the first Tuesday of November next, being the 1st day of the month. Adjourned.

W. D. KELLY, President.

Passenger Tariff.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

FROM and after this date, until further notice, the following rates will be charged for Passengers on the Iron Railroad:

TO	FROM	Ironton.	LaGrange.	Vesuvius.	Pine Grove.	Etna.	Lawrence.	Bartels.	Centre.
Ironton....		10	15	20	25	30	35	40	
LaGrange...	10		10	15	20	25	30	35	
Vesuvius...	15	10		10	15	20	25	30	
Pine Grove...	20	15	10		10	15	20	25	
Etna.....	25	20	15	10		10	15	20	
Lawrence...	30	25	20	15	10		10	15	
Bartels.....	35	30	25	20	15	10		10	
Centre.....	40	35	30	25	20	15	10		

By order of the President.
SAMUEL RICHARDS, Secretary.
Ironton, May 1st, 1860.

VOTE OF LAWRENCE COUNTY, OCT. 11, 1859.

In the table of the official vote polled in this county, at the late election, copied from the official abstract, we have omitted the State officers, except Governor, the footings of which are as follows:

LIEUT. GOVERNOR—Kirk.....	1448
Safford.....	1247
SECT. OF STATE—Russell.....	1452
Reinhart.....	1242
AUDITOR OF STATE—Taylor.....	1452
Dorcy.....	1243
TREAS. OF STATE—Stone.....	1450
Bushnell.....	1242
JUDGE SUP. COURT—Gholson.....	1441
Whitman.....	1240
MEM. BD. PUB. W.—Gregory.....	1452
Tomlinson.....	1243
SCHOOL COMM'R.—Smyth.....	1456
Allen.....	1238

Judge J. R. Swan received 2 votes for Judge of Supreme Court in Upper township. Ira Jones received 40 votes for Sheriff, in Decatur township, 1 in Upper, and 1 in Symmes; and John Ghrist, for Sheriff, received 3 votes in Aid, 27 in Mason, 5 in Rome, and 3 in Windsor. These are all the scattering votes returned.

The majorities are as follows:

Dennison.....	204
Kirk.....	201
Russell.....	210
Taylor.....	209
Stone.....	208
Gholson.....	191
Gregory.....	209
Smyth.....	218
Plyley.....	693
Stanley.....	186
Johnson.....	296
Nigh.....	577
Hambleton.....	195
Snyder.....	213
Hawley.....	335
Bartram.....	345
Wiseman.....	355
Shirky.....	279
Talbot.....	458

The average Republican majority on the State ticket is 205.

The Republican ticket received in the county 61 votes more than ever before; the Democratic, 87.

The total vote of the county was 2,719.

The highest vote given for any office, was for Governor, 2,696. From this it appears that 23 persons who voted at the election did not vote for either Dennison or Ranney.

It was a "full vote," the heaviest ever polled in the county, except at the Presidential election 1856, when 2,812 votes were cast—93 more than at this election.

The following compares the total vote of each township with its highest previous vote:

	THIS ELEC.	HIGHEST.	LOSS
Aid.....	181	206	25
Decatur.....	100	151	51
Elizabeth.....	249	327	78
Fayette.....	114	158	44
Hambleton.....	124	137	13
Lawrence.....	91	105	14
Symmes.....	95	102	7
Union.....	193	223	30
Washington.....	87	135	48
Windsor.....	188	208	20
			GAIN.
Mason.....	307	187	20
Perry.....	145	117	28
Rome.....	258	235	23
Upper.....	684	617	67

Decatur and Union polled their highest vote at the Presidential election in 1852; Symmes, at the State election in 1856; Aid, Fayette, Lawrence, Washington and Windsor, at the Presidential election in 1856; Elizabeth and Hambleton, at the State election in 1858; Mason, Perry, Rome and Upper, at this election.

Had there been no loss in any township at this election, the total poll of the county would have been 3,046.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF LAWRENCE COUNTY, POLLED OCTOBER 9, 1860.

	Supreme Judge.	Attorney General.	Public Works.	Congress.	Auditor.	Judge of Probate.	Commissioner.	Infirmary Director.	Coroner.
Ald.	112	57	54	2	89	78	111	112	16
Decatur.	37	55	44	1	65	73	137	47	46
Elizabeth.	197	201	198	1	207	189	205	91	118
Fayette.	48	56	51	52	31	54	103	203	48
Hamilton.	82	78	87	54	84	80	55	49	64
Lawrence.	38	31	41	25	103	90	40	83	86
Mason.	92	119	92	113	103	90	71	88	72
Perry.	28	70	29	69	125	122	105	97	42
Rome.	113	115	133	110	135	104	135	110	23
Symmes.	60	51	61	51	89	94	104	135	71
Union.	47	58	57	15	105	105	105	100	82
Upper.	272	312	239	15	531	531	531	531	13
Washington.	87	118	52	122	223	223	223	223	33
Windsof.	110	57	110	57	121	121	121	121	266
Total	1561	1292	1680	1179	1867	1867	1698	1714	1091

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firms of Dempsey, Rodgers & Ellison, (Etua Furnace,) and Dempsey & Co., (Vesuvius Furnace,) are this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firms will be settled by Ellison, Dempsey & Ellison, who assume all liabilities.

JOHN ELLISON,
JAMES RODGERS,
SAMUEL W. DEMPSEY,
CYRUS ELLISON.

April 14, 1860.

Notice of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of Ellison, Dempsey & Ellison, for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of Pig Iron. Office at Etua Furnace, Lawrence county, Ohio. Post office, Ironton, Ohio.

JOHN ELLISON,
SAMUEL W. DEMPSEY,
CYRUS ELLISON.

April 14, 1860.

THE IRONTON REGISTER.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF LAWRENCE COUNTY, POLLED OCTOBER 11, 1859.

	Governor.	Judge of Peace.	Senator.	Board of Education.	Representative.	Sherriff.	Treasurer.	Pros. Atty.	Recorder.	Commissioner.	Surveyor.	Infirmary Director.	Con. Amendant.
Ald.	97	84	97	84	107	104	85	69	29	80	98	108	6
Decatur.	94	76	24	76	40	19	23	66	13	67	76	71	76
Elizabeth.	98	151	131	108	108	19	78	37	86	125	91	99	143
Fayette.	28	54	60	55	63	48	21	29	26	50	46	57	57
Hamilton.	77	45	82	41	58	48	21	42	26	15	40	57	48
Lawrence.	56	62	56	55	55	21	21	59	31	31	31	31	31
Mason.	92	114	112	114	111	105	99	61	106	61	94	111	38
Perry.	72	69	79	76	67	61	71	45	28	47	38	170	38
Rome.	130	126	129	127	138	109	70	71	21	64	33	73	71
Symmes.	390	2-9	48	40	49	109	70	71	21	64	33	73	71
Union.	165	26	168	163	167	272	270	136	390	113	179	390	113
Washington.	49	37	45	42	47	43	23	21	151	25	37	167	25
Windsof.	93	94	94	106	80	98	6	16	90	39	88	102	75
Totals	1450	1346	1692	1441	1623	1451	1215	800	1197	1332	1472	1508	1103

THE
ings of
we belie
ry;" it
the Cou
as it is
of taxe
this year
year, bu
the am
property
fenced in
up; and
in the C
o'clock,
ing in t
next Sa
Episcop
evening
op Bede
just issue
20 copies
on receiv
fishing H
J
Ironton
one of th
He estab
a' Brush
Etua, V
was a me
finching
Gallipoli
The "C
on. Yello
Northea
in Muski
Adams c
years bef
W
gize, but
heaviest
Nail Mill
hands sc
able time
Census;
present a
of inhab
somewh
had. Th
houses.
Marsh
facts of
Popula
Dwelli
Vacant
Childr
Twin
And
years of
age.

THE IRONTON REGISTER.

ENCOURAGE HOME INTERESTS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1860

County Funds. In noticing the doings of the Commissioners, in our last issue, we believe we said "no funds in the treasury;" it was not correct, for there are funds in the County Treasury, probably some \$20,000, as it is the time of the semi-annual collection of taxes, in June.

The total rate of taxation in Ironton this year, in \$146. This is larger than last year, but as the valuation of real estate is less the amount of taxes on a specific piece of property will probably be about the same.

We notice that the Grove is being fenced in again, seats and speakers' stand put up; and we also learn that there is preaching in the Grove every Sabbath afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the several clergymen in town preaching in turn. Rev. Mr. Reeve preaches there next Sabbath.

There were six confirmations in the Episcopal Church in Ironton, last Friday evening, on the occasion of the visit of Bishop Bedell.

The Republican Campaign Songster is just issued. Single copies, 10 cents; to Agents, 20 copies for \$1, sent postage paid to any person on receipt of price. Address American Publishing House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jas. Rodgers, Esq., President of the Ironton Bank, died on the 7th inst. He was one of the pioneers of the iron trade in Ohio. He established the first furnace in the State at Brush Creek, and was interested in the Aina, Vesuvius, and other furnaces. He was a most estimable citizen, and firm, unflinching friend to the human family generally. Gallipolis Journal.

The "first furnace in the State" was one on Yellow Creek, a branch of Beaver, in Northeastern Ohio; the second was Dillon's in Muskingum county; and Brush Creek, in Adams county, was the third, built about two years before Mr. Rodgers was engaged at it.

We do not care particularly to apologize, but will state the fact that one of our heaviest manufacturing establishments—Star Nail Mill—is not in operation, and its many hands scattered, renders this not a very favorable time for Ironton to show well in the Census; consequently our town has just at present about three hundred less in number of inhabitants than its usual number, and somewhat more than that less than it has had. There are but few now in the boarding houses.

Marshal Roudarmour kindly gives us a few facts of the Census of Ironton, as follows:
Population.....3,695
Dwelling Houses.....712
Vacant Houses.....21
Children under 1 year.....12
Twin Babies.....14
And a German woman in town, who is 57 years of age, has a child less than 3 years of age.

VALUATION IN LAWRENCE COUNTY—1860.

G. W. Willard, County Auditor, has kindly furnished us an abstract of the Tax Duplicate of this county, for 1860, from which we draw some facts of interest to our readers.

REAL ESTATE.		Value	
Townships.	Acres.	Value.	in Towns.
Aid.....	25,272	139,252	5,161
Decatur.....	21,182	107,192	.....
Elizabeth.....	32,564	237,680	.....
Fayette.....	19,932	123,157	17,221
Hamilton.....	6,584	106,055	.....
Lawrence.....	20,694	73,691	.....
Mason.....	24,201	141,829	.....
Perry.....	15,414	128,392	.....
Rome.....	19,922	208,827	16,195
Symmes.....	23,207	123,943	.....
Upper.....	14,209	157,148	3,645
Union.....	19,593	195,086	574
Windsor.....	24,913	141,379	800
Washington.....	15,360	132,151	.....
Ironton.....	417	70,233	622,459
Hanging Rock.....	371	77,749	30,450
Total.....	280,805	\$2,163,824	\$696,535

CHATTLE PROPERTY.		
Townships.	Value in 1859.	Value in 1860.
Aid.....	\$69,983	\$73,716
Decatur.....	96,718	83,175
Elizabeth.....	584,899	495,599
Fayette.....	66,980	81,450
Hamilton.....	253,576	218,369
Lawrence.....	20,453	19,032
Mason.....	65,311	60,418
Perry.....	59,197	69,926
Rome.....	85,792	88,430
Symmes.....	62,725	62,498
Upper.....	86,584	88,174
Union.....	115,455	123,766
Windsor.....	53,815	53,602
Washington.....	87,985	87,517
Ironton.....	455,222	549,424
Hanging Rock.....	88,856	131,150
Total.....	\$2,253,592	\$2,286,276

TOTAL VALUATION.		
Townships.	Value 1859.	Valuation 1860.
Aid.....	\$188,174	\$218,129
Decatur.....	228,742	190,364
Elizabeth.....	846,902	733,279
Fayette.....	189,184	221,898
Hamilton.....	350,247	324,424
Lawrence.....	76,600	92,725
Mason.....	154,864	202,277
Perry.....	187,284	198,318
Rome.....	294,506	313,452
Symmes.....	151,189	186,441
Upper.....	270,430	248,967
Union.....	269,721	319,426
Windsor.....	144,879	195,781
Washington.....	229,086	219,668
Ironton.....	1,638,009	1,242,149
Hanging Rock.....	207,554	239,349
Total.....	\$5,428,171	\$5,146,575

It will be observed that there has been a decrease in the total valuation from last year of \$281,516. This has been principally caused by the re-valuation of real estate, that in Ironton having been reduced to something like justice. It will be recollected that the State Board in 1853-4 added 30 per cent. to Ironton, which was a flagrant outrage.

THE MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE ON THE IRON RAILROAD.

From the Railroad Record.

We are pleased to be able to record another triumph of this really excellent structure. We have hitherto mentioned the successful application of the Moseley Tubular Arch to Turnpike and Aqueduct Bridges, and we can now record its equally successful employment on Railroads. In company with several gentlemen of experience and skill we were invited to be present at a test of the new Moseley Railroad Bridge, erected over Storms' Creek, near Ironton, on the Iron Railroad. The Bridge is 90 feet span and it is situated on the steep grade descending towards the river. It is therefore in a position to sustain the most severe tests to which any structure can be exposed. The weight of the whole Bridge is about 27,000 pounds—that of the arches about 13,000 pounds.—The tubes are 16 inches on the sides and 17 1/2 inches across the base. The metal is 30 or about one-third of an inch in thickness.—The rise of the arch is one-ninth the span. The Bridge is estimated to sustain safely a load of 350 tons. It was completed about the 1st of September, and trains began to run over it. The first test to which it was subjected, was placing 48 tons pig iron as dead weight in various positions on the Bridge and running the ordinary freight trains over it for a space of three weeks. On the day of the final test, a special train so loaded as to throw 60 tons of rolling weight on the Bridge in addition to the 48 tons of dead weight was run across it at various rates of speed—going up the grade at the ordinary gait, and thundering down it at 25 to 40 miles per hour. The greatest deflection at the highest rate of speed was 3/4 of an inch and at the lower rates 3/8 to 1/2 an inch.

The results of this test were highly satisfactory to the Directors of the Company and creditable to the contractors, and establish beyond a question what we have always claimed for these structures—that they are the best and cheapest form of Railroad Bridges that can be adopted. They combine the great desiderata of lightness, cheapness and permanency, united with great strength and efficiency, and perfect exemption from the ordinary accident of combustion, so destructive to wooden structures.

These advantages, with the facility with which they are erected, render them decidedly superior to any other structures we know of. Below we give certificates of recommendation voluntarily accorded as a tribute to the success of the Bridges:

IRONTON, Ohio, Sept. 27th, 1860.

The undersigned, Directors of the Iron Railroad Company, hereby certify that Messrs. Moseley & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, have constructed on the line of their road one of Moseley's Patent Tubular Wrought Iron Railroad Bridges of ninety (90) feet span—that said bridge has been fully tested by a dead weight of forty-eight tons of pig iron on the floor of the Bridge, for the last three weeks, with loaded trains passing daily during said time, submitting said bridge to a test of over one hundred tons four times each day for the last three weeks. Said bridge has shown an ample capacity to sustain such a test with perfect safety. We also take pleasure in recommending to railroad men, and others, this bridge as combining elements of cheapness and strength in greater proportion, than we have found combined in any other Wrought Iron Bridge within our knowledge.

C. ELLISON, President.
SAMUEL RICHARDS, Secretary.
H. CLARKSON, Superintendent.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
HIRAM CAMPBELL,
S. W. DEMPSEY,
JOHN PETERS,
JNO. CULBERTSON, } Directors.

THE IRONTON REGISTER.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Thursday Morning, July 11, 1861.

After being free from the cares of the Register office for two weeks, and living upon "the fat o' the land" in military camps of Western Virginia, Private Henshaw's batter-cakes included, and enjoying the magnificent hospitalities of friends in beautiful Marietta and the fine city of Chillicothe, we do find it exceedingly hard to bring our mind down to the rack of office work; and withal the state the weather will not just now admit of a very vigorous "pitch in." Almost sorry we didn't stay away another week. Our *Pro Tem* did better for his readers, last week, than we now (Monday) expect to do for ours, this week.

Volume 11, Number 52! That is what we see in the head lines of the outside of this issue of the REGISTER. So the *eleventh* year of this paper is now closed. "How time flies!"

We began the publication of the REGISTER in the summer of 1850, in connection with our former partner, with no inconsiderable degree of ardor, and with a strong and abiding faith in the future. It was the beginning of "active life" to us. Hope entered largely into our ideas. The "promise of years" was in full view. We resolved to "stick to one thing," and to "do our best," under the circumstances, as they might arise. And here we are to-day, still publishing the REGISTER. The ardor of the beginning is somewhat meliowed—we have had some trials and vexations; who in this life is free from them?—But, in the main, we have had but little of which to complain. The REGISTER has always been accorded a generous support; it has always had the very best of friends, and has them now; and we will not so depreciate our efforts as not to believe that we have done well, and we feel that we have some first-rate service left in us yet. And, withal, particularly do we feel grateful for the kind appreciation that has always been bestowed on the REGISTER by our lady-readers. They have cheered us not a little. An entire jacket full of thanks to them. We wouldn't give a brass farthing to live without "the smiles of true women." Nothing is promised for the future; let our past be earnest of that which may come.

Eleven years! That's no small part of one's life—reminds us that we are growing old; yet do not feel old; the first gray hair in our "natural wig" is yet to be discovered, and no thanks to hair-dyes either. And in this eleven years, how many friends of ours have "gone the way of all the earth." Two or three only, will we mention. There was Wash. Irwin, poor fellow! It is more than eight years since he left us. He had his faults—who has not?—but we remember him with gratitude still. When we were struggling for "a start in life" often did he lend us a helping hand; it was done cheerfully, and no favor came from him coldly.—James W. Means, than whom a truer man never lived in our experience, was sincere, earnest, upright, and always had a "good word" for us just when it was needed, and it was not only a "word" but a "deed" as well. He has been gone over seven years. Deeply

do we respect his memory. James A. Richey we felt to be our firm friend; he was a kind-hearted man, as we have reason to know.—

He was cut down, over six years ago, "in the midst of his usefulness" as a good citizen a true friend and an excellent neighbor; we lived just across the alley from him. Why should he have been taken away, comparatively young in years? "God disposes!"—Consumption carried off these three. We might name many others, our friends here, who have gone to their "final resting place," but space forbids, and we will only mention further, Hon. James Rodgers, who a little over a twelve-month since, in the fullness of years was gathered unto his fathers. Did he have an enemy in the world? For ten years did we experience his kind offices. More than once did we ask him for a favor, and it was never withheld. "Peace be to his ashes."

Looking back, we see that this paper has had a good degree of permanence. It has never failed to be issued at the appointed time; it has ever been "out" at the hour; nor was ever a half sheet been issued; and during eleven years but fourteen persons have been employed in the office altogether, as a regular force, including publishers, editors, printers, devils, and carriers; to wit:

R. M. Stimson, 11 years,
H. W. Parker, 7½ years,
James Phelps, 6 months,
Logan Steece, 5½ years,
John Vandervort, 5½ years,
Marshall Murdock, 2 years,
Tecumseh Steece, 4½ years,
Billy Sharp, 6 years,
Uri S. Keith, 1½ years,
Jos. W. Dumble, 3½ years,
S. Brady Steece, 2 years,
Judge Garwood, 6 months,
Johnny McQuigg, 2 years,
Albin B. Stimson, 1½ years.

Of these, we, of course are still here; and so is Mr. Dumble and Billy and Johnny.—Mr. Parker, our former excellent partner, is farming in Nebraska, a member of the Legislature, and doing first-rate generally.—Phelps was recently in a New Orleans office; Logan Steece, in Iowa; John Vandervort, in a Paducah (Ky.) office; Marshall Murdock, in Kansas; Tecumseh Steece completed his course, with high credit to himself, at the U. S. Naval Academy, and is now an officer on the steam frigate Colorado, of the Gulf Squadron; U. S. Keith, Brady Steece, and A. B. Stimson, are in the Army; and the last we knew of Judge Garwood, he was in the Mac-a-Cheek Press office, Logan Co., Ohio. It is with no little pleasure that we recur to the fact that our "boys" have always done well.

The "Star Nail Mill," at Ironton, has been bought by E. M. and G. W. Norton, of Wheeling, where they were in the manufacture of nails, bar-iron, &c., for many years. Price \$30,000, a mill that cost nearly \$90,000, about eight years ago. It is a very large and complete Nail Mill, perhaps the largest in the United States, some four hundred feet long by one hundred wide. The Messrs. Norton will make it go.

In Foundry Irons the demand is relatively light, and prices have undergone little change.

We report the following sales:

50 tons No. 2 Hanging Rock Foundry	\$55-4 mos.
20 tons Pine Grove Foundry	65-4 mos.
12 tons Pennsylvania do.	60-4 mos.
40 tons Mt. Vernon do.	60-4 mos.
26 tons Star do.	61-4 mos.
6 tons Ohio do.	60-4 mos.
5 tons Monroe do.	55-4 mos.
30 tons Hope do.	55-4 mos.
21 tons Pine Grove (White) do.	65-4 mos.
110 tons Limestone Cold Blast do.	65-4 mos.
5 tons Etwa do.	65-4 mos.

We notice the dissolution of the firm of Sinton & Means, in our advertising columns. This, we believe to be the oldest and most successful firm in the Hanging Rock region. The property belonging to them, and pertaining to the manufacture of pig iron, has been closed out, real and personal, to Messrs. Means, Kyle & Co. The real estate includes the Ohio and Union Furnaces, the latter, not having been in blast, for eleven years. Union Furnace was the starting point in the iron business of Messrs. Sinton & Means, who succeeded John Sparks & Co. the successors of James Rodgers & Co.

We find the Ironton Rolling Mill, under its present management, doing apparently, a fine business; at least, we should judge so, from the fact, that we have observed that it has been kept in full operation, without cessation, since it changed hands last September.

This mill has a capacity for manufacturing 5,500 tons of pig iron per annum, into the various sizes of Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Plow Slabs and Hoops.

Number of Bushels coal used for November, 40,000. Number of hands employed at the Mill, 100.

During the week ending Dec. 16th, there were transported on the Iron Railroad, 1,234 tons of stone coal; of pig iron, 370 tons.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of SINTON & MEANS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—either partner being authorized to sign the firm name in the settlement of the business.

Ohio Furnace, Dec. 12th, 1865.

DAVID SINTON,
THOMAS W. MEANS.

16-24-36

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions Adopted by the Chamber of Commerce on the Death of Joseph C. Butler.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today, Mr. Theodore Cook, chairman of the committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Joseph C. Butler, read the following:

To the Chamber of Commerce:

Mr. Joseph C. Butler's death, which occurred on the steamer Fleetwood, on Friday evening, June 13, 1878, near Maysville, Kentucky, was received in this city with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret. His long connection with this Chamber as a member, and the official position which he at one time occupied in it, together with his deservedly high standing in the social and business circles of the city, make it appropriate for us, his associates and friends, to record a proper tribute to his memory.

Your committee appointed for that purpose present the following brief sketch of his life, with some reflections touching his character as a man and citizen:

Mr. Butler was born in the city of Pittsburg, in the year 1823, where he lived with his parents until he was sixteen years old, and during which time he received the educational training of the common school.

In his boyhood a portion of his time was devoted to work in the office of the *Pennsylvanian Statesman*, a newspaper edited by his father, Major John B. Butler. In 1839 he came to this city, and entered as clerk the grocery house of his uncle, S. O. Butler, where he continued for about two years, when he accepted a position in the store of Bailey & Hartwell, afterward John Bailey & Co.

His next business step was as a member of the firm of Matthews & Butler, grocers, from which house he withdrew in the course of a year, and became a member of the firm of Charles McKinnell & Co., who succeeded to the business of his old employers, John Bailey & Co. This firm was afterward changed to McKinnell, Butler & Co., and finally to Joseph C. Butler & Co., and continued as such in the enjoyment of great prosperity, until 1855, when Mr. Butler, on account of failing health, sold out his interest and retired to a farm which he had purchased near Madisonville, this county.

After a year's rest from business, a part of which time was spent in travel, finding his health greatly improved, he, at the request of the shareholders, accepted the position of President of the City Insurance Company, of this city, where he remained about two years. While he held this position he succeeded in largely improving the value of the stock and increasing the business of the company.

In 1851 Mr. Butler became connected with the Lafayette Bank, one of the oldest banking institutions of the city, as its President, and occupied this position at the time of his death. His previous business education had well qualified him for this last occupation of his life, and his success was as large as he could have desired, both in reputation and profits. It will be conceded that as a banker and financier in business matters generally, none of our citizens ranked higher than Mr. Butler.

Soon after coming to the city he became a member of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, then in its infancy and struggling for an existence, and was among the most active and zealous in building up its membership and otherwise promoting its growth and usefulness. He was elected and served as Director for the years 1845 and 1846, as Recording Secretary for the years 1847 and 1848, as Vice-President in 1849, and as President for the years 1850 and 1851. To this institution he was greatly attached, never refusing it his aid, either in money or labor or both when needed, and has often been heard to speak of it in terms of highest praise, dwelling upon the many pleasant and profitable associations connected with it and its members.

Mr. Butler was also among the earliest members of the Chamber of Commerce, and gave time, labor and money to place it on a self-supporting basis. He was elected its President in 1851, and held the office for one year, at a period when great excitement, growing out of the war, prevailed among its members, causing many of its most earnest and worthy friends a feeling of alarm for its existence.

That he executed the duties of his office with great good judgment and with a delicate consideration for the feelings and prejudices of the members was an accepted fact, which largely contributed to the restoration of harmony and good will.

We need not go further in our sketch of the active business life of our deceased friend. He was

The Marietta Register has the following:
"On the 9th inst., Thomas W. Means, of Hanging Rock, bought from Means, Kyle & Co. (of which he was the senior partner), the well known Pine Grove Furnace iron property in Lawrence county, with Ohio Furnace adjoining, including the Hanging Rock coal lands—in all 16,000 acres—for \$710,000. Pine Grove Furnace was built 40 years ago, by the late Robert Hamilton and partners; Ohio Furnace was built in 1846, by Mr. Means and his partner at that time, David Sinton, of Cincinnati."

THE IRONTON REGISTER.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Thursday Morning, July 11, 1861.

After being free from the cares of the Register office for two weeks, and living upon "the fat o' the land" in military camps of Western Virginia, Private Henshaw's batter-cakes included, and enjoying the magnificent hospitalities of friends in beautiful Marietta and the fine city of Chillicothe, we do find it exceedingly hard to bring our mind down to the rack of office work; and withal the state the weather will not just now admit of a very vigorous "pitch in." Almost sorry we didn't stay away another week. Our *Pro Tem* did better for his readers, last week, than we now (Monday) expect to do for ours, this week.

Volume 11, Number 52! That is what we see in the head lines of the outside of this issue of the REGISTER. So the eleventh year of this paper is now closed. "How time flies!"

We began the publication of the REGISTER in the summer of 1850, in connection with our former partner, with no inconsiderable degree of ardor, and with a strong and abiding faith in the future. It was the beginning of "active life" to us. Hope entered largely into our ideas. The "promise of years" was in full view. We resolved to "stick to one thing," and to "do our best," under the circumstances, as they might arise. And here we are to-day, still publishing the REGISTER. The ardor of the beginning is somewhat mellowed—we have had some trials and vexations; who in this life is free from them?—But, in the main, we have had but little of which to complain. The REGISTER has always been accorded a generous support; it has always had the very best of friends, and has them now; and we will not so depreciate our efforts as not to believe that we have done well, and we feel that we have some first-rate service left in us yet. And, withal, particularly do we feel grateful for the kind appreciation that has always been bestowed on the REGISTER by our lady-readers. They have cheered us not a little. An entire jacket full of thanks to them. We wouldn't give a brass farthing to live without "the smiles of true women." Nothing is promised for the future; let our past be earnest of that which may come.

Eleven years! That's no small part of one's life—reminds us that we are growing old; yet do not feel old; the first gray hair in our "natural wig" is yet to be discovered, and no thanks to hair-dyes either. And in this eleven years, how many friends of ours have "gone the way of all the earth." Two or three only, will we mention. There was Wash. Irwin, poor fellow! It is more than eight years since he left us. He had his faults—who has not?—but we remember him with gratitude still. When we were struggling for "a start in life" often did he lend us a helping hand; it was done cheerfully, and no favor came from him coldly.—James W. Means, than whom a truer man never lived in our experience, was sincere, earnest, upright, and always had a "good word" for us just when it was needed, and it was not only a "word" but a "deed" as well. He has been gone over seven years. Deeply

do we respect his memory. James A. Richey we felt to be our firm friend; he was a kind-hearted man, as we have reason to know.—He was cut down, over six years ago, "in the midst of his usefulness" as a good citizen a true friend and an excellent neighbor; we lived just across the alley from him. Why should he have been taken away, comparatively young in years? "God disposes"—Consumption carried off these three. We might name many others, our friends here, who have gone to their "final resting place," but space forbids, and we will only mention further, Hon. James Rodgers, who a little over a twelve-month since, in the fullness of years was gathered unto his fathers. Did he have an enemy in the world? For ten years did we experience his kind offices. More than once did we ask him for a favor, and it was never withheld. "Peace be to his ashes."

Looking back, we see that this paper has had a good degree of permanence. It has never failed to be issued at the appointed time; it has ever been "out" at the hour; nor was ever a half sheet been issued; and during eleven years but fourteen persons have been employed in the office altogether, as a regular force, including publishers, editors, printers, devils, and carriers; to wit:

R. M. Stimson, 11 years,
H. W. Parker, 7½ years,
James Phelps, 6 months,
Logan Steece, 5½ years,
John Vandervort, 5½ years,
Marshall Murdock, 2 years,
Tecumseh Steece, 4½ years,
Billy Sharp, 6 years,
Uri S. Keith, 1½ years,
Jos. W. Dumble, 3½ years,
S. Brady Steece, 2 years,
Judge Garwood, 6 months,
Johnny McQuigg, 2 years,
Albin B. Stimson, 1¼ years.

Of these, we, of course are still here; and so is Mr. Dumble and Billy and Johnny.—Mr. Parker, our former excellent partner, is farming in Nebraska, a member of the Legislature, and doing first-rate generally.—Phelps was recently in a New Orleans office; Logan Steece, in Iowa; John Vandervort, in a Paducah (Ky.) office; Marshall Murdock, in Kansas; Tecumseh Steece completed his course, with high credit to himself, at the U. S. Naval Academy, and is now an officer on the steam frigate Colorado, of the Gulf Squadron; U. S. Keith, Brady Steece, and A. B. Stimson, are in the Army; and the last we knew of Judge Garwood, he was in the Mac-a-Cheek Press office, Logan Co., Ohio. It is with no little pleasure that we recur to the fact that our "boys" have always done well.

The "Star Nail Mill," at Ironton, has been bought by E. M. and G. W. Norton, of Wheeling, where they were in the manufacture of nails, bar-iron, &c., for many years. Price \$30,000, a mill that cost nearly \$90,000, about eight years ago. It is a very large and complete Nail Mill, perhaps the largest in the United States, some four hundred feet long by one hundred wide. The Messrs. Norton will make it go.

In Foundry Irons the demand is relatively light, and prices have undergone little change.

We report the following sales:

50 tons No. 2 Hanging Rock Foundry	\$55-4 mos.
20 tons Pine Grove Foundry	65-4 mos.
12 tons Pennsylvania do.	60-4 mos.
40 tons Mt. Vernon do.	60-4 mos.
26 tons Star do.	61-4 mos.
6 tons Ohio do.	65-4 mos.
5 tons Monroe do.	60-4 mos.
30 tons Hope do.	55-4 mos.
21 tons Pine Grove (White)	65-4 mos.
110 tons Limestone Cold Blast	65-4 mos.
5 tons Etna do.	65-4 mos.

We notice the dissolution of the firm of Sinton & Means, in our advertising columns. This, we believe to be the oldest and most successful firm in the Hanging Rock region. The property belonging to them, and pertaining to the manufacture of pig iron, has been closed out, real and personal, to Messrs. Means, Kyle & Co. The real estate includes the Ohio and Union Furnaces, the latter, not having been in blast, for eleven years. Union Furnace was the starting point in the iron business of Messrs. Sinton & Means, who succeeded John Sparks & Co., the successors of James Rodgers & Co.

We find the Ironton Rolling Mill, under its present management, doing apparently, a fine business; at least, we should judge so, from the fact, that we have observed that it has been kept in full operation, without cessation, since it changed hands last September.

This mill has a capacity for manufacturing 5,500 tons of pig iron per annum, into the various sizes of Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Plow Slabs and Hoops.

Number of Bushels coal used for November, 40,000. Number of hands employed at the Mill, 100.

During the week ending Dec. 16th, there were transported on the Iron Railroad, 1,234 tons of stone coal; of pig iron, 370 tons.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of SINTON & MEANS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—either partner being authorized to sign the firm name in the settlement of the business.

Ohio Furnace, Dec. 12th, 1865.

DAVID SINTON,
THOMAS W. MEANS.

16-24-36

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions Adopted by the Chamber of Commerce on the Death of Joseph C. Butler.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today, Mr. Theodore Cook, chairman of the committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Joseph C. Butler, read the following:

To the Chamber of Commerce:

Mr. Joseph C. Butler's death, which occurred on the steamer Fleetwood, on Friday evening, June 13, 1878, near Maysville, Kentucky, was received in this city with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret. His long connection with this Chamber as a member, and the official position which he at one time occupied in it, together with his deservedly high standing in the social and business circles of the city, make it appropriate for us, his associates and friends, to record a proper tribute to his memory.

Your committee appointed for that purpose present the following brief sketch of his life, with some reflections touching his character as a man and citizen:

Mr. Butler was born in the city of Pittsburg, in the year 1825, where he lived with his parents until he was sixteen years old, and during which time he received the educational training of the common school.

In his boyhood a portion of his time was devoted to work in the office of the *Pennsylvania Statesman*, a newspaper edited by his father, Major John B. Butler. In 1839 he came to this city, and entered as clerk the grocery house of his uncle, S. O. Butler, where he continued for about two years, when he accepted a position in the store of Bailey & Hartwell, afterward John Bailey & Co.

His next business step was as a member of the firm of Matthews & Butler, grocers, from which house he withdrew in the course of a year, and became a member of the firm of Charles McKinnell & Co., who succeeded to the business of his old employers, John Bailey & Co. This firm was afterward changed to McKinnell, Butler & Co., and finally to Joseph C. Butler & Co., and continued as such in the enjoyment of great prosperity, until, when Mr. Butler, on account of failing health, sold out his interest and retired to a farm which he had purchased near Madisonville, this county.

After a year's rest from business, a part of which time was spent in travel, finding his health greatly improved, he, at the request of the shareholders, accepted the position of President of the City Insurance Company, of this city, where he remained about two years. While he held this position he succeeded in largely improving the value of the stock and increasing the business of the company.

In 1861 Mr. Butler became connected with the Lafayette Bank, one of the oldest banking institutions of the city, as its President, and occupied this position at the time of his death. His previous business education had well qualified him for this last occupation of his life, and his success was as large as he could have desired, both in reputation and profits. It will be conceded that as a banker and financier in business matters generally, none of our citizens ranked higher than Mr. Butler.

Soon after coming to the city he became a member of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, then in its infancy and struggling for an existence, and was among the most active and zealous in building up its membership and otherwise promoting its growth and usefulness. He was elected and served as Director for the years 1845 and 1846, as Recording Secretary for the years 1847 and 1848, as Vice-President in 1849, and as President for the years 1850 and 1851. To this institution he was greatly attached, never refusing it his aid, either in money or labor or both when needed, and has often been heard to speak of it in terms of highest praise, dwelling upon the many pleasant and profitable associations connected with it and its members.

Mr. Butler was also among the earliest members of the Chamber of Commerce, and gave time, labor and money to place it on a self-supporting basis. He was elected its President in 1861, and held the office for one year, at a period when great excitement, growing out of the war, prevailed among its members, causing many of its most earnest and worthy friends a feeling of alarm for its existence. That he executed the duties of his office with great good judgment and with a delicate consideration for the feelings and prejudices of the members was an accepted fact, which largely contributed to the restoration of harmony and good will.

We need not go further in our sketch of the active business life of our deceased friend. He was, as well known, perhaps, as any of our citizens, having been for a quarter of a century connected with almost every organization having for its purpose the advancement of the material interests of the city and the promotion of the public good.

His sound sense, his discriminating knowledge of public and business affairs, and his readiness in the expression of his views, made him a conspicuous and useful member in every society and organization with which he was associated.

But he was more than the mere merchant, financier and banker.

While he was all of these in their best sense, he also combined in his character those qualities of mind and of heart which commanded and secured the esteem and love of friends.

In social life he was simple and unostentatious, always cheerful, yet never wanting in dignity. His affections were strong and enduring; his nature gentle, and marked by a tender consideration for others, especially for those in the humbler walks of life.

His ear was ever open to the appeals of sorrow and distress, and his charity flowed out unfettered by ecclesiastical or sectarian ties. His own words in a letter written two weeks before his death, accompanying his last munificent gift, to a noted philanthropist of our city, best expresses his character in this regard. He says: "Your purse was too slender and family of invalids too large to pay for it, and so I send you the deed, subject to the same limits and conditions as the conveyance of the Good Samaritan Hospital, of which this is to be a branch. That it may be of some service to the poor and afflicted, and soften the burdens of a few wounded hearts for many generations, through the self-denying ministrations of your Sisterhood, is the earnest wish of your friend."

His religious convictions and feelings were broad and catholic. "Do unto others as you would that others do unto you," and "Love thy neighbor as thyself," were with him dogmas of the first importance.

In the private relations of son, brother, husband, and father, he exhibited the highest virtues of duty and affectionate regard.

Fellow members, may we not point to this man's life and character as a noble example to all, but more especially to the young merchant? Does it not teach us that true success in life only results from well-applied industry and steadiness of purpose, integrity and promptness in the discharge of all obligations, a readiness to aid, so far as in us, those things which will promote the prosperity and happiness of those around us, a charity of feeling and action which makes every man a brother?

We honor the living, along with the dead, when we cherish and enshrine in our memories, as we do to-day, the life and character of our departed friend, Joseph C. Butler.

Respectfully submitted,

THEO. COOK,
JAMES F. TORRENCE,
J. W. SHILLY,
GEO. F. DAVIS,
JOHN A. GANO,
C. W. ROWLAND,
S. E. COVINGTON,
Committee.

CINCINNATI, June 24, 1878.

Mr. Edmund Dexter presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the committee be adopted and placed upon the minutes of the Chamber, and a copy furnished the family of Mr. Butler, with whom we deeply sympathize in this sore affliction.

Loose Item

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

S
L
2 R
Are
This

Two large r
in school circle
this evening. Th
be given by th
Association of
school at the scho
planned by the
cipals Association

at the Huntingto
The reception
club will begin at
been planned to
Nutter, new cou
ent of schools, f
assistant superi
receiving line w
tian, president
association, ar
Mr. and Mr.
Brooks. Then
persons pres

The ann
Parent-Tee
Huntingto
place thi
7:30 o'cl
sium. Th
natur
hav

23 July 1859

✧ The death of Robert B. Hamilton, of Ironton, a prominent Iron man in Lawrence county for a about a quarter of a century, is noted under the usual head in another column.

There has been great mortality among the Furnace men of this immediate vicinity, in Lawrence county, Ohio, and Greenup county, Kentucky, within the last ten years, in proportion to their number. First in January (1), 1849, Samuel Seaton, of Greenupsburg, builder and proprietor of New Hampshire Furnace. In the latter part of 1849, John T. Woodrow, at Ohio Furnace; he had been a proprietor in Raccoon Furnace. In 1850, Andrew Dempsey, of Etna Furnace, Henry S. Willard, of Buckhorn Furnace, George Steece, of Mt. Vernon Furnace, John F. Steele, of Pine Grove Furnace, and John Patton, of Pennsylvania Furnace. In 1851, Henry Blake, of Hecla Furnace. In 1852; Joseph W. Dempsey, of Vesuvius Furnace. In 1854, James W. Means, of Ironton, a proprietor in Lawrence Furnace. In 1855, James Richey, of Ironton, who had been proprietor in Jackson and Centre Furnace, and James O. Willard, of Ironton, a proprietor in Buckhorn Furnace. In 1856, Robert Hamilton, of Pine Grove Furnace, and Archibald Paull, of Wheeling, one of the builders of Bellefonte Furnace, and for many years proprietor of Amanda Furnace. In 1857, L. D. Hollister, of Raccoon Furnace, died at Covington. In 1858, John E. Clark, of Ironton, a proprietor in Lawrence Furnace, John Culver, of Cattlettsburg, one of the builders of Amanda Furnace, and Robert B. Hamilton. In all, eighteen deaths, within ten years, among the Furnace men of these two counties. In addition, recollect the death, in Jackson county of Reese Thompson, one of the proprietors of Iron Valley Furnace; and perhaps there may be others.

1859

DIED.

On Monday morning last, 22d inst., Mrs. SARAH LAMPTON, wife of James Lampton Esq., of this place, in the 68th year of her age.

The subject of this notice was a native of Virginia, and removed to this State at a very early age. None perhaps ever discharged more fully, faithfully and conscientiously all the varied duties of woman; an affectionate and devoted wife and mother; a kind and obliging friend and neighbor, always ready to administer to the comfort and happiness of those around her; kind to the poor, and beloved by all. These beautiful traits of character were hallowed by the sacred influence of that holy religion on which she professed. It was this which sustained her under all her afflictions, and caused her to rejoice triumphantly in death.

R. B. HAMILTON,
BORN IN FAYETTE CO., PA.,
MAY 16, 1808,
DIED
OCT. 21, 1858.

✧ F. G. L. Benning, a well known and prominent citizen of Cabell County, Virginia, died a week or two since. He had been one of the foremost and most energetic citizens of Cabell County, for many years, was a member of the Virginia Legislature several times years ago, and was again elected Delegate to the Assembly from Cabell, in April last. He was a German by birth, but had lived in this country from youth, and was a volunteer from Baltimore in the war of 1812.

✧ Isaac Frampton, Esq., many years ago a resident of this county, and latter years a wealthy farmer of Wayne Co., Virginia, (opposite Burlington) died on Friday the 15th inst. He was probably about 65 years of age.

✧ Charles Rideway, a prominent citizen of Ripley, died on Wednesday the 13th inst.

✧ John Bair was last week bound over by Judge Adams, in the sum of \$500, to the Circuit Court in Greenup Co., Ky., for an attempt to kill and rob Moses H. Allen, near Kenton Furnace.

SUN STROKE. We regret to learn that on Wednesday last, as Mr. John Cairns, of Ashland, was walking near his Coal Oil Works, at Greenup Furnace, he received a sun stroke, which caused his death in a few minutes.—Sandy Valley Advocate.

On Wednesday morning Nov. 20th, at 6 o'clock, Maj. CHARLES KELLEY, in the 66th year of his age, a well known citizen of Lawrence county.

Major Kelley was born on Clinch river, in Russell Co., Va., in a frontier settlement, much harassed in the days of his childhood by Indian wars. He was the fourth child of Luko and Mary Kelly, who were both born and raised in what is now Page Co., Va., the former of Irish parents, and the latter (Mary Kelley) of German, and who were married quite young and quite poor, but who succeeded through their energy in acquiring a competency. Their children were John, now living below Union Landing, in his 77th year, hale and hearty; Elizabeth, deceased, the wife of Judge Nathaniel Davisson; Joseph, deceased, father of W. D. Kelley, of Ironton; Charles, the subject of this notice; Joshua, now living near Union Landing, father of Rev. Jas. M. Kelley; Mary, married to Vincent Powell, of Greenup Co., Ky., and now the wife of Henry Hayes of that county, and Judge Reuben Kelley, now living near Plattsburg, Mo.

In August 1768, when Charles was about 7 years old, his parents removed to the Northwest Territory, and settled near where they died, at Union Landing. The cabin was on the place now owned by S. W. Dempsey, and at that time there were but five other cabins in what is now Lawrence county, one opposite the mouth of Big Sandy, Luko Kelley's and four

DIED.

On the 9th inst., below Hanging Rock, GEORGE TRUMBO, one of the early settlers of this county, aged about 82 years.

of T. I. and Julia C. Murdock.

In Lebanon, Ohio, on the 4th inst., JOHN F. GOULD, for many years a well known Furnace man of this region, and for the last fifteen years principal proprietor of Franklin Furnace, aged 48 years.

✧ Mr. John F. Gould, an estimable citizen of our place, died on last Thursday morning, after a severe and protracted illness. Although wealthy, he was a man of little parade, generous and giving in his disposition, always mindful of the poor and distressed. He died, as he lived, a consistent and confiding Christian. His remains were followed to the grave, on Saturday, by a large concourse of relatives and sympathizing friends.—Lebanon Star.

✧ The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Dr. S. P. HILDRETH, of Marietta, at the recent Commencement of Marietta College—an honorary degree most worthily bestowed. Dr. Hildreth has been a very industrious and a most useful man all his life, not only as a private citizen, but as a "public man." He has not, it is true, been an office-seeker nor an office-holder, but has nevertheless been a faithful, laborious and honest worker in public fields no less useful than those of the politician, although not so inviting to the many, and comparatively but little trodden—the fields of science and history, as connected with our great State of Ohio. Our people owe him "a debt of gratitude."

Dr. Hildreth has been a citizen of Ohio some years over a half century; is now a little past 75 years of age, and still has "the harness on," laboring diligently and usefully. "A sound mind in a sound body," is still his lot, for his has been "a well-regulated life."

✧ **Death of an Old Pioneer.** The venerable ISRAEL DONALDSON, for so many years a citizen of Adams county, died on the 9th inst., at the residence of his son, near Russellville, Brown county, aged 95 years.

He was the last surviving member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of Ohio, preparatory to its becoming a State, in 1802.

We are not certain of the place of Mr. Donaldson's birth, but we think it was New Jersey. He taught the first school in Maysville, Ky., in 1790—now seventy years ago.

When Gen. Massie laid out the town of Manchester, Adams county—the first town in the "Virginia Military District"—in the winter of 1790, Donaldson joined him, as one of the first settlers of Adams county, among whom were the Stouts, the Ledoms, the Ellisons, and the Edgingtons; the cabins were raised and the town enclosed with pickets by the middle of March, 1791, and Donaldson joined the company about two weeks later than this. On the 22d of April, (1791,) while surveying with Gen. Massie, at a point four miles above Manchester, Mr. Donaldson was made prisoner by the Indians, and taken to the Mad River country, but he escaped from them some ten days afterwards.

Through life, Mr. Donaldson bore the character of an honest and useful man.

HENRY M. DAWES.—It is with unaffected grief that we announce the death of Henry M. Dawes, Esq., which took place yesterday afternoon about two o'clock. This removal of one so well known and so greatly endeared to a large circle of friends, though not unexpected, has produced universal sorrow and sadness. The funeral services will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in the Congregational Church. His remains will be conveyed to Warren for burial. A train of cars will leave the Harmar Depot at 5 o'clock, for the conveyance of all who may wish to participate in the last sad offices of a deceased friend.

1860 Death of James Rodgers. 1860

[From the Ironton Register.]
Died at his residence, Hanging Rock, on Thursday evening, June 7th, at 8 1/2 o'clock, Hon. James Rodgers, in the 73d year of his age. He had been quite feeble for some two or three months, and death came to him at a time not unexpected.

Mr. Rodgers was one of the most widely known and most esteemed citizens of all this part of Southern Ohio, and we give some account of his life.

James Rodgers was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1787, and was the only son of Andrew and Mary (Duncan) Rodgers. He was of Scotch-Irish stock. His father (Andrew) emigrated from Tyrone county, Ireland, to this country, at about the close of the American Revolution. When James was a child, the family removed "to the West," as it was then called, and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

At the age of sixteen, the subject of this notice was apprenticed to learn the trade of millwright with John Rhoades, with whom he served out his time faithfully. Mr. Rodgers then made a successful flatboat trading trip, wintered at Nashville, Tennessee, returned to Pennsylvania, worked awhile at his trade, and then commenced with the Pittsburg Steam Engine Company.

In May, 1813, this company sent Mr. Rodgers to put up and attach steam power to Brush Creek Furnace, Adams county Ohio, which was accomplished, and was (we believe) the first attempt to blow a blast furnace by steam, in this country. He next put up a steam engine for a saw and grist mill at New Albany, Indiana.

Returning to Ohio, Mr. Rodgers, with Andrew Ellison and the Pittsburg Steam Engine Co., built a steam furnace, in Adams county, in 1816; the firm we think was styled, "James Rodgers & Co."

Mr. Rodgers came to Lawrence county "prospepecting" for iron ore, with the view of the erection of a blast furnace, in the spring of 1830, and on the 4th of July of that year began the erection of Union furnace, the company consisting of James Rodgers, John Means, John Sparks and Valentine Fear, under the style of "James Rodgers & Co."

This was the first blast furnace built in Lawrence county, and the first built in this part of Ohio, except the Adams county furnaces, long since out of blast. The old Kentucky Steam, Argillite, and Bellefonte, were built before Union—Bellefonte only a few months first. Subsequently Mr. Rodgers left the Union Furnace Company, and went into the Etna Furnace Company, with which he maintained his connection until within a few weeks of his death. In 1840 he became a member of the Ohio Iron and Coal Company, which founded the town of Ironton; in 1851 he was elected the first President of the Iron Bank, resigning a few weeks ago; also the Lawrence Rolling Mill, in Ironton, was built and operated until lately, by "James Rodgers & Co."

It remains to speak of the public life of Mr. Rodgers briefly. In the fall of 1835 he was elected to represent Adams county in the Ohio Legislature, together with John Means. In 1838 he was elected the representative of Lawrence and Scioto counties, and again in 1831. In 1837 he was elected to the Ohio Senate from the district composed of Lawrence, Gallia, Athens and Meigs counties. And his last public service was as representative of Scioto and Lawrence counties, being elected in 1849. He was not an office seeker, and we believe these offices came to him as the voluntary gift of the people, without the slightest agency on his part.

For many years Mr. Rodgers had lived at Hanging Rock, in comfortable circumstances, for he had acquired considerable wealth, which he used so as to enjoy. His life was quiet, given to reading and the happiness of "home," which he had in all its conveniences and in its truest sense, although comparatively plain. He was a "gentleman of the old school," without aristocratic tastes, and unpretending in his associations with men. He was honest and liberal, a most worthy citizen, and greatly esteemed by all who knew him; probably it was true of him that "he had not an enemy in the world." He was married three times, and died we believe, in communion with the Presbyterian Church. The funeral was at his late residence, Saturday afternoon, the 9th, the services conducted by Rev. Dan. Young, also a pioneer in the iron business, in this region. Many a friend will drop a tear at the recollection of James Rodgers.

From the Portsmouth Times. 1860

Death of C. A. M. Damarin.

Charles A. M. Damarin, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Portsmouth, is dead! He expired, Wednesday, April 25, about midnight, after an illness of nearly six weeks duration.

Mr. Damarin was born in Paris, on the 11th of April, 1797, and was consequently, a little over sixty-three years of age when he died. On March 17th, 1816, he emigrated from France to the United States in company with his father Antoine M. M. Damarin and his brother Louis Augustus M. Damarin. They landed at New York, May 2d, following, and almost immediately thereafter came to Ohio. St. Louis was, at first, the destination of the family, but finding many of their countrymen at Gallipolis, they decided to remain there. Next year, the elder Mr. Damarin and his sons declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and never was a purpose more sincerely or strictly carried out.

The subject of this memoir revisited his native country in 1830, and was a witness of the transaction of the "memorable three days" of July by which Charles the Tenth was dethroned and exiled forever. Upon his return to America, next year, Mr. Damarin located in Cincinnati. There he remained for two years. In 1833, at the solicitation of Capt. Davis he came to this place, and here he spent the rest of his life.

Mr. Damarin's career was one of great activity and usefulness. His industry was remarkable. He was a thorough business man—energetic, clear-sighted, and inflexibly honest. He possessed exactly the right temperament for commercial pursuits—a combination of the apprehensive and the resolute—apprehension to foresee all the elements of failure incident to the undertaking of any project, and resolution to accomplish whatever he had once made up his mind to do.

1860 OBITUARY. Sept

It is with the most painful feelings that we announce the death of Miss SARAH E. WILKINS, she departed this life at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Culver, in this place, on Friday morning last, the 21st inst.

"Be ye also ready for in such an hour as ye know not the son of man cometh."

Never, perhaps, did the above solemn admonition come with more force to our community, than when, on Friday morning last, it was announced that the Angel of Death had numbered the subject of this notice among the dead. Circumstances, for a few days previous had induced her to mingle more than usual in society, and never before, as was remarked by her friends, was she more gay and agreeable, exhibiting perfect health, buoyant spirits, and the brightest hopes of a long life, so much so that she might have been regarded, in all human probability, as the last of all the circle of her friends who would be summoned to that "bourne from which no traveler returns." On Thursday evening she presided at the tea table, when she arose, complained of an affection of the throat or tongue, again took her seat, and from that moment never spoke. For a few hours she seemed conscious; after this she remained in a state of insensibility until about 7 o'clock next morning, when she gently passed away.

In our community, as well as in the extensive circle of her acquaintance, the virtues and excellencies of Miss Wilkins need no eulogy from our pen, indeed we could not attempt to do justice to the many estimable traits of character she possessed.

1860 DIED. 1860
In Marietta, August 3d, EDWARD L. BOARDMAN, aged 27 years.
In Warren, Washington county, EPHRAIM S. CUTLER, son of Hon. William P. and Elizabeth Cutler, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Statistics of Life.

Do you wish to know how long you are to live? Tables have been prepared, with exceeding accuracy, showing the probable duration of human life, stating the chances from birth to the age of one hundred years. These tables are made by taking an average of authentic records of births and deaths; which records have been kept in the different countries, climates and conditions.

Here follows a table, made in France about a hundred years ago, recording only to the age of eighty-five. The first column states the age, and the second the number of years which a person at that age will probably live:

Age.	Yrs.	Months.	Age.	Yrs.	Months.
At Birth.	8	"	20	28	6
1	33	"	30	28	"
2	38	"	31	27	"
3	40	"	32	26	11
4	41	"	33	26	3
5	41	6	34	25	7
6	42	"	35	25	"
7	42	3	36	24	5
8	41	6	37	23	10
9	40	10	38	23	3
10	40	2	39	22	8
11	39	6	40	22	1
12	38	9	41	21	6
13	38	1	42	20	11
14	37	5	43	20	4
15	36	9	44	19	9
16	36	"	45	19	3
17	35	4	46	18	9
18	34	8	47	18	2
19	34	"	48	17	8
20	33	5	49	17	2
21	32	11	50	16	7
22	32	4	55	14	"
23	31	10	60	11	1
24	31	3	65	8	6
25	30	9	70	6	2
26	30	2	75	4	6
27	29	7	80	3	7
28	26	"	85	3	7

Some interesting facts are deducible from these data. It will be seen that every human being at birth has a prospect of living eight years, while a child one year old has a prospect of living thirty-three years. This shows how important is maternal care during the first year. A man of twenty years may expect to live but thirty three years and five months; while one at thirty may expect to live twenty-eight years. By this table, it appears, that the age at which one may properly hope for the longest duration of life, is that of seven. A child, at that age, may expect to live forty-two years and three months. This is the highest number in the table.

It further appears, that at the age of twelve or thirteen a human being has lived one quarter of his life; because he cannot legitimately expect to live but about thirty-eight years more. He who has reached his twenty-eighth year, or his thirty-third year, has lived half his life, because he has but the same number remaining. He of fifty years has spent three quarters of his life, because he has only sixteen or seventeen years to hope for.

Tables of longevity, made in late years, differ somewhat from the above; and are used by Life Insurance Companies in America and Europe with great confidence.

Here follows the table used now extensively in this country. If we compare it with the one made a hundred years ago in France, we shall find (to use the office phrase,) that "life is better" in this country than in France.

Years and Fractions.	Years and Fractions.
5 40-88	50 21-17
10 39-28	55 18-35
15 39-17	60 15-45
20 34-23	65 12-43
25 32-33	70 10-03
30 30-25	75 7-83
35 28-23	80 5-85
40 26-04	85 4-54
45 23-92	95 1-63

At Hanging Rock, on the 23d inst., MARY ELEANOR, daughter of Robert and Rose Hamilton, aged 3 years, 10 months, and 24 days. Mary was the oldest of the sweet little girls, and little did her parents know of the depth and ardor of the love they lavished upon her, until she is taken from them. She was thoughtful beyond her years, of gentle and confiding spirit, but with body so frail that she was ever an object of care and anxiety. For a brief season is she given to constitute the comfort and joy of her home, and then her Heavenly Father takes her to himself. May those who murmur, find in God relief and consolation.

Marietta College--Class of 1846.

The *Christian Herald* contains a notice of the death of William W. Cumberland, at New Albany, Ind., Feb. 17, 1861.

He was born near Pittsburg, Pa., but at the age of fourteen removed to New Albany, having lost both his parents. In 1842, he entered College to prepare himself to preach the gospel. In the autumn of 1846, a few weeks after his graduation, he was prostrated by a severe attack of Pneumonia, and his life was despaired of. In 1849 he entered the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, but in his second year was compelled by ill health to give up his studies.

This is the second death in a class of nine, the first being that of Benj. T. Cushing, Esq., of Columbus, one of the most brilliant men whom the College has ever sent forth. Mr. Cumberland and Mr. Cushing divided between them the first honors of the class, the one delivering the valedictory address to the Trustees and Faculty, and the other that to the Students.

The remaining seven members of that class are widely scattered, their residences being as follows: Wm. T. Day, M. D., in Iowa; Henry Hudnall, Esq., in Richmond, Va.; Rev. Edwin G. Moore, in Chillicothe, O.; Mr. Dudley C. Stone, teaching in California; Mr. Joseph B. Ward, a manufacturer in Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. Alvan H. Washburn, just admitted to orders by the Bishop of Mass.; and Joseph G. Wilson, Esq., in Oregon.

OBITUARY.

DR. BENJAMIN ULIN was born in a Fort at Point Pleasant, Virginia, in 1790, and died at his residence in Boyd county, Ky., Sept. 3d, 1861.

Dr. Ulin's father rendered distinguished service to his country during the Revolution, and especially in the war with the Indians in Western Virginia. The Dr. inherited his father's courage and patriotism, and when but a youth he enlisted in the war of 1812, and fought bravely on different fields for his country's honor and interest. For a number of years he had been devoted to the pursuits of civil life. As a Physician he was ever ready to sympathize with the afflicted; as a citizen he was ever foremost in deeds of benevolence; as a husband, father, and master, his kindness had greatly endeared him to the members of his household; as a Mason, to which order he had belonged for 30 years, he was honored and beloved by the Order; and as a Christian he was much esteemed by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he had long been a member. No man in our country had a stronger hold on the affections of our people than he; the poor, especially, will long remember him, and though some may forget the hand that fed them, others will cherish his memory when the names of many who have made more noise in the world will be lost amid the shades of forgotten years. But with all the virtues that decorated his character he is no more; his spirit has gone to that bar whose purity will exhibit the nakedness of the human heart. May he who "tempers the storm to the shorn lamb" be mindful of loved ones who mourn his death. His funeral was preached by the Rev. Jeremiah Farmer, and his Masonic Brethren laid the tribute of affection on his grave.

DIED, 1861--

At Hanging Rock, on the 9th inst., LIZZIE, only remaining child of Robert and Rose Hamilton, aged about 2 years--the other (Mary) having died on the 23d ult.

DIED, 1861--

In Bolney, Washington county, April 2d, Judge BIAL STRENN, in his 80th year, from long period one of the most highly respected citizens of that county.

DIED.

At the residence of her father, in Lawrence county, Ohio, August 19th, 1860, ESTHER E. MEANS, daughter of T. W. and Sarah Means, aged 20 years.

Our sister has been suffering under the influence of the disease which brought her to the grave, ever since she was seven years of age. Her friends as well as herself hoped and tried to believe that she would recover; but the disease progressed steadily, until the worn-out system gave way, and the machinery. Some two months since, she became very anxious in regard to her spiritual condition. "I know that I am a sinner--a great sinner--and I need a Saviour; but, O, how shall I find him? and how shall I know that I have found him?" she exclaimed. Her convictions were deep and clear. The purity of God--his abhorrence of sin--caused her to look upon her life of sin, and neglect of him, with deep self-abasement. All this was realized by one who has always been regarded as a very sweet-tempered, kind-hearted, and most amiable girl. But ere long she cast herself, with her load of guilt, upon Christ, and from that time until her death, some two months afterwards, she manifested in all her conduct the spirit of a Christian. She calmly rested her soul upon Christ. Religious exercises were exceedingly pleasant to her; she also enjoyed religious conversation, whether it related to the character of God, as presented in his word, works of creation, and Providence, or whether it related to religious experience, as brought out in the life of this or that Christian. She showed great patience and cheerful submission to God in all his dealings with her. She grew weaker and weaker until 12 o'clock on Sabbath, when she slept in Jesus. She had strength given her to bid farewell to a large number of relations and friends that were present, entreating some not to neglect the subject of religion, depending on themselves as she had done, but to attend to it soon, and thus be prepared to meet her in heaven. Being asked if death in near prospect was an object of terror, she replied, "None at all." A little while after, she said to her grandmother, "I could not be so calm now if my Saviour was not near me, could I? I have no fear of the grave. Jesus has laid there." Seeing her little nephew, she said, "I feel just like a little child, trusting in my Saviour." With her last breath she said, "Jesus! Jesus!" and dropped to sleep, leaning on his bosom. B.

DIED.

At his residence, just above Ironton, on Thursday night, March, 28th, Judge GORGE N. KEMP, in his 56th year. Judge Kemp was a well known and a substantial citizen of Lawrence county. He was a native of Page county, Virginia, and came to Ohio in 1825, first settling in the Scioto Valley, about midway between Portsmouth and Piketon. He came to Lawrence county thirty years ago, and settled on the farm where he died. He was the last Associate Judge elected for this county, in 1850, under the old Constitution.

In Marietta, March 24th, Mrs. ELIZABETH P. ROSSETER, wife of George R. Rosseter, aged 37 years.

In Cincinnati, March 22d, Miss ANNA MARKLAND, aged 22 years--formerly of Ironton, we believe.

DEATH OF GEN. JOHN POAGE.--We regret to announce the death of the oldest and one of the most respectable and influential citizens of our county, Gen. John Poage. He died on Saturday morning last, the 17th inst., at his residence near Ashland. We are authorized to say that the Rev. Dr. Bayless will improve the occasion of his death by a discourse next Sabbath morning at half past 10 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, at Ashland, to which the friends of the deceased, as well as the public generally, are invited to attend.

DIED.

In Sandoval, Illinois, on Saturday, 19th inst., at the residence of her father, E. Hard, of consumption, Mrs. JULIAETTA B. STIMSON, in her 30th year, and on Sunday, 20th, LUCILLA HARRIET, aged 4 months and 9 days, wife and child of the editor of this paper--the little one resting on the bosom of its mother in the same coffin.

In Kansas Territory, on the 28th of December, at the residence of his father, GREY, son of Daniel and Nancy Bryan, aged 20 years, 7 months, and 19 days--formerly of Lawrence county, Ohio.

At Yeavrus Furnace, January 22d, 1861, ANALIZA, daughter of Thomas A. and Elizabeth A. Dempsey. Little Analiza was born November 20, 1858. Her stay was short, but her rest is complete.

Go, lovely one, to God who gave thee--
He in mercy called thee home;
A golden crown in Heaven awaits thee,
Analiza thou art at home.

We have seen thee in thy beauty,
A gentle child, all health and glad,
But God who gave thee now has took thee,
To reign through all eternity.

We are lonely here without thee,
Yet will stay in blissful hope,
Until death shall here release us,
Then with thee we'll ever rest.

On the 26th inst., at the residence of his son, J. B. Kimble, Esq., in Rome township, this county, Hon. TITAN KIMBLE, aged 86 years. Another Pioneer gone! Titan Kimble was born in Cecil county, Maryland; removed to Ohio, (Northwestern Territory,) April, 1797; served as one of the County Commissioners, when Washington county was one-third of Ohio, and in several other positions where cool judgment and integrity were needed to start this young empire in the proper course. He removed to Rome township, Lawrence county, in November, 1820, and has since resided there. Quite a large concourse were at the funeral--among whom were his descendants to the third and fourth generation.

DEATH OF JUDGE WHEELER.

JUDGE JOSEPH WHEELER, for forty-two years one of the most prominent citizens of Lawrence county, died at his residence in Ironton, after a short illness, on Friday last--July 19, 1861--in his 73d year.

Judge Wheeler was born in Rutland, Worcester county, Massachusetts, August 23, 1788. He received a good education, in his native town. For a time, just after his majority, he lived near Boston. During the war of 1812, he was twice a volunteer in his country's service; and was for a time at Erie, Pennsylvania.

Soon after the war, he came to our neighboring town of Portsmouth, Scioto county, where he engaged in teaching, was a very successful teacher, and built there "Wheeler's Academy." For a time, Sam Seaton, Esq., of Greenupsburg, Kentucky, was his assistant in this Academy. He was the first chorister of the Presbyterian Church, in Portsmouth. In March, 1818, he married Miss --- Stretton, just below the Scioto, who died the next December. In 1823, he was again married to Miss --- Wheeler, who survives him.

In 1819, he removed to Lawrence county, becoming Clerk of the Court, which office he held until 1847, twenty-eight years. During the first ten or twelve years of his residence in this county, at Burlington, the County Seat until 1852, the population was small, and he held, (by appointment, we believe,) more or less, the offices of Auditor, Treasurer, and Recorder--at one time, we have heard it said, he held them all. At

any rate, in the public business he was the county, as he was afterwards, by his influence, the Whig party. About the time the County Seat was removed from Burlington to Ironton, in 1852, he took up his residence in this place. His son, J. F. Wheeler, Esq., was elected Judge of Probate, in October, 1851, but died in a few days, and by appointment the father became the Judge of Probate, was elected by the people for the unexpired term, the next October, and held the office, altogether, the full term of three years, until February, 1855. This was his last office. He was then admitted to the Bar, at about the age of 67, and practiced law until his death.

Judge Wheeler was always one of our best and most public spirited citizens. As a neighbor, he was remarkably kind and obliging; he cared much for the sick and afflicted; and no man would do more to favor a friend. He had a strong will, was industrious, energetic, and of remarkable exactness in his business transactions—too exact to obtain and hold popular favor. He had his own notions of "right," and would bring others to his standard—the error, after all, if any, being on the side of correctness, far better than if on the side of looseness. In all his public duties, it is not too much to say that he was guided by the sternest integrity, it being universally acknowledged that he looked much more closely to the interests of the people than to his own interests. His chief fault was an intolerance for the opinions of others; thoroughly honest in his own convictions, and feeling that he was right, he would defend his belief in the face of the world, and sometimes, perhaps, without sufficient regard for the opinions of others, who might be just as honest in belief as himself. He was ever the friend and active supporter of education, and of the best interests of the community generally. In religious faith, he gave assent to the Presbyterian doctrine, and generally attended that worship, but he was never a member of any church. He was the father of Masonry in this county, and was buried with Masonic honors, at Burlington, on the day after his death. In the fullness of years he has fallen, and long will the people of Lawrence county respect the memory of Joseph Wheeler.

DEATH OF GEN. JOHN POAGE.

GENERAL JOHN POAGE, one of the "pioneers" of this region, died on last Saturday—Aug. 17, 1861—at his residence in Kentucky, about two miles above Ironton, in his 86th year.

General Poage was born in Augusta county, Virginia, about four miles from Staunton, December 11, 1775, but he was raised principally in Bath county. He was the son of Major George Poage, who was one of the party that accompanied Col. Jas. Harrod to Kentucky, in 1774, when the first house was built that ever stood in the interior of Kentucky, at Harrodsburg; Col. Boone had previously built a cabin on the borders of the State. That fall Maj. Poage, having returned to Virginia, was at the famous Battle of Pt. Pleasant.

General Poage first went to Kentucky at the age of 21, and spent the winter of 1796-7, in the present county of Fleming, where he was at the laying out of the town of Flemingsburg, and with James Poage, we

believe a cousin of his father, who was then a member of the Kentucky Legislature from Montgomery county, and who afterwards laid out the town of Ripley, Ohio.

The father of Gen. Poage, (Maj. George, who did not finally settle in Kentucky until 1812,) Col. Robt. Poage, (grandfather of Cyrus Poage,) and Col. Robt. Pogue, (father of Wm. L. Pogue,) in 1799, bought all the land on the Ohio from a few yards below Catlett's creek, in the present town of Catlettsburg, down to the upper line of the farm now owned by H. A. Mead, opposite Ironton—a little more than 10 miles on the river. That fall, Gen. John Poage, being then in his 24th year, settled on this land, arriving on the 15th day of October, nearly sixty two years ago, together with his brother, Allen Poage, and six slaves—first breaking ground about four miles below Big Sandy, where Col. Hugh Poage, (youngest brother of Gen. John,) now lives. After living there two years, he moved down to the place where he died, building the present house in 1810.

At the time Gen. Poage first settled there, 1799, less than twenty families lived within the limits of the present counties of Greenup and Boyd, Ky., and Lawrence, Ohio—but one family then (Van Bibber, we think, just below Ice creek,) on this side of the river between Big Sandy and Hanging Rock. Col. Daniel Boone was then living with his son Jesse Boone (afterwards Judge) on the place where E. Hockaday now lives, above Greenupsburg, but left late that fall, for Missouri. Gen. Poage spent much of his first winter in this region, hunting, together with Horatio Catlett, a lad of some 16, and son of Alex. Catlett, who lived at the mouth of Big Sandy. On one occasion they killed two *Buffaloes*; and again in a five days' hunt, on Ice Creek, they killed *thirteen bears*, all but two full grown.

In 1801, Gen. Poage married Ann Pogue, of Harrodsburg, a daughter of Wm. Pogue, who was killed by Indians near Danville, 1778, and was the grandfather of Wm. L. Pogue, well known to our people as Lindsey Pogue. She died some 15 years ago. Poage and Pogue—of the same stock, but different branches of the family spelling the name thus differently. Elizabeth Pogue, an elder sister of Gen. John Poage's wife, was engaged to a young man named Overton, who was one of six of her mother's family who were killed at the Battle of Blue Licks, 1781; she afterwards married a man named Thomas, and died a few years ago at a very advanced age.

Gen Poage was on the first Jury ever empaneled in Greenup county, which Jury found guilty one McClure, from Twelve Pole, for passing counterfeit gold eagles. The Jury "hung" for a long time—Gen. Poage, Col. Robt. Poage and another being for conviction; the other nine admitted the guilt of the man, by the evidence, but said "it was a pity to send him to the penitentiary." In time, however, the three overcame the nine. In later years, Gen. Poage became a noted Surveyor. He served one campaign—1813—in the war of 1812, and commanded a regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, from Greenup, Lewis, Mason and Nicholas counties, at the Battle of the Thames.

Gen. Poage was always a highly respectable citizen, and was greatly esteemed, of late years, as a "gentleman of the old school"—he was "a gentleman of God's making," an honest man, and many a one, throughout the West, will drop a tear to his memory.

For the Sandy Valley Advocate.

OBITUARY.

The death of that venerable and well known man, GEN. JOHN POAGE, has been already announced. A few items of his history and times may be of interest to the public.

He was born in Augusta county, Virginia, December the 11th, 1775: Seven months before the famous Declaration of Independence, being that much older, as he used to say, than the United States.

He came to Kentucky in 1779, eight years after her admission as a State, into the Union; that event having occurred on the 4th of February, 1791, during the Presidency of Washington.

The first year he raised a crop on a farm, afterwards settled by his father, two miles above the present town of Ashland. This whole region was then Mason county, embracing the territory lying substantially between the Licking, Big Sandy and Ohio rivers. Greenup county, so called from Gov. Christopher Greenup, was not formed until the year 1803.

In 1801 the subject of this notice married Ann Poage, a distant relative, with whom he lived happy for about fifty years; the fruit of their marriage being ten children. His wife is said to have been the fourth white child born in the territory of Kentucky. She was born at Harrod's Station, now Harrodsburg, where the first log cabin in Kentucky was built, by James Harrod, in 1774.

In 1802 John Poage removed to a farm three miles below Ashland, the upper line of which is the eastern boundary of the present county of Greenup. Here he spent the remainder of his days, having lived in one spot fifty-nine years. It is believed he was the oldest settler at the time of his death, in this region of the State. When he first came, there were but eight white families in what was first known as Greenup county, which covered three times the territory it at present does. What changes have been wrought in those sixty years! Hostile Indians were not then found. Their power had been thoroughly broken in this region, after Kentucky had suffered unheard of cruelties, and drank up the blood of many of her noble sons and daughters, securing for her the well known name of "the dark and bloody ground." Bears, however, and other wild animals still roamed the forests, and many were the hunts and exciting exploits in which our pioneer fathers were engaged in those early times. No doubt it was by such exposure and hardships as are involved in pioneer life that our friend acquired additional strength and power of endurance to his naturally vigorous constitution, and laid the foundation for a long and active life.

The deceased was too young at the time of the Revolutionary war, to take any part in that memorable and successful struggle, but he generously responded to the call for volunteers in the late war with Great Britain, 1812-15. After the disastrous battle of the Raisin, reinforcements were needed for Gen. Harrison, and Kentucky was called on to furnish fifteen hundred infantry. Old Gov. Isaac Shelby, who had proved his valor and patriotism in various battles in the Revolutionary war, invited volunteers to meet him at Newport, promising to lead them in person against the enemy. Instead of fifteen hundred, four thousand responded to the call, and among them John Poage. He was appointed Colonel of a regiment, composed of troops from the counties of Nicholas, Fleming, Mason, Lewis and Greenup. Those were not the days of turnpikes and railroads. Their march for two hundred miles, or more, was through a wild and unsettled country, slow, toilsome and painful. The campaign was short and eminently successful, terminating in three months in the victory of the Thames. Proctor was defeated, and there, also, brave Tecumseh fell. Col. Poage, at the head of his regiment, displayed the spirit of the true soldier, and afterwards as a recognition of his fidelity, received from Gov. Shelby, the appointment of General of the Militia, by which title he was henceforth universally known. It was in the hardships of that campaign, he said, that laid the foundation of the disease which carried him to his grave, having suffered, meanwhile repeated and painful attacks of it.

On returning to the bosom of his family, Gen. Poage resumed the peaceful avocation of agriculture, and so continued the quiet and industrious farmer, until his death. As a mark of public confidence in his capacity and integrity, he was frequently engaged in land surveys by appointment of the courts, and he served a number of years as magistrate in his county. When that office, in common with almost all other civil offices,

MARRIED.
On the Wednesday evening, Oct. 12th, by
v. J. Chester, WILLIAM MEANS, of Union
Landing, to Miss MARTHA F. CAMPBELL, daugh-
ter of John Campbell, of Ironton.

became elective by a change of the Constitution, he resisted the solicitation of his friends to become a candidate, not approving of the new method. And therein he showed soundness of judgment, for what Legislative evil has befallen this country more detrimental to its peace, purity and stability, than the law which placed every office in the immediate gift of the people?

At the age of fifty-three, Nov. 10, 1828, Gen. Poage became a member of the Bethesda (now Ashland) Presbyterian Church. It is believed to have been the only organized Church in the neighborhood at that time, being entirely a country congregation, and composed chiefly of the various families of Porges, which settled the bottom extending from the mouth of Sandy to a point opposite Ironton. At the time above mentioned, the first meeting was held in the Brick Church, near the Academy, during the ministry of the Rev. John McDonald. At that meeting, in which Rev. Charles Phillips, and Rev. S. Y. Garrison assisted, Gen. Poage's wife, and eldest daughter, besides himself, became members. All three now sleep the sleep of death.

When the necessities of the congregation became such as to require a removal of their house of worship into the town, it was with very great regret that our venerable friend bade adieu to the place where he trusted he first found peace with God, and where he had enjoyed so many precious seasons under the ministry of the word and the ordinances for thirty years. None but the old, perhaps, can appreciate the sacrifice of feeling made on such occasions, and there is often too little consideration had towards the aged by the young and vigorous in the changes which are required from time to time to advance the interests of society.

Gen. Poage continued an humble follower of Christ until death—for 33 years attending on all the ordinances of religion with great regularity and constancy, and striving to put into practice its blessed precepts. Though his residence was three miles from the sanctuary, nothing ever kept him from Church but sickness or some other providential hindrance. Two weeks before his death he was there punctual in his place, cheerful, humble, and vigorous; what an example to the youth of the country, and particularly to the men of this generation, many of whom are never found at the house of God!

It is not often that men repent after their 50th year; habits become more fixed after that period, and the heart is apt to settle down into confirmed skepticism or indifference. It is therefore matter for devout gratitude to God that he was pleased to show our deceased friend, at such an age, the error of his ways, and draw him within the enclosure of the covenant. Equally to be adored is that mercy and that power of God which faithfully kept him, for so many years, in the path of righteousness, and brought him to a good old age full of the fruits of righteousness and Christian experience. Though his years were so multiplied he had but a small proportion of the infirmities of age. His natural force was little abated, his appearance healthy and vigorous, and up to his last attack he was able to mount his horse from the ground without assistance. His mental faculties were as remarkably preserved as his physical strength, rendering him still the agreeable companion and the judicious counselor.

A frame knit together with such strength could be overcome only by the most vigorous blows of disease, however weakened it may have been by age. Five days before his death he was violently attacked, and from the beginning apprehensions were entertained of a fatal result. Unhappily to his friends his disease afflicted his brain so seriously, now with delirium, and now with stupor, that he was rendered unable to converse with them. They could only watch with painful and affectionate interest by his couch of suffering, until Jehovah, hastening him through the fearful crisis, took him to that better land where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Thus he died in the bosom of his family, Aug. 17, 1861, lacking four months of being eighty six years old. He came to his grave "in a full age, like a shock of corn cometh in his season."

Though the life of Gen. Poage was thus drawn out to a great length, and was not without its stirring incidents, it was spent in remarkable quietness and prosperity; but during a period of the world's history second to no other of the same duration for wonderful events and changes. In the last eighty six years what mighty revolutions in the Governments of the world! What wonderful discoveries in science! What inventions in art!

What rapid progress in education and religion! the record of which would fill volumes. More particularly he was permitted to witness the rise and progress of the United States among the nations of the earth, until its rapid advance in improvement and power was arrested by the present political crisis. He was born amid the throes of American Independence. He expired—shall it be said?—amid the agonies of its dissolution. God forbid!

In conclusion, Gen. Poage was a man of true worth. To have lived so long, shows not only the strength and excellence of his constitution, but the carefulness with which he obeyed the laws of his nature. To have lived so long in one place, especially amidst the spirit of emigration and change, which has raged in the West like an epidemic, shows his contentment and stability. To have gained and retained the confidence and esteem of the people for so many years, and at last to be followed to his grave by their tearful regrets, argues that he was a man of sterling integrity and of usefulness in the world. And so he was "honest in the sight of men," faithful in the family relation, true in his friendships, trust-worthy in all interest committed to him, decided in his opinions, charitable towards others in their differences, contented with his earthly lot, hopeful in Providence, cheerful in adversity, not hastening to be rich, patriotic in his feelings and conduct, devoted to the institutions of the country, and above all, firm in his religious convictions, and consistent in his religious life; sitting reverently and teachably under the instructions of the word of God, renouncing all his own righteousness, casting his soul on Christ alone, and hoping for Heaven on the ground of the Divine mercy and promise. Such was he—and when such men fall, society feels the shock as does mother earth the fall of one of her giant oaks. Such men are needed now, and may it be the aim of all who read these lines to become like him, the pillars of society.

ASHLAND, KY.

☞ "Well preserved"—Dr. S. P. Hildreth, of Marietta, with whom we recently had the pleasure of spending a part of a day and taking dinner. We will not call him "old," although he is about 77. He appears, in spirit, young, happy, enjoying "the fruits of a life well spent." Industrious, honest, well-informed, "laboring for posterity," cultivated in science, diligent in gathering facts of Western History, he will leave his mark behind him—a noble record, in print, that may be relied on. Ohio has never had a more useful citizen.

Register 11 July 1861

MEANS.—On Tuesday, 20th inst., at Union Landing, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. A. B. Means of the Kentucky Regiment, and daughter of Thos. W. Means of the firm of Stanton & Means, this city.

We find among our "old documents," a commission signed by Gov. Jeremiah Morrow, of Ohio, "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of said State," given to GEORGE W. BARKER, as "Captain of the 9th company in the 1st regiment, 1st brigade and 3d division in the militia of this State"—dated Nov. 15, 1824. This was the Marietta company, but Capt. Barker then lived where he now does, up the Muskingum. The roll for the year 1825—thirty-eight years ago—may not be without interest to some of our readers. It is as follows:

MUSTER ROLL 9TH COMPANY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1825.

Captain George W. Barker.	Joseph Kelly
Lieutenant Genison Prentiss.	Jacob Trowbridge
Ensign Paschal P. Putnam.	Sam'l Geren, Jr.
1st Sergeant, Wm. Devo.	Nahum Ward
2d do Timothy Clark.	Nathaniel Clark
3d do Hiram Russell.	Barker Devo.
4th do Dan Stone.	John McIntosh
1st Corporal, Wm. Russell.	Daniel Tucker
Drummer, Wm. Glines.	Daniel Boomer
	John L. Mackey
	John Howe
	James Otis
	Philo St. John
	Erastus St. John
	Wm. Murphy
	Cyrenus Howe
	Silas Slocomb
	James Hoff
	Wm. E. Barnes
	Norman Payne
	Jabez Davis
	Alex. H. Durfee
	Wm. Lucas
	Zera Judd
	Hiram Higgins
	— Miner
	Edward Clark
	Jos. Skinner
	John K. Joline
	David Racer
	Levi Bartlett
	Henry Armstrong
	Allen V. Medberry.

Wm. Protsman
Elisha Pratt
Jerry Morris
John Stephenson
S. P. Hildreth
Count De Bonny
Salmon Pierce
Joseph Glines
Darius Hartshorn
Wm. A. Whittlesy
Sam'l McIntosh
John Millard
Jas. Stephenson
David H. Lofland
Sylvanus Briggs
John Wheeler
Hezekiah Cutright
Abraham Leonard
Amasa C. Grant
Isaac Hill
Jos. Stewart
Joseph Lynn
Nehemiah Blake
Jas. English
Robt. Gibson
Lawrence Chamberlain
Alex. B. Stewart
Benj. Geren
John Roop
Chas. Russell
Ichabod Nye
A. V. D. Joline
John Ryan

1863.

LETTER FROM COLUMBUS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

COLUMBUS, April 8.
THE PIONEERS.

At the meeting of the Pioneer Association last evening, the following letter from the venerable Samuel P. Hildreth, the historian of the Pioneers of Ohio, was read:

MARIETTA, April 6.

To John D. Caldwell, Esq., Sec. of the Cincinnati Pioneer Association:

DEAR SIR: Your invitation to attend the meeting of the pioneers of Ohio, at Columbus, was duly received. It would give me great pleasure to look upon the faces of the elders and ancient men of the State; but the infirmities of old age forbid it—I having entered largely into my eightieth year. It is seventy-five years ago since the pioneers of the "Ohio Company" landed at the mouth of the Muskingum river, and laid the foundation of the present State of Ohio; not one of the celebrated "forty-eight" is now living. Amos Porter, the last of the band, died near Marietta in 1861, aged ninety-three years. He was born in the town Chelsea, Mass., in the year 1769. I will now give a brief sketch of my own life, for the information of my brother-pioneers. I was born in the town of—Mass., on the 30th day of September, 1783, at a place about a mile north of the present manufacturing town of Lawrence. After a proper education, I choose the Profession of Medicine as a pursuit in life, and having practiced sixteen months in New Hampshire, I decided on emigrating to the far-distant State of Ohio. Accordingly, on the 9th of September, 1806, I left my father's house in Haverhill, Mass., on horseback, solitary and alone, "not knowing what things should befall me on the way." But the good hand of God directed my steps and led me in safety to the end of my journey, the fourth day of October following. Marietta at that time contained about 600 inhabitants, and the whole State of Ohio but little over 100,000. The place was noted for commercial enterprise and spirit in shipbuilding, having commenced that business in the year 1800. There were now four large ships and brigs and two gunboats on the stocks, which were to be launched early next spring. Three extensive rope-walks were also in operation, for the manufacture of cordage, not only to rig their own ships, but to transport largely to the Atlantic cities, by way of New Orleans. On the tenth of December, I shifted my quarters to Belpre, twelve miles below Marietta. At this time the whole Western country was greatly agitated with the reported treason of Aaron Burr, which, if compared with the present infamous rebellion, in atrocity was but a drop of water to the ocean. That night Herman Blennerhassett, the accomplice of Burr, left his beautiful island in fear and haste, never to return, being threatened with an invasion from Wood county. His home was in sight of my boarding place. Belpre was settled in the spring of 1789, by a colony from Marietta, composed entirely of New Englanders. Many of the men had been officers in the continental army during the war of the Revolution. It was, at this early day, the most beautiful and thrifty settlement in the State, having large orchards of bearing fruit trees and broad continued meadows. In August, 1807, I was married to Miss Rhoda Cook, a native of New Bedford, and had come to Ohio in 1804, where her mother purchased the farm of Col. Israel Putnam, on the bank of the Ohio, nearly opposite to the mouth of the Little Kanawha river, and God has spared both of our lives to this day. In March, 1808, we moved to Marietta, where I have resided ever since. After a laborious practice of medicine for fifty-five years, I, two years ago, laid it entirely aside, and am awaiting the time

of my departure with resignation and hope.

"The days of our years are three score years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off, and we fly away."

"Very truly yours,
S. P. HILDRETH."

DEATH OF DOCTOR HILDRETH.

DR. SAMUEL PRESCOTT HILDRETH, so widely known as one of the leading and most esteemed citizens of Marietta, died last Friday night, about 11 o'clock—July 24, 1863—in his 80th year. He had been in usual good health—a well-preserved and happy old gentleman—until Sunday, 5th inst. On that morning he went to church, of which he was a regular attendant, but at the evening service he was too unwell to attend. He gradually sank away, his mind but little clouded, it is said, until he was gathered to his fathers in the fullness of his years, only about two months less than four-score. His funeral was on Sunday, 26th inst., the services being in the Congregational church, of which he was a member, conducted by Rev. Mr. Wakefield, of Harmar, and President Andrews, of Marietta College.

BIRTH—PARENTAGE—EDUCATION.

Dr. Hildreth was born in Methuen, Mass., Sept. 30, 1783, about a mile north of the present manufacturing city of Lawrence, on the Merrimac river. His family was one of some note in Massachusetts. He was descended, in the sixth generation, from Richard Hildreth, who emigrated from England, over two centuries ago. Abel F. Hildreth, distinguished for many years as Principal of "Pike's Academy," at Derry N. H., was his kinsman, and Richard Hildreth, the Historian, is his distant relative. His boyhood was passed in active work on his father's farm, where he acquired the habit of industry and toughened his physical powers for a long, vigorous and useful life. From a social library in the town he formed the taste for reading, and continued a great reader until his last illness. After the common school, he prepared for College at "Phillips Andover Academy," one of the best in New England. Without completing a collegiate course, he studied medicine with Dr. Thos. Kittredge, at Andover "North Parish."

In May, 1805, when less than 22 years of age, Dr. Hildreth began the practice of medicine in Hampstead, Rockingham Co., N. H., a small inland town. He there boarded with John True, Esq., whose brother, Dr. Jabez True, was then living in Marietta, having located here early in the summer of 1783, the first season of the settlement. From him he learned of a "good opening for a young man" in Marietta.

REMOVES TO OHIO.

After sixteen months of practice in New Hampshire, he started, on horseback, Sept. 9, 1806—being 23 years old, that month—and arrived at Marietta, Oct. 4th following. This place then contained about 600 inhabitants.

GOES TO BELPRE.

He remained here about nine weeks, when, on invitation of the leading citizens of Belpre, twelve miles below, to become

their physician, he went to that place, Dec. 10, 1806. That night, never more to return to it, Blennerhassett left his "fair island."

MARRIES.

While in Belpre, August, 1807, he married Miss Rhoda Cook. She was a native of New Bedford, Mass., and came to Ohio, in 1804, her mother having purchased a farm in Belpre, nearly opposite the mouth of the Little Kanawha. For fifty-six years they trod the path of life together—even-tempered years to them—and reaping the reward of industry and prudence, a competence, the love of all, a family of children grown up to usefulness in life, a happy old age. Mrs. Hildreth survives, well-high unto four-score, "young for her years."

RETURNS TO MARIETTA.

In March, 1808, after a practice of fifteen months in Belpre, Dr. Hildreth returned to Marietta, and ever after resided here. He wrote on April 6th last: "After a laborious practice of medicine for fifty-five years, I, two years ago, laid it entirely aside, and am awaiting the time of my departure with resignation and hope." The italics are ours. Who that knew Dr. Hildreth does not at once recognize the truth of these words written by himself?

"He is the happy man, whose life is now shows somewhat of that happier life to come."

At the age of 27, in 1810, Dr. Hildreth was elected Representative to the Ohio Legislature. He was re-elected in 1811. He was a Democrat or Republican of that day, a supporter of the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison. On his re-election, in 1811, he beat the late Judge Ephraim Cutler, who was a Federalist, twenty votes in Washington county. Party lines were obliterated in the Administration of President Monroe, and later years found Dr. Hildreth and Judge Cutler acting in political concert, as Whigs. So also, in 1811, the late Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Whig U. S. Senator from Michigan, 1841-47, beat the late Hon. Wm. R. Putnam, (father of the present Col. Wm. R. Putnam,) for the Ohio Senate in this district, Woodbridge being a Jefferson Democrat, Putnam a Federalist. Both became Whigs, in Whig days. The taste of Dr. Hildreth did not lead him to political life, and after serving two terms in the Legislature, he never again, we believe, became a candidate for office. He always, however, held decided political opinions, and was not so careless of his duties as to neglect to vote on the side of what he believed to be the Right. He was a Republican, from the formation of that party, in 1854. It is proper to state, in this connection, that in 1811, while a member of the Legislature, he was elected by that body "Collector of Non-resident Taxes," for the 3d district of Ohio—pay about \$250 a year—and held the office eight years, when, in 1819, the office was abolished.

A SMALL OFFICE WELL FILLED.

Whatever Dr. Hildreth did he did well. In 1810, fifty-three years ago, he became Clerk of the Trustees of the Ministerial Lands, and retained the position until his death. One of his last acts in health—the last time we saw him in life—was when, a day or two before his final sickness, he came to procure a copy of an advertisement with reference to the Temporary Leases of the Ministerial Lands—the same cheerful old gentleman we had known for eighteen

years. We thought then of his cheerfulness, a characteristic, and reflected: "He wears the marks of many years well spent. Of virtue, truth well tried, and wise experience."

SCIENTIFIC AND HISTORICAL LABORS — HIS

with many curious relics from the "ancient mounds." In 185-, he donated to Marietta College his cabinet, together with his scientific library, and various volumes, that are rare, upon the early history of the West.

We are called upon to record the death of our esteemed fellow-citizen Mr. John N. Richard.

numbered and entered in a catalogue —

years. We thought then of his cheerfulness, a characteristic, and reflected: "He wears the marks of many years well spent, Of virtue, truth well tried, and wise experience."

SCIENTIFIC AND HISTORICAL LABORS—HIS PUBLICATIONS.

Abroad, Dr. Hildreth was known, and well known for his scientific labors, for his various publications in medicine and several scientific subjects, and in local biography and history. Among his publications were in 1808, a history of the Epidemic of the year 1807; in 1812, a description of the American Colombo, with a drawing of the plant; in 1822, an article on Hydrophobia, and another on a curious case of Siamese twins, in his practice—all of these in the New York Medical Repository. In 1824, in the Philadelphia Journal of Medical Science, a full history of the Great Epidemic Fever that visited the Ohio Valley and Marietta in 1822 and 1823; and in 1825, in the Western Journal of Medicine, Cincinnati, an account of the minor diseases of the epidemic. In 1826, he published in Silliman's Journal of Science, New Haven, a series of articles on the Natural and Civil History of Washington county. From that time until his death, nearly forty years, he was a contributor to the Journal—such articles as descriptions and drawings of fresh-water shells found in the Muskingum and other streams; several upon geological subjects, touching upon the geology of Southeastern Ohio; the salt marshes and the history of salt manufacture from the first settlement of Ohio; the early history of the State; the Diary of a Naturalist, from the 17-Year Locust in 1825, again in 1846; and from 1826 to the present time, journal of the weather, amount of rain, flowering of plants, ripening of fruits, &c. for each year.

In 1837, Dr. Hildreth was one of the Assistant Geologists upon the State Geological Survey, and the report of his labors was published by the State in connection with the reports of other geologists upon the survey.

In 1839, he was President of the Medical Society of Ohio, and delivered the annual address at Cleveland, a history of the diseases and climate of Southeastern Ohio from its first settlement, which was printed by the Society. In the same year, he published a History of the Settlement of Belleville, Western Virginia, continued in several numbers of the "Hesperian," a magazine then published at Cincinnati, by Wm. D. Gallagher and the late Otway Curry.

In 1842 and 1843, he contributed many valuable articles to the American Pioneer, then published monthly at Cincinnati, by Col. John S. Williams. In 1848, he published his "Pioneer History," an octavo volume of 525 pages, "an account of the first examinations of the Ohio Valley, and early settlement of the Northwest Territory." His volume, octavo, 539 pages, "Lives of the Early Settlers of Ohio," followed in 1852.

his CABINET.
In 1830, Dr. Hildreth began in earnest the collection of a Cabinet of Natural History from the fossils, insects, shells and plants of Ohio and by exchanges of these, acquired minerals, insects, marine shells, &c. from other quarters. In a few years he had 4,000 specimens in natural history, arranged in cases and drawers, labeled, numbered and entered in a catalogue—

with many curious relics from the "ancient mounds." In 1855, he donated to Marietta College his cabinet, together with his scientific library, and various volumes, that are rare, upon the early history of the West. They occupy a room in one of the College Buildings—known as the "Hildreth Cabinet." This donation made Dr. Hildreth one of four or five of the largest benefactors of the College.

CHARACTER.

The cheerfulness of Dr. Hildreth has been mentioned. He "looked on the bright side of things"—loved beauty, although of an eminently practical turn of mind—was very fond of flowers, which he cultivated diligently. Industry, and system in all that he did, may be accounted among his marked points. Besides his laborious medical practice he accomplished very much, as he himself expressed it, by saving the "odds and ends of time." Without having a "brilliant" mind, he forcibly exemplified the fact that "Industry is talent." He was exact in all his dealings—an honest man, a Christian. His was a complete life. He "finished his work."

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world: 'This was a man!'"

HILDRETH—In Marietta, Ohio, July 28, Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, aged 80, a native of Methuen, Mass. He commenced the practice of medicine at Marietta in 1809, when the place contained 600 inhabitants, and continued it 53 years. In 1861, as he said, "I laid it entirely aside, and am waiting the time of my departure with resignation and hope." He was a man of scientific observation, both in and outside of his profession, wrote instructive accounts of the Western epidemics of 1807 and 1822-3, was a frequent contributor to Silliman's Journal of Science from 1826 till his death, was one of the earliest devotees of natural science in this country, published also on the Western mounds, and on the pioneer settlements of the West, &c. He was a man of gentle manners and friendly spirit, of great industry and assiduity both in his profession and in scientific inquiries, exact in all his dealings, pure and upright in his life, a sincere Christian, and a patriotic and useful citizen.

LOVELL—In this city, at the residence of A. T. Nye, May 22d, 1865, of paralysis. Mr. JOSEPH LOVELL, aged 38—son of the late Joseph Lovell, of Charleston, West Va., and Mrs. Betty W. Lovell.

JUDGE THOMAS MEANS, of Steubenville, formerly a leading member of the Ohio House of Representatives, died a few days ago.

A 5-DOLLAR gold piece was recently sold at Danville Va for \$150 in Confederate

DIED.

CONKLIN—At his residence, No 246 Laurel street, May 6th, 1866, Amos Conklin, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services at the First Baptist Church, Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Friends invited without further notice. MAY 7-21

SINTON—On Sunday morning, May 6th, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. Mary Sinton, aged 90 years.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst., at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her son, David Sinton, No. 29 West Fourth street. Friends are invited to attend without further notice. MAY 7-21

We are called upon to record the death of our esteemed fellow-citizen Mr. John N. Richardson, for many years an enterprising Merchant of this place. His death casts a gloom over the whole community, and his memory will be revered by all who knew him. The funeral services will take place at 1 P. M. to-morrow.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE—LAST

William Ellison, an old and prominent citizen of Adams county, died last week. He was connected with some of our chiefest iron firms.

HENRY C. RODGERS, Esq., of Lawrence county, died at Hanging Rock, on the 8th inst., aged 38 years. His estimable wife, a daughter of the late Rev. John Crawford, of Harmar, died a few months ago. For many years they were the neighbors and intimate friends of the editor of this paper. Both were kind hearted, amiable, and greatly beloved by all. They began life together on New year's, 1831, with the fairest prospects, brilliant even. Mr. Rodgers was a young man of prospective wealth—was then in very easy circumstances; had an unusual number of friends; began soon to become quite influential; had a large and growing business. But—it was all soon to "turn to ashes." He became the victim of intemperance. This writer, many a time, talked with him and mourned with him over his infirmity; but in spite of his earnest protestations of reform (not only to us, but to many friends), his seeming determined resolutions often made, he went down—and his beloved wife just before him—to an untimely grave, the saddest wreck of life we have ever personally known.

Mr. Rodgers was Representative in the Legislature from Lawrence county, 1856-58. He served two or three years in the army, and was at one time Major of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

Furnacemen's Board of Trade.

BE IT KNOWN, That the undersigned, owners and operators of Charcoal Furnaces for the manufacture of Pig Iron, within the limits of the Hanging Rock Iron region, including therein Southern Ohio and North-Eastern Kentucky; desirous of terminating the unwise, and, at times, ruinous competition in the sale of **PIG IRON**, which has heretofore prevailed, and of securing uniformity in prices and the establishment of rates that will be a just remuneration for the labor and capital employed in its production, **do hereby** form ourselves into an Association for that purpose, under the name and style of "THE FURNACEMEN'S BOARD OF TRADE," to be located in the City of Portsmouth, and governed by the Rules and Regulations hereinafter prescribed; and for the due observance of which, on our respective parts, we do, *herely, severally, bind ourselves and the FURNACES under our control*, to each other and to the ASSOCIATION hereby constituted:

Art. 1. The Board of Trade shall consist of a President, Secretary, and seven Directors, to be elected annually by the members of the Association, or a majority of them present at such annual meetings, *by ballot*. The first election shall be held at the office of WM. M. BOLLES, in the City of Portsmouth, as soon as these Articles shall have been signed by three-fourths of the Charcoal Furnace Companies operating within said Hanging Rock Iron region, thirty days notice of such election having been previously published in one or more of the Cincinnati daily Newspapers of general circulation in said Iron region; and the Officers so elected shall continue in office until the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1895, on which said day (and annually thereafter) such officers shall be elected, by the members present, for the term of one year next succeeding said election.

[All elections shall, subsequent to the first, be held in the City of Portsmouth, at the office of the Secretary of the Association, and after thirty days' notice of the time and place of holding the same as hereinbefore specified. In case of failure to elect a Board of Trade on the day specified for the annual election, the officers elected the preceding year shall continue to act until a new Board is elected at the next annual election, or at a special election to be called by the Old Board as hereinafter provided.]

Art. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trade, on the third Tuesday of each month, during their term of service, to fix the minimum price at which Charcoal Pig Iron may be sold by the members of the Association during the succeeding month, at the usual commercial points for the sale of such article; designating particularly the minimum prices of No. 1 and No. 2, from Limestone ore;—No. 1 and No. 2, from Block ore; Hot Blast;—and of No. 1 and No. 2, Cold Blast iron;—and to give notice of such minimum prices to the members of the Association by six publications thereof in one or more of the Cincinnati papers of general circulation in said Iron region before the first day of the month to which said minimum prices are to apply; or, notice by mail to each member of the Association.

[It shall also be the duty of the Board, once in each year and after, if deemed advisable, to assess against, and to demand and receive from each Furnace Company belonging to this Association, in proportion to the amount and value of Pig Iron manufactured by it, such sum or sums of money as will, in the aggregate, be sufficient to defray all expenses incurred in furthering the objects of the Association.]

[It shall also be the duty of the Board, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to demand, collect and receive from each Furnace Company and its agents, any and all sums of money which shall hereafter become due and payable, under these Articles, from such Company or agents, by reason of any and all sales of Pig Iron under the minimum prices fixed by the Board, and also by reason of the failure of any such Company, or its agents, to report monthly all sales of Pig Iron by them, respectively made, as hereinafter required; all which monies, so received by the Board, shall be by them faithfully applied, so far as necessary, to the uses and purposes of the Association, and the residue, if any, shall be distributed, *pro rata*, among the members.]

[In case of a failure to elect a new Board at any annual election, it shall be the duty of the Board of the preceding year, or of any three members thereof, to call a special election, giving the previous notice hereinbefore required for the election of officers.]

[Three members of the Board assembled at any monthly or called meeting thereof, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, and, if necessary, may appoint a President and Secretary *pro tempore*.]

Art. 3. The Regular Annual Meeting of the members of the Association shall be on the first Tuesday of October in each year, at the office of the Secretary, in the city of Portsmouth, and the regular meetings of the Board of Trade shall be held at the same place on the third Tuesday of each month. If a meeting of the members of the Association, and also of the Board of Trade, may be held whenever the interests of the Association shall seem to require it. [Special meetings of the members of the Association is desired, the notice hereinbefore required for election shall be given; but if it is to be a meeting of the Board merely, only such notice to the members thereof, personally or by letter, as may be reasonable under all the circumstances, need be given.]

Art. 4. Each Furnace Company belonging to this Association shall classify the Pig Iron, manufactured by it, according to quality, as being No. 1 or No. 2 from Limestone ore; or No. 1 or No. 2 from Block ore; Hot Blast; or No. 1 or No. 2 Cold Blast iron; as the case may be, and shall also, report truly to the Secretary, on or before the 15th day of each month, a detailed statement of all sales of Pig Iron, made by it or its agents, during the preceding month, specifying therein the grade or quality of Iron disposed of, and the price at which it was sold; all which said monthly reports shall be recorded by the Secretary in a book to be provided for that purpose, and if any of said Companies shall fail to make such detailed report, the Company or Companies so failing shall forfeit and pay to the Board, for the use of the Association, the sum of fifty dollars for each and every month in which such default is made.

Art. 5. All sales of Pig Iron, hereafter made by any of the Associated Furnace Companies, or their agents, shall only be made for cash, or its equivalent, and, in no instance, shall any such sale be made for less than the minimum price fixed by the Board of Trade, for the month for like quality and grade of Pig Iron, unless such sale at reduced price is made with the consent of a majority of all the members of the Board; nor shall any of said Furnace Companies create an agency, or empower another to sell any of its Pig Iron, unless the agent, so created or empowered, shall agree in writing to comply with the foregoing restrictions, and to pay the damage hereinafter specified, in case he should sell any part thereof at less than the minimum price, or for other than cash or its equivalent.

Art. 6. Any of said Furnace Companies, and any agent thereof, agreeing to comply with the foregoing restrictions, who shall violate the same by selling any of the Pig Iron manufactured by said Company, at less than the minimum price fixed by the Board, in cash or its equivalent, shall pay to the Board, for the use of the Association, the full sum of ten dollars, for each and every ton of Pig Iron so sold, which said *pro rata* sum is to be regarded as the agreed or liquidated damages resulting from every such sale.

Art. 7. This agreement to become binding upon all the parties hereto, when the same shall have been signed by three-fourths of all the Furnace Companies engaged in making Charcoal Pig Iron in the Hanging Rock Iron region, as hereinbefore limited and defined, and, as soon as the requisite number of signatures has been obtained, the Association shall be organized by electing a Board of Trade.

Art. 8. These Articles may be altered or modified by a majority of the members present at any Annual or Special meeting of the Association, but such alteration or modification shall not be binding upon the members until the same shall have been ratified by the signatures of at least two-thirds of all the then members of the Association.

Art. 9. All Furnace Companies, heretofore or hereafter organized, within the limits of the Hanging Rock Iron region, and engaged in the manufacture of charcoal Pig Iron, may become parties to this Association by signing these Articles and submitting to its requirements.

Art. 10. Any of the subscribers to these Articles may withdraw from the Association at any regular meeting of the Board, or of the Association, provided he or they shall have given thirty days' previous notice to the Board of his intention so to withdraw, and, provided also, that he or they shall have fully paid all dues, dues and assessments then charged or chargeable to him or them.

Loose Item

MARIETTA REC

THE "OLDEST INHABITANTS."

WILLIAM WARREN has prepared for THE REGISTER, the following list of residents of Marietta Township, who have passed three-score-and-ten years, with the country of their nativity and the length of time they have resided in this State, as far as ascertained:

M E N .			
Name.	Age.	Yrs. in State.	Birthplace.
Joseph Holden,	93	60	Massachusetts.
Joseph C. Cole,	93	60	England.
William Claywood,	91	59	Virginia.
Isaac Lackey,	87	—	Massachusetts.
Benj. Harwood,	85	—	"
Augustus Stone,	83	73	Ireland.
Robert Duulap,	82	73	Massachusetts.
Benj. F. Stone,	81	63	Connecticut.
Benjamin Hart,	81	44	England.
John Kitchen,	81	73	Virginia.
Ezekiel Dye,	80	46	England.
Peter Fernley,	80	9	Germany.
Henry Lawrence,	80	30	Massachusetts.
William Fay,	79	75	Rhode Island.
Barker Devol,	79	22	Massachusetts.
William Bennett,	79	13	Germany.
Henry Rodick,	79	75	Massachusetts.
Joseph Kelley,	79	60	Rhode Island.
Sampson Cole,	79	48	Massachusetts.
Cornelius Tinkham,	78	72	Pennsylvania.
Benjamin Racer,	78	6	Germany.
John Fisher,	78	—	"
Saband Coleman,	77	22	Massachusetts.
Russell Fuller,	77	57	England.
Rev. Geo. N. Cox,	76	38	New York.
J. J. Preston,	76	56	Vermont.
Eli Bingham,	76	56	England.
James M. Booth,	76	68	Maine.
Elisha Allen,	76	20	Germany.
Jacob Day,	76	—	"
Lewis Barnhart,	76	24	Ireland.
Michael Minch,	75	40	Connecticut.
Michael Braddock,	74	24	"
D. D. Rosser,	74	48	Massachusetts.
Collis Dibble,	74	52	Vermont.
Weston Thomas,	74	23	Connecticut.
Hartness Wells,	73	47	Pennsylvania.
Willys Hall,	73	67	Massachusetts.
James Mitchell,	72	57	Germany.
Otis Reckard,	72	11	New York.
John Theiss,	72	59	Pennsylvania.
Dea. Dennis Adams,	71	50	Marietta.
James Dunn,	71	47	Connecticut.
Judge Arius Nye,	71	61	Pennsylvania.
Joseph E. Hall,	71	49	N. Hampshire.
Zebulon Jennings,	71	60	Virginia.
Nathaniel Holden,	71	48	N. Hampshire.
Owen Jett,	70	50	Virginia.
Harvey McAllister,	70	—	Ireland.
John Stephenson,	70	64	New York.
Alexander Dornan,	70	—	"
Nathaniel Bishop,	70	—	"

W O M E N .

Nancy McAllister,	93	48	Connecticut.
Betsy Tenney,	91	6	Massachusetts.
Watty Grant,	89	52	"
Christiana R.	88	—	Massachusetts.
Eunice White,	87	—	"
Susan Cole,	86	—	"
Hannah Ellis,	85	—	"
Catharine H.	84	—	"
Betsy Putnam,	83	—	"
Eliz. McFarl.	82	—	"
Betsy Ander.	81	—	"
Adaline Otta.	80	—	"
Rachel Kenn.	79	—	"
Tamma Payr.	78	—	"
Sarah Donek.	77	—	"
Sarah Flagg,	76	—	"
Catharine St.	75	—	"
Catharine B.	74	—	"
Margaret He.	73	—	"
Temperance.	72	—	"
Rhoda C. H.	71	—	"
Mary Emers.	70	—	"
Catharine B.	69	—	"
Margaret M.	68	—	"
Susan Baker,	67	—	"
J. C. Smith,	66	—	"
Mary Murdo.	65	—	"
Marie Wood.	64	—	"
Mary Bar r,	63	—	"
Mary Thorni.	62	—	"
Mary Deterly.	61	—	"
Mary Bartlet.	60	—	"
Freelove Alb.	59	—	"
P. Montgome.	58	—	"
Margaret W.	57	—	"
Rebecca Whi.	56	—	"
Lucy Bell,	55	—	"
Mary Ann Ir.	54	—	"
Mary Protms.	53	—	"
Lucia da Mc.	52	—	"
Mary Sanford.	51	—	"
Mary Curtis,	50	—	"
Elizabeth Cr.	49	—	"
Rachel P. S.	48	—	"
Mary Jett,	47	—	"
Mary Conley.	46	—	"
Catharine J.	45	—	"
Susan Corner.	44	—	"
Ann T. Guitt.	43	—	"
Eliza W. Ros.	42	—	"
Lucretia Vin.	41	—	"
Betsy Jenni.	40	—	"
Ruth Temple.	39	—	"
Sally Cook,	38	—	"

Funeral Notice.

THE Funeral Services of Lieutenant THOMAS K. COLES, son of Samuel Coles, of Hanging Rock, will take place at the Presbyterian Church, in Ironton, O., on Wednesday, November 30th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend. Ironton, Tuesday, November 29, 1864.

REMARKS:
is quite per-
able labor.
Joseph H.
rietta, at an
living. Joh
Battle of W
of \$75 per y
Judge Nye
A similar
telligencer, I
Warren, an
News" of Ja
ry Walker,
Achsah Hy
informed, an
ing elsewhere
Wm. Case, 8
now living.
Joseph Morr
bell, Thos. Y
Deterly, Dr
Richard Al
Protzman, W
Shipman, Claus Ottan, Hammar Elkers,
Asa Geer, John Turner, Mary Skinner,
Elizabeth Beswick, Mary Howe, Elizabeth
Chambers, Eliza Whipple, Betsy Thomp-
son, Catharine Crawford, Melly Walker,
Ruth Barnby, Sophia Hable, Eleanor Rum-
bold, and Wm. Talbot.

1866
DEATH OF JAMES RODGERS.
 DIED at his residence, Hanging Rock, on
 Thursday evening, June 7th, at 8½ o'clock,

Funeral Notice.

THE funeral services of Mrs. ROSA E. HAMIL-
 TON, will take place at the residence of Mrs. Jas
 Rodgers, Hanging Rock, Ohio, Friday, February
 9th, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited
 to attend.

Hanging Rock, O., Feb. 8, 1866.

Died 7th

DIED.

JOHN CULBERTSON, one of the oldest and
 most successful iron merchants in this county,
 died at Lawrence Furnace, in this county, Oc-
 tober 18, 1866, in the seventy-fourth year of his
 age. He was born in Lewistown, Penn., Nov.
 1792, and removed to this State forty-five
 years ago, and twenty-six years of that time
 spent at Lawrence Furnace. On February 13,
 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary
 Myberry, who is now left to weep in her lone-
 liness. They had six children, five of whom
 preceded him to the spirit-land; only one son,
 Abner Culbertson, Esq., survives him.

Mr. Culbertson was a man of great mental
 and physical power and ability, and what was
 remarkable, although his muscular system was
 much enfeebled, he retained the vigor of his
 intellect, so that up to nearly his last day he
 was enabled to give just as intelligent direc-
 tion concerning his business, as he ever could
 any former period of his life.

As a business man he was honest, energetic,
 and thorough in all his plans. Entering, as he
 many years ago, in the development of the
 interests of this country, he will be spe-
 cially missed by the manufacturing communi-
 ty.

As a citizen he was true to the best inter-
 ests of society; as a husband and father he was
 deeply affectionate and kind, giving good
 ness and educational advantages to his
 children and many of his grandchildren.

A few years ago it was discoverable that
 through excessive activities, his system was
 gradually wearing away; and about three
 weeks ago, without any perceivable organic
 cause, he was prostrated with feebleness, re-
 ceiving but little nourishment, until on last
 Friday afternoon at half-past three o'clock,
 weary wheels of life stood still, and he
 peacefully entered into rest.

Thus star by star declines,
 Till all are passed away.
 Tomorrow high and higher shines,
 To pure and perfect day;
 Or sink those stars in empty night—
 They hide themselves in heaven's own light."

Mr. Culbertson was a faithful member of
 M. E. Church for the past seven years. His
 religion was not demonstrative but personal
 sacred in his own breast, seen plainly,
 ever, in the lessons of truth, virtue, char-
 and godliness which he taught his excel-
 lent family. A day or two before his death he
 to a granddaughter, "I am willing to die,
 I think I shall get well this time." At an-
 other time he said, "I want to go to Jesus and
 rest."

"Is not e'en death a gain to those
 Whose life to God was given?
 Gladly to earth their eyes they close,
 To open them in heaven."

L. HALL.

Porton, O., October 22, 1866.

ASTRAL and Hall Lamps—Hanging Lamps
 for Stoves, Oil and Fluid, at
 SHAW'S Drug Store,
 F. M. CARR,
 Formerly of Ironton, O.
 A. R. CLARK,
 Formerly of Ashland, Ky.
 S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D.,
 Manufacturer and Proprietor,
 335 Broadway, New York.
 Great further o- the blood, and many diseases to which
 in children or adults, Rheumatism, a
 ness, Headache, weight in the head, all inflammatory
 like a creeping sensation of cold over the body, restless
 neglected, and in a long course of Fever, loss of appe-
 the large towns.

MARIETTA REC

THE "OLDEST INHABITANTS."

WILLIAM WARREN has prepared for THE REGISTER, the following list of residents of Marietta Township, who have passed three-score-and-ten years, with the country of their nativity and the length of time they have resided in this State, as far as ascertained:

MEN.			
Name.	Age.	Yrs. in State.	Birthplace.
Joseph Holden,	93	60	Massachusetts.
Joseph C. Cole,	93	60	England.
William C. Wood,	91	59	Virginia.
Isaac Lackey,	87	—	Massachusetts.
Benj. Harwood,	85	—	—
Augustus Stone,	83	73	Ireland.
Robert Dunlap,	82	73	Massachusetts.
Benj. F. Stone,	81	63	Connecticut.
Benjamin Hart,	81	44	England.
John Kitchen,	81	73	Virginia.
Ezekiel Dye,	81	46	England.
Peter Fernley,	80	9	Germany.
Henry Lawrence,	80	9	Massachusetts.
William Fay,	79	30	Rhode Island.
Barker Devo,	79	75	Massachusetts.
William Bennett,	79	14	Germany.
Henry Rodick,	79	75	Massachusetts.
Joseph Kelley,	79	60	Rhode Island.
Sampson Cole,	79	48	Massachusetts.
Cornelius Tinkham,	78	72	Pennsylvania.
Benjamin Racer,	78	6	Germany.
John Fisher,	78	22	Massachusetts.
Saband Coleman,	77	57	England.
Russell Fuller,	77	38	New York.
Rev. Geo. N. Cox,	76	51	Vermont.
J. J. Preston,	76	56	England.
Eli Bingham,	76	36	Maine.
James M. Booth,	76	68	—
Elisha Allen,	76	20	Germany.
Jacob Day,	76	—	—
Lewis Barnhart,	76	24	Ireland.
Michael Minch,	75	40	Connecticut.
Michael Braddock,	74	24	Massachusetts.
D. D. Rosser,	74	48	Vermont.
Collis Dibble,	74	52	—
Weston Thomas,	73	23	Connecticut.
Hartness Wells,	73	47	Pennsylvania.
Willys Hall,	73	67	Massachusetts.
James Mitchell,	72	11	Germany.
Otis Reckard,	72	59	New York.
John Theiss,	72	50	Pennsylvania.
Dea. Dennis Adams,	71	71	Marietta.
James Dunn,	71	47	Connecticut.
Judge Arius Nye,	71	61	Pennsylvania.
Joseph E. Hall,	71	49	N. Hampshire.
Zebulon Jennings,	71	60	Virginia.
Nathaniel Holden,	71	48	N. Hampshire.
Owen Jett,	70	50	Virginia.
Harvey McAllister,	70	—	Ireland.
John Stephenson,	70	64	New York.
Alexander Dorman,	70	—	—
Nathaniel Bishop,	70	—	—

WOMEN.

Nancy McAllister,	93	48	Connecticut.
Betsy Tenney,	91	6	Massachusetts.
Watty Grant,	89	52	Maryland.
Christiana Reppert,	88	25	Maine.
Eunice Whitney,	87	10	Virginia.
Susan Cole,	87	—	Germany.
Hannah Etts,	87	25	Ireland.
Catharine Highland,	85	10	Connecticut.
Betsy Putnam,	83	63	Massachusetts.
Eliz. McFarland,	82	54	Virginia.
Betsy Anderson,	82	—	Germany.
Adaline Ottan,	81	26	Virginia.
Rachel Kennedy,	81	43	—
Tamma Payne,	80	—	Ireland.
Sarah Donelson,	80	69	Massachusetts.
Sarah Flagg,	79	48	Connecticut.
Catharine Stone,	79	11	Germany.
Catharine Best,	78	9	—
Margaret Hedrick,	78	69	Massachusetts.
Temperance Backus,	77	59	—
Rhoda C. Hildreth,	77	74	N. Hampshire.
Mary Emerson,	77	29	Germany.
Catharine Buck,	77	—	Ireland.
Margaret McKinsey,	77	—	—
Susar Rake,	77	50	Massachusetts.
J. C. Smith,	77	—	—
Mary Murdock,	77	—	New Jersey.
Marie Woodbridge,	76	55	Pennsylvania.
Mary Bar r,	76	55	Virginia.
Mary Thornilly,	76	58	—
Mary Deterly,	76	59	—
Mary Bartlett,	76	50	Massachusetts.
Freelove Allen,	75	—	Maryland.
P. Montgouery,	75	9	Germany.
Margaret Wischnan,	75	—	Vermont.
Rebecca Whitney,	75	—	Massachusetts.
Lucy Bell,	74	57	—
Mary Ann Irvia,	74	—	Virginia.
Mary Protsman,	73	50	—
Lucinda McMaster,	73	38	England.
Mary Sanford,	72	35	Pennsylvania.
Mary Curtis,	72	32	England.
Elizabeth Creel,	72	—	—
Rachel P. Sargent,	72	—	Rhode Island.
Mary Jett,	71	60	England.
Mary Conley,	71	69	Ireland.
Catharine Iams,	71	55	England.
Susan Corner,	71	67	—
Ann T. Guiteau,	71	24	Connecticut.
Eliza W. Rosseter,	71	—	—
Lucretia Vinton,	71	61	—
Betsy Jennings,	70	61	Virginia.
Ruth Temple,	70	67	Pennsylvania.
Sally Cook,	70	—	—

REMARKS.—It is not claimed that the list is quite perfect, yet it has cost considerable labor.

Joseph Holden was a merchant in Marietta, at an earlier day than any man now living. John Theiss was a soldier at the Battle of Waterloo, and draws a pension of \$75 per year from the King of Holland. Judge Nye is the oldest native of Marietta.

A similar list was published in the Intelligencer, five years ago, compiled by Mr. Warren, and re-published in the "Home News" of Jan. 1, 1859. Of that list, Henry Walker, Butler Wells, Mary Close, Achsah Hyde and Rachel Hildreth, we are informed, are now out of the township, living elsewhere. Philip Daniels, then 95, and Wm. Case, 89, who headed the list, are not now living. The others deceased, are Joseph Morris, Bain Posey, Thos. Campbell, Thos. Vinton, Thos. Alcock, Michael Deterly, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Hugh Hill, Richard Alcock, Nahum Ward, Daniel Protsman, Wm. Alcock, Alex. Miller, Charles Shipman, Claus Ottan, Hammar Elkers, Asa Geer, John Turner, Mary Skinner, Elizabeth Beswick, Mary Howe, Elizabeth Chambers, Eliza Whipple, Betsy Thompson, Catharine Crawford, Melly Walker, Ruth Barnby, Sophia Hable, Eleanor Rumbold, and Wm. Talbot.

1860 DEATH OF JAMES RODGERS.

DIED at his residence, Hanging Rock, on Thursday evening, June 7th, at 8½ o'clock, Hon. JAMES RODGERS, in the 73d year of his age. He had been quite feeble for some two or three months, and death came to him at a time not unexpected.

Mr. Rodgers was one of the most widely known and most esteemed citizens of all this part of Southern Ohio, and we give some account of his life.

James Rodgers was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1787, and was the only son of Andrew and Mary (Duncan) Rodgers. He was of Scotch-Irish stock; his father (Andrew) emigrated from Tyrone county, Ireland, to this country, at about the close of the American Revolution. When James was a child, the family removed "to the West," as it was then called, and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

At the age of 16, the subject of this notice was apprenticed to learn the trade of millwright, with John Rhodes, with whom he served out his time faithfully. Mr. Rodgers then made a successful flat-boat trading trip, wintered at Nashville, Tennessee, returned to Pennsylvania, worked a while at his trade, and then commenced with the "Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company."

In May, 1813, this company sent Mr. Rodgers to put up and attach steam power to Brush Creek Furnace, Adams county, Ohio, which was accomplished, and was (we believe) the first attempt to blow a blast furnace by steam, in this country. He next put up a steam engine for a saw and grist mill at New Albany, Indiana.

Returning to Ohio, Mr. Rodgers, with Andrew Ellison and the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Co., built Steam Furnace, in Adams county, in 1816; the firm, we think, was styled "James Rodgers & Co."

Mr. Rodgers came to Lawrence county "prospecting" for iron ore, with the view of the erection of a blast furnace, in the spring of 1826, and on the 4th of July, in that year, began the erection of Union Furnace, the company consisting of James Rodgers, John Means, John Sparks, and Valentine Fear, under the style of "James Rodgers & Co." This was the first blast furnace built in Lawrence county, and the first built in this part of Ohio, except the Adams county furnaces, long since out of blast. The old Kentucky Steam, Argillite, and Bellefonte, were built before Union—Bellefonte only a few months first. Subsequently Mr. Rodgers left the Union Furnace company, and went into the Elma Furnace company, with which he maintained his connection until within a few weeks of his death. In 1849, he became a member of the Ohio Iron and Coal Company, which founded the town of Ironton; in 1851, he was elected the first President of the Iron Bank, resigning a few weeks ago; also the Lawrence Rolling Mill, in Ironton, was built and operated until lately, by "James Rodgers & Co."

It remains to speak of the public life of Mr. Rodgers, briefly. In the Fall of 1825, he was elected to represent Adams county in the Ohio Legislature, together with John Means. In 1828, he was elected the Representative of Lawrence and Scioto counties, and again in 1831. In 1837, he was elected to the Ohio Senate from the district composed of Lawrence, Gallia, Athens and Meigs counties. And his last public service was as Representative of Scioto and Lawrence counties, being elected in 1849. He was not an office seeker, and we believe these offices came to him as the voluntary gift of the people, without the slightest agency on his part.

For many years, Mr. Rodgers had lived at Hanging Rock, in comfortable circumstances, for he had acquired considerable wealth, which he used so as to enjoy. His life was quiet, given to reading and the happiness of "home," which he had in all its conveniences and in its truest sense, although comparatively plain. He was a "gentleman of the old school," without aristocratic tastes, and unpretending in his associations with men. He was honest and liberal, a most worthy citizen, and greatly esteemed by all who knew him—probably it was true of him, that "he had not an enemy in the world." He was married three times, and died, we believe, in communion with the Presbyterian Church. The funeral was at his late residence, Saturday afternoon, the 9th, the services conducted by Rev. Dan Young, also a pioneer in the iron business, in this region. Many a friend will drop a tear at the recollection of James Rodgers.

DIED.

JOHN CULBERTSON, one of the oldest and most successful iron merchants in this county, died at Lawrence Furnace, in this county, October 18, 1866, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was born in Lewistown, Penn., Nov. 2, 1792, and removed to this State forty-five years ago, and twenty-six years of that time lived at Lawrence Furnace. On February 13, 1812, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Mayberry, who is now left to weep in her loneliness. They had six children, five of them preceded him to the spirit-land; only one son, Cambridge Culbertson, Esq., survives him.

Mr. Culbertson was a man of great mental and physical power and ability, and what was remarkable, although his muscular system was much enfeebled, he retained the vigor of his intellect, so that up to nearly his last day he was enabled to give just as intelligent direction concerning his business, as he ever could in any former period of his life.

As a business man he was honest, energetic, and thorough in all his plans. Entering, as he did many years ago, in the development of the iron interests of this country, he will be specially missed by the manufacturing community. As a citizen he was true to the best interests of society; as a husband and father he was specially affectionate and kind, giving good business and educational advantages to his children and many of his grandchildren.

A few years ago it was discoverable that through excessive activities, his system was gradually wearing away; and about three weeks ago, without any perceivable organic disease, he was prostrated with feebleness, receiving but little nourishment, until on last Thursday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, the weary wheels of life stood still, and he peacefully entered into rest.

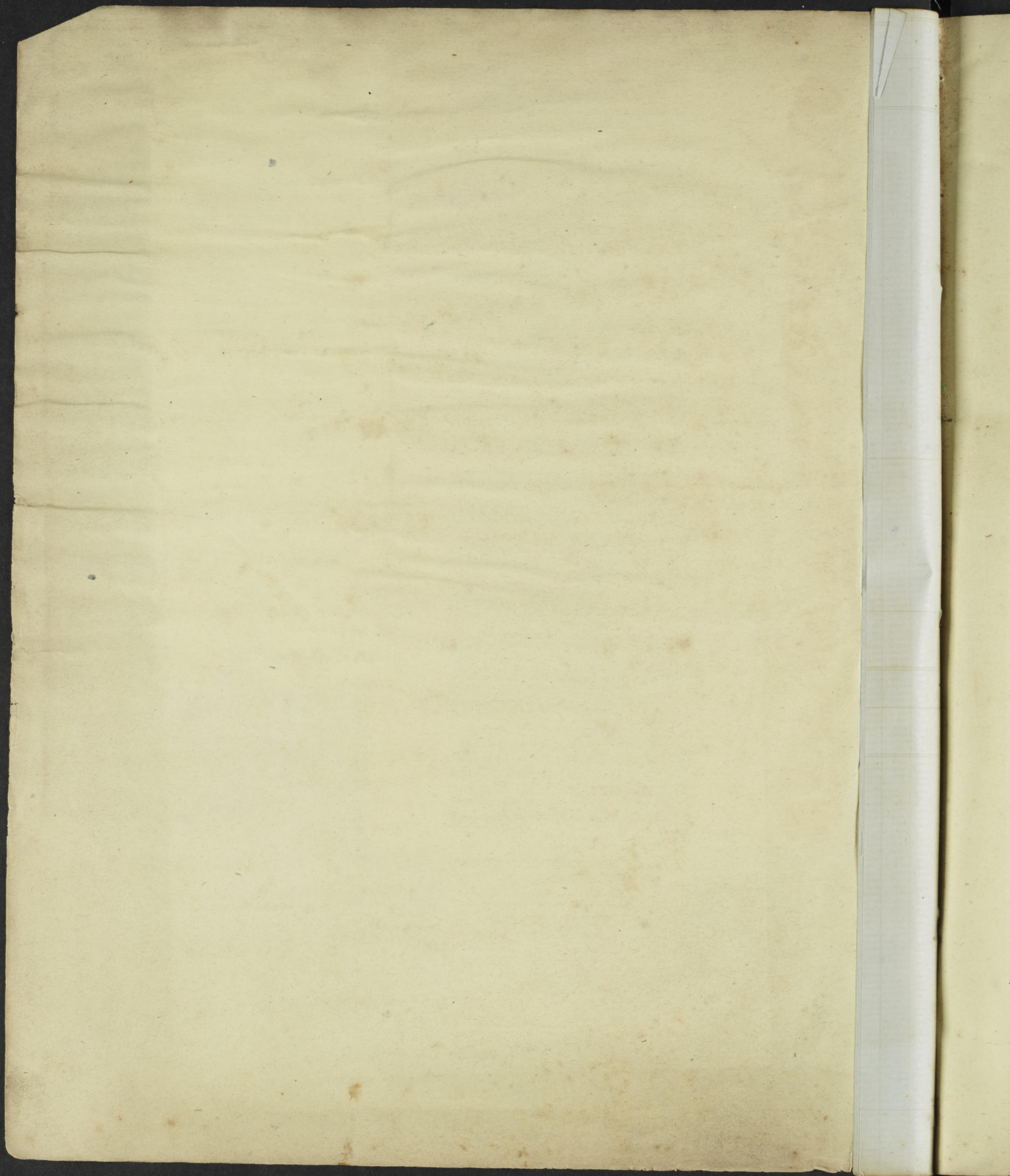
"Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away.
As morning high and higher shines,
To pure and perfect day:
Nor sink those stars in empty night—
They hide themselves in heaven's own light."

Father Culbertson was a faithful member of the M. E. Church for the past seven years. His religion was not demonstrative but personal and sacred in his own breast, seen plainly, however, in the lessons of truth, virtue, charity, and godliness which he taught his excellent family. A day or two before his death he said to a granddaughter, "I am willing to die, but I think I shall get well this time." At another time he said, "I want to go to Jesus and be at rest."

"Is not e'en death a gain to those
Whose life to God was given?
Gladly to earth their eyes they close,
To open them in heaven."

L. HALL.

Ironton, O., October 22, 1866.



OFFICE OF THE
Mutual Benefit Association,
OF THE—
WESTERN VIRGINIA CONFERENCE,
M. E. Church, South,

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY, APRIL 6th, 1880.

To the Stockholders of the Mutual Benefit Association, Western Virginia Conference, M. E. Church, South:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present the very full report of the Secretary, made to the Board of Directors, for the fiscal year, ending April 6th, 1880.

This report covers every point of interest to the Stockholders, and is a gratifying showing of the financial condition of the Association, and its steady growth in numbers. We hazard the statement that no Association has made so good a showing, and challenge comparison.

The report of the Treasurer is also herewith submitted. It will be found to be in accord with that of the Secretary.

At the instance of the Board of Directors an Act of the General Assembly has been procured making several important, and, as I think, much needed amendments to our charter. By a provision of the Act it may be accepted or rejected in whole or in part by the Stockholders. A certified copy of the Act is herewith transmitted for your action. An examination of the provisions of the Act will, I am quite sure, commend its adoption to your favorable consideration.

As soon as it can be conveniently done, after your adjournment, the charter, as amended, will be printed, together with the By-Laws, and distributed, so that the members at large may be made acquainted with the same.

W. C. IRELAND, President.

We are frequently asked, "What is the principal vocation of the members? Do you take members outside of the States of Kentucky and West Virginia? Have you members in the extreme Southern States?" etc., etc. For the purpose of answering such, the following, gathered from the records, shows the occupation or profession of the members now in good standing, viz:

Agent Lumber Company, 1	Farmers and Carpenters, 2	Physicians and Surgeons, 37
Architect and Builder, 1	Farmer and Engineer, 1	Pilots, 10
Bakers, 2	Farmer and Fruit Agent, 1	Plasterer, 1
Bankers, 5	Farmer and Lumber Dealer, 1	Postmasters, 3
Bank Cashiers, 3	Farmer and Mason, 1	Printer, 1
Bank Clerks, 2	Farmers and Merchants, 13	Private Secretary, 1
Barber, 1	Farmers and Lawyers, 2	Railroad Agents, 2
Bee-keeper, 1	Farmers and Millers, 3	Railroad Clerks, 2
Blacksmiths, 26	Farmers and Ministers, 4	Real Estate Agents, 3
Book-keepers, 7	Farmer and Postmaster, 1	Rivernmen, 4
Boatmen, 2	Farmer and Sheriff, 1	Rollers, 5
Brick Manufacturers, 2	Farmer and Tanner, 1	Saddle & Harness Man'rs, 12
Butchers, 7	Farmer and Gate-keeper, 1	Saddler and Jallor, 1
Boilers, 2	Farmers and Traders, 2	Sash and Blind Man'fr, 1
Cabinet-makers, 3	Foundryman, 1	Sawyers, 2
Cabinet-maker & Carpenter, 2	Gardener, 1	Section Boss, 1
Carpenter and Joiner, 1	General Railroad Agent, 1	Section Hands, 2
Carpenters, 60	Hotel-keepers, 10	Sec'y Life Insurance Co., 2
Carpenters and Jallors, 2	Insurance Agents, 2	Sheriffs and Deputies, 13
Carpenter and Pilot, 1	Insurance Broker, 1	Ship Carpenter, 1
Civil Engineers, 4	Jallor, 1	Shingle Manufacturer, 1
Clerks and Salesmen, 25	Lawyers, 56	Shoemakers, 29
Clks of Co. & Circuit C'rts, 18	Lawyer and County Clerk, 1	Shoemakers and Dealers, 1
Coal Agent, 1	Laborers, 25	Stage Driver, 1
Coal Mine Operator, 1	Livery, 7	Steamboat Agent, 1
Commission Merchants, 3	Lumbermen, 1	Steamboat Captains, 4
Commercial Travelers, 9	Land Agent, 1	Steamboat Clerks, 5
Constable, 1	Marshals, 1	Steamboatmen, 7
Coopers, 10	Mall Agent, 1	Spinner, 1
Dairymen, 2	Marble Cutters, 4	Stone and Brick Masons, 3
Dealer in Furniture, 1	Master Commissioner, 1	Store-keepers, 2
Dealers in Live Stock, 2	Machinist, 1	Superintendent Coal Co., 1
Dealers in Oil, 3	Mechanics, 8	Supt. Oil Works, 2
Dealer in Saddles & Harness, 1	Merchants, 184	Tanners, 5
Dealer in Produce, 1	Merchant Tailors, 3	Teachers, 18
Dealers in Timber, 4	Merchant & Timber Dealer, 1	Teacher Instrum'tal Music, 1
Dealers in Tobacco, 5	Merchant and Miller, 1	Teacher Vocal Music, 1
Dealers in Staves, 6	Millers, 18	Teamsters, 1
Dealers in Lumber, 2	Miller and Banker, 1	Telegraph Operator, 11
Dealer in Lightening-rods, 1	Miller, Woolen and Grist, 1	Thinsmiths, 1
Dealer in Real Estate, 1	Millwrights, 2	Tobaccoist, 1
Dentists, 3	Miners, 5	Tobacco Prizer, 1
Draymen, 10	Ministers, 77	Toll Gate-keeper, 1
Driller Oil Wells, 1	Minister and Mason, 1	Traders and Speculators, 5
Druggists, 10	Ministers and Teachers, 2	Train Dispatchers, 2
Door-keeper, Congress, 1	Molders, 2	Underfakers, 2
Editors and Publishers, 5	Nailers, 14	Wagon Makers, 3
Engineers, 19	Nail Feeder, 1	Watchmen, 2
Entry Clerk, 1	Nail Packor, 1	Wharf Masters, 8
Farmers, 671	Nursery Agent, 1	Wool Carder, 1
Farmers and Blacksmiths, 6	Painters, 6	Woolen Manufacturers, 2
	Photographers, 2	

The records also show that the members are distributed at 389 post-offices in 136 counties, in 18 States, as follows:

6 Post-offices in	5 Counties in	California, 9	Post-offices in	6 Counties in	Missouri,
5 "	5 "	Illinois, 1	"	1 "	Michigan,
5 "	5 "	Indiana, 2	"	2 "	New York,
2 "	2 "	Iowa, 38	"	16 "	Ohio,
2 "	2 "	Kansas, 8	"	4 "	Pennsylvania,
139 "	42 "	Kentucky, 6	"	4 "	Tennessee,
2 "	2 "	Louisiana, 3	"	3 "	Texas,
1 "	1 "	Maryland, 7	"	6 "	Virginia,
2 "	2 "	Massachusetts, 151	"	28 "	West Virginia.

Boyd County Express print, Ashland, Ky

OFFICE OF THE
Mutual Benefit Association,
-OF THE-
WESTERN VIRGINIA CONFERENCE,
M. E. Church, South,
ASHLAND, KENTUCKY, APRIL 6th, 1880.

To the Stockholders of the Mutual Benefit Association, Western Virginia Conference, M. E. Church, South:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present the very full report of the Secretary, made to the Board of Directors, for the fiscal year, ending April 6th, 1880.

This report covers every point of interest to the Stockholders, and is a gratifying showing of the financial condition of the Association, and its steady growth in numbers. We hazard the statement that no Association has made so good a showing, and challenge comparison.

The report of the Treasurer is also herewith submitted. It will be found to be in accord with that of the Secretary.

At the instance of the Board of Directors an Act of the General Assembly has been procured making several important, and, as I think, much needed amendments to our charter. By a provision of the Act it may be accepted or rejected in whole or in part by the Stockholders. A certified copy of the Act is herewith transmitted for your action. An examination of the provisions of the Act will, I am quite sure, commend its adoption to your favorable consideration.

As soon as it can be conveniently done, after your adjournment, the charter, as amended, will be printed, together with the By-Laws, and distributed, so that the members at large may be made acquainted with the same.

W. C. IRELAND, President.

Loose Item

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the Mutual Benefit Association, of the Western Virginia Conference, M. E. Church, South:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith please find my report, as required by the By-Laws of the Association, for the fiscal year ending April 6, 1880.

TO
Balance in Treasury, April 7, 1879..... \$ 3,241 33
Received from Applications..... 1,585 00
" " Assessments..... 12 183 00—\$12,776 00
" " Reinstatements..... 593 00—146 00—\$17,751 33
" " Interest.....

BY
Amount paid heirs of George H. Brown..... 1,356 00
" " " William Charles..... 1,373 00
" " " William Watts..... 1,359 00
" " " William Clifford..... 1,355 00
" " " Michael Dwyre..... 1,382 00
" " " Miles A. Jackson..... 1,392 00
" " " James Smith..... 1,436 00
" " " James M. Routh..... 1,432 00
" " " Geo. T. Thompson..... 1,492 00—\$12,698 00
" " Commission to Agents..... 317 50
" " for postage and stationery..... 40 74
" " printing annual report, blanks, Constitution and By-Laws, circulars, notice of annual meeting, &c..... 69 75
Cash in Treasury..... 4,724 81—\$17,751 33

Assets of the Mutual Benefit Association.

1 Martin County Bond (10 per cent int.)..... \$ 500 00
Bills receivable (note at 8 per cent. int.)..... 1,290 00—\$ 6,424 84
Cash in Treasury.....

Statement of Membership.

No. of Certificates issued to April 7, 1879..... 1,628
" " " from April 8, 1879, to April 6, 1880..... 317—1,945
Total Certificates issued to date..... 26
Deduct number deceased..... 264—290
" " remaining dropped.....
In good standing, April 6, 1880..... 211
Net gain in Membership during fiscal year.....

LIST OF ASSESSMENTS.

NO. ASSESSMENT.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	CERTIFICATE NUMBER.	DATE OF DEATH.	AMOUNT PAID IN.	AMOUNT PAID BENEFICIARIES.
1	Wm. Elmore.....	Adkinsville, W. Va.....	207	Dec. 16.....1879	\$ 5 00	\$ 282 00
2	James Best.....	Brooksville, Ky.....	145	June 5.....1876	6 10	419 00
3	Luke Powell.....	Ironton, Ohio.....	62	Dec. 14.....1876	7 20	611 00
4	Wm. F. Milam.....	Ravenswood, W. Va.....	345	Mar. 17.....1877	3 20	720 00
5	Isam T. Routh.....	Millford, Ky.....	1012	Aug. 21.....1877	5 00	989 00
6	Andrew A. Silver.....	Indianapolis, Ohio.....	659	Oct. 28.....1877	7 20	1108 39
7	Samuel Moyer.....	Brooksville, Ky.....	551	Nov. 1.....1877	8 50	1108 00
8	Edward F. Shy.....	Huntington, W. Va.....	641	Mar. 16.....1878	10 50	1216 00
9	Wm. O. Harrell.....	Prestonsburg, Ky.....	1211	Apr. 10.....1878	6 40	1241 00
10	James M. Clay.....	Ceredo, W. Va.....	1618	June 28.....1878	9 40	1271 00
11	James H. Shumaker.....	Mason City, W. Va.....	1444	Aug. 3.....1878	5 00	1331 00
12	Wm. Rhodes.....	Portsmouth, Ohio.....	1248	Nov. 28.....1878	9 10	1397 00
13	Robt. McGuire.....	Jackson C. H., W. Va.....	1369	Dec. 16.....1878	9 40	1369 00
14	Rev. Walter Shearer.....	Louisia, Ky.....	4	Dec. 17.....1878	18 20	1356 00
15	Geo. H. Brown.....	Blue Hill, N. J.....	831	Jan. 28.....1879	16 00	1356 00
16	Wm. Charles.....	Union City, Ky.....	1516	Feb. 22.....1879	9 40	1373 00
17	Rev. Wm. Watts.....	Upper Falls Coal, W. Va.....	1132	Mar. 18.....1879	17 10	1339 00
18	Wm. Clifford.....	Brooksville, Ky.....	166	May 6.....1879	22 60	1355 00
19	Michael Dwyre.....	St. Mary's, W. Va.....	516	June 26.....1879	21 51	1382 00
20	Miles A. Jackson.....	Cedar Hill, Tenn.....	221	Sept. 6.....1879	25 94	1436 00
21	James Smith.....	Webbville, Ky.....	1148	Dec. 28.....1879	22 60	1442 00
22	Jas. M. Routh.....	Millford, Ky.....	888	Dec. 28.....1879	23 70	1452 00
23	Geo. T. Thompson.....	Ravenswood, W. Va.....				

It will be observed that no account is taken in this report of assessments Nos. 24, 25, and 26, now in process of collection, the time in which to pay said assessments does not expire until the 10th instant, and no report can be made until after said date.

It is gratifying to note the steady growth of the Association, financially and numerically, and a short review of the Annual Reports will, no doubt, be of interest to those who have been members from the organization of the Association, as well as those who have more recently taken membership.

The first Annual Report was made April 2, 1877. The members numbered 766; assets, \$2,078.13, being a fraction over \$2.71 *per capita*.

The second Annual Report, dated April 2, 1878, shows members, 1,242; assets, \$3,911.81, or a fraction less than \$3.15 *per capita*.

The third Report, made April 7, 1879, gives number of members, 1,444; assets, \$4,944.33, or a fraction over \$3.42 *per capita*.

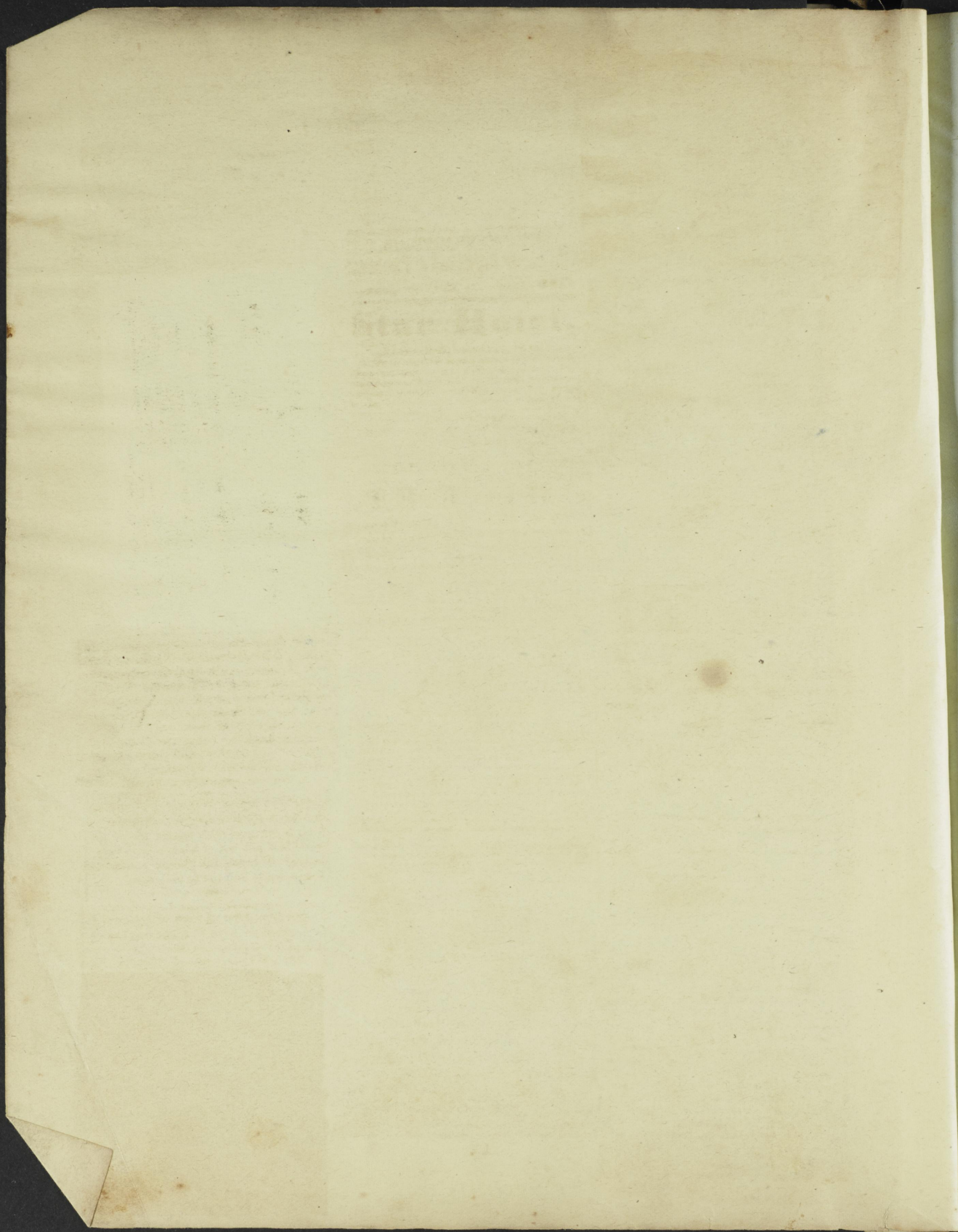
As will be seen from the foregoing report of the fiscal year, just closed, we number 1,655 members; assets, \$6,424.84, or a fraction over \$3.88 *per capita*.

While the net gain in members is in excess of last year, the increase is not as large as we could desire, but the financial showing is better and the increase in this respect greater than any previous year.

Attention is called to that part of the report giving the amount of receipts from assessments and reinstatements, \$12,776.00, and under head of disbursements, the amount paid the beneficiaries of deceased members \$12,608.00. Showing a gain of \$168.00. This result is undoubtedly attributable to the plan adopted of dropping promptly all delinquents, and closing up the business pertaining to one assessment before issuing notice of another. The plan has worked well, and is, so far as we can see, the only method to prevent loss to the Association.

Respectfully submitted,
W. H. H. EBA, Secretary.

Loose Item



Received 25 Nov 58

R. B. Hamilton. This is the name of a new stern-wheel steamboat just built in this county. The hull was made by Asa Kimball, at the mouth of Symmes Creek. The cabin was built at Ironton, where the boat received her machinery, that of the old steamer Latrobe. Length of boat 148 feet, beam 30 feet, hold 4 feet. She took on about 200 tons of Centre Furnace pig iron, and left for Pittsburgh, a day or two since, under command of Capt. Davis Dillon; John Irwin, Clerk; Perry Scott, Engineer. She worked finely.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that twelve steamboats (stern-wheel) will form a daily line between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, to wit: Minerva, Ida May, Marmora, Potomac, Economy, Belmont, Commerce, Cremona, Wenona, Rochester, S. P. Hibberd, and Jennie Gray; and four, a semi-weekly line between Pittsburgh and Louisville, to wit: Jacob Poe, Clara Dean, Clifton, and Gazel.

STEAMER

KATE FRENCH!

This splendid and Light Draught steamer has just been put in the trade between Cincinnati and Gayandotte, and will touch at Catlettsburg on Tuesdays & Fridays at 8 o'clock, A. M. And leaves Cincinnati on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Freight and Passage as low as any boat in the line.

H. DAVIS, Master. Wm. McCollough, Clerk.

The "Clipper," Capt. Honshell's new low-water packet, (in place of the Boston,) went down on her first trip, Monday morning of this week, under command of Capt. Honshell; Clerk T. N. Johnson in the office. She is a very comfortable and neat looking low-water boat—roomy in front, wide guards, tasty cabin and furnishing, and large state rooms, and is altogether an elegant boat. We copy the following particulars from the Cincinnati Commercial of last Saturday;

"The new Cincinnati and Big Sandy packet Clipper, built under the personal supervision of Capt. Wash Honshell, of the Boston, and owned by Messrs. Wash Honshell, T. N. Johnson and A. Frazier, also starts for Big Sandy this evening, on her first trip; having just been completed. The hull was built by Mr. A. Frazier, of Lawrence county, Ohio its dimensions being 155 feet on deck, 31 feet beam, 30 feet floor, and 5 feet depth of hold. The machinery, by the Niles Works, embraces 3 boilers, 26 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, each containing two 14-inch flues, together with two cylinders 16 inches in diameter, 5 feet stroke, working 20 foot water-wheel, with buckets 22 feet in length. She has capacity for over 400 tons, and trims on 20 inches water. The cabin is one of Horsley & Eiler's best efforts, and will comfortably room 75 passengers. The rooms are capacious and elegantly furnished, the toilet and entire outfit being full and complete. The wash-rooms, in both the ladies and gentlemen's cabins, are unusually large and very conveniently arranged. The painting is by Briggs & Murray, scenery by Graziani, tin, copper and sheet-iron work by Vanduzen, upholstery by Knight, carpeting by Shillito, and table ware and cutlery by Hunnewell & Hill. The clipper cost \$20,000, and will ply regularly in the Big Sandy trade during low water. Mr. T. N. Johnson will hold forth in the office."

Aug 4th 1859

1859

CINCINNATI, MAYSVILLE, PORTSMOUTH, ASHLAND, Ironton AND BIG SANDY.—The fine passenger steamer **SANDY**, Capt. W. E. P. Houshell, master, leaves Cincinnati for Maysville, Portsmouth, Ashland, Ironton and Big Sandy every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. in place of the Boston. Returning, leaves Big Sandy every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 A. M. Freight received at all hours at the foot of Landing street, by JAS. NEELY, Agent.

1859 [By M. & C. R. R. Telegraph.] *1858*

Portsmouth, Sept. 10th, 9 P. M.—Eve. Com.: It has been raining hard all this afternoon. There were twelve feet water in the Ohio here, caused by backwater from the flood out of the Kanawha. The Ohio is now falling slowly. The Glenwood has passed down.

Maysville, Sept. 10th, 9 P. M.—Eve. Com.: River rising rapidly here. Passengers by the Monroe report a six foot rise at Portsmouth, and twelve feet at Ironton. J. M. Love.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

Cincinnati & Big Sandy Packet.

Steamer Boston.

WASHINGTON HONSHALL, Master.

MARSH CLARK, Clerk.

This elegant steamer leaves Catlettsburg, mouth of Big Sandy river, every Monday and Thursday morning. On her return leaves Cincinnati every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 5 P. M., taking passengers and freight at all intermediate points. The accommodations and capacity of this splendid steamer are unsurpassed on the Western waters. Rates of freight and passage as low as any other boat. \$3.00.

PORTSMOUTH AND BIG SANDY DAILY PACKET!

1860. 1860.

CRICKET.

S. B. HEMPSTEAD, MASTER.

THE CRICKET will make daily trips in the above trade, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Leaves Big Sandy every morning at 6 o'clock;

Leaves Ashland every morning at 6:45;

Leaves Ironton every morning at 7:15;

Leaves Hanging Rock every morning at 7:45;

Leaves Greensburg every morning at 8:15;

Leaves Junior every morning at 8:45;

Leaves Pine Creek every morning at 9:30;

Arriving at Portsmouth every morning at 10 o'clock.

—RETURNING—

Leaves Portsmouth every afternoon at 1 o'clock;

Leaves Pine Creek every afternoon at 2:15;

Leaves Junior every afternoon at 3:15;

Leaves Greensburg every afternoon at 4;

Leaves Hanging Rock every afternoon at 5;

Leaves Ironton every afternoon at 5:30;

Leaves Ashland every afternoon at 6:30;

Arriving at Big Sandy every evening at 8 o'clock.

THE CRICKET

Was built expressly for this trade, and is in every respect equal to any boat of her class on the river. Close connections will be made at Portsmouth with the Hocking Valley Railroad for the north and East, and with the Steamer Bostons for the West and South, with the Iron Railroad at Ironton, and with the Big Sandy Packet at Catlettsburg.

The owners of the CRICKET hope to fair rates and attention, to build up a trade that will be mutually profitable to themselves and accommodating to those on the route.

Particular attention will be given to the delivery of all orders, along the line, so that returns can be made the same trip.

Owing to the length of the route, and the desire to make the trips in daylight, the CRICKET will leave on Railroad Time from each end of the line, and will in no case remain after the regular time of starting.

April 5, 1860.

STEAMER BOSTON.—This magnificent boat is still making her regular trips between our place and Cincinnati. Our community as well as the entire trade and travel on the line are under obligations to Capt. Honshell, for his determination to keep this favorite steamer afloat, notwithstanding the great diminution in trade and travel. It is the duty, and we believe the pleasure of our entire portion of Kentucky to do all they can to patronize the Boston. There is no boat her equal on the upper waters of the Ohio, and there is none whose officers are so polite and accommodating.

3rd July 1861

The River took a sudden rise on last Sunday night and Monday morning, and without warning, rose fifteen feet. It is from the Youghiogheny. The water still continues up, making plenty for the largest boats, for a time at least. Good news to river men. The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday says.

By reference to our exclusive dispatches in the river department on the fourth page, it will be seen there were TEN FEET WATER AT PITTSBURGH LAST NIGHT, and rising at the rate of one foot per hour—the flood being out of the Youghiogheny. Considerable lumber barges, flats, &c., were swept off. A fleet of steamers will leave Pittsburgh this morning for Cincinnati, and points below.

EXCURSION PARTY

ON BOARD THE

STEAMER BOSTON!

We shall be honored by your attendance.

OF ASSAULTS, &c.

E. S. FARRINGHAM, Captain, Ky. Ironton, Tenn., O. Ashland, Mo. Catlettsburg, W. Va. Portsmouth, N. H. Maysville, Ky. Big Sandy, W. Va. Greensburg, W. Va. Hanging Rock, W. Va. Junior, W. Va. Pine Creek, W. Va. Portsmouth, N. H. Maysville, Ky. Big Sandy, W. Va. Greensburg, W. Va. Hanging Rock, W. Va. Junior, W. Va. Pine Creek, W. Va.

Capt. Honshell and Johnson, of the Boston, yesterday sold the Clipper to Capt. H. R. Johnson, of the Alabama River packet, Warrior, for \$12,000, for the Tombigbee River trade. She is now loading, per order, and will depart for New Orleans and Mobile, direct, on Saturday. Capt. J. Frank Richardson, late of the Maria Denning, will command the Clipper to her destination.—Cincinnati Commercial.

The famous Boston is "out" again—in a fine stage of water—as high-headed as ever, "a thing of life," looking for all the world as if just out of a lady's hand-box—so nice! Of course, the "Boston's crew" is aboard, else it wouldn't be the Boston.

Capt. Jacob S. Hurd, of Portsmouth, is in command of the U. S. gun-boat Lexington, at the mouth of the Ohio. *1861*

Steamboat Burnt.—The steamer Boston was burned to the water's edge on Saturday evening between 6 and 7 o'clock, at a place about fifteen miles above Portsmouth. The fire originated in the hold and soon gained entire possession of the boat, destroying it completely, together with the whole of the cargo, which consisted for the most part of Government stores. The passengers who numbered between fifty and sixty were carried to Portsmouth on the Monsoon, which passed down about the same time, and the crew of the ill-fated steamer were brought on the same boat to this city.

The loss is estimated at about \$10,000 for the boat, the value of the cargo we have been unable to ascertain.

Aug 29th 1860

NEW ARRANGEMENT. REGULAR PASSENGER PACKET



ROBERT MOORE.

T. N. JOHNSON, Master.
Capt. G. A. KNIGHT, Clerk.
Leaves Trenton for Cincinnati every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Returning, leaves Cincinnati every Monday and Thursday, at 5 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
B. BUTTERFIELD, Agent.
Nov. 9, 1865-11.

Low water in the Ohio, and the "Key West No. 2" came up last Saturday in place of the Boston. The excellent crew of the Boston is on board; and it looks like a fine low-water boat. *June 1866*

Noted. *June 7 1866*

There are good boats running on the Ohio River, but without disparaging any, our own very regular, prompt and reliable packet Boston unquestionably, in our judgment, furnishes the best accommodations of any boat that runs above Cincinnati—roomy, clean, neat, in "apple-pie" order in every part; nor do we speak unadvisedly. We may all take pride in the Boston as a "home institution," worthy of our favors. One thing speaks well for her, and that is the permanency of her very excellent crew; year after year, the same faces of officers meet us—captain, clerks, pilots, engineers, mates, steward, cook, bar-keeper, porter, and so on, with rare changes. Last week, we took a trip on the Boston, and found T. N. Johnson "standing on the upper deck" in place of Captain Houshell, who had gone to Nashville, for a short time, an absence almost unknown in the case of "Wash," in the history of the trade. Marsh. Clark, the most genial Clerk extant, "presides at the desk;" and Gus. Simmons, for five years the inimitable steward of the trade, first on the Scioto, then on the Boston, was as dignified and clock-work like in the discharge of his duties, as ever; and—but we must cut short. We print the Bill of Fare for Dinner, which we were assured by one who travels often on the Boston, was scarcely an average—premising that the "relish" of good cookery was such as is not often found at a public table. The best hotels in the Union do not set a table superior, in any respect, to that of the Boston.

Dinner on Board of the Steamer Boston, on Saturday, June 2d, 1866.

SOUP:	
Vermicelli.	
FISH:	
Baked Salmon, Tomato Sauce.	
Filets of Bass, Italian Sauce.	
ROAST:	
Beef.....Pork.....Lamb.....Chicken.	
Turkey.....Duck.....Veal.	
Calves' Liver, fried with Fine Herbs.	
Loin of Veal, with Stewed Peas.	
SIDE DISHES:	
Chicken Patties.....Pork and Beans.	
Cronstade of Kidney, with Fine Herbs.	
Tender Loins Broiled, Parsley Sauce.	
Stuffed Beef's Heart, Tomato Sauce.	
Hog's Jawl, with Spinach.	
Giblet Pie.	
Vegetables of the Season.	
BOILED:	
Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce.....Tongue.	
Corned Beef.....McDaniel's Spiced Beef.	
Chicken.....Ham.	
RELISHES.	
Worcestershire Sauce.....John Bull Sauce.	
French Mustard.....Chicken Salad.	
Walnut Ketchup.....Tomato Ketchup.	
Horse Radish.....Lettuce.	
Cheese.....Beets.	
Radishes.....English Onions.	
Chow Chow.....Pickles.....Cucumbers.	
PASTRY AND DESSERTS.	
PUDDINGS:	
Pound Pudding, Clear Sauce.	
PIES AND TARTS:	
Peach, Gooseberry, Currant and Rhubarb Pies.	
Damson Tart.	
CAKES:	
Pound.....Fruit.....Jelly.....Sponge.	
Almond Cake.	
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Current Jelly Sandwich.....French Lady's Fingers.	
Swiss Moranges.....Peach Meringues.	
Boiled Custard.....Pear Tartelettes.	
CREAMS AND JELLIES.	
Wine Jelly.....Brandy Jelly.	
Vanilla Ice Cream.	
NUTS AND FRUITS.	
Raisins.....Prunes.....Figs.	
Almonds.....Filberts.....English Walnuts.	

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Big Sandy and Pomeroy Packet Company, held in Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors: Hon. V. B. Hoxrox, of Pomeroy, Ohio; Captain W. Houshell, of Catlettsburg, Kentucky; Captain John Kyle, Captain T. N. Johnson, Cincinnati; John Means, Ashland, Kentucky; Hiram Campbell, Iron-on, Ohio. At a meeting of the Directors, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Captain Jno. Kyle, President; Captain T. N. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer; Captain W. Houshell, General Superintendent. These gentlemen are all extensively known in marine, financial, and business circles.

On'ti, Big Sandy and Pomeroy Packet Co.

Leaving Company's Wharfbost, foot of Main street.

DAILY, AT 5 P. M.

MONDAY and THURSDAY—To POMEROY,
ST. JAMES.....F. J. OAKES, Master.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY—To BIG SANDY,
TELEGRAPH.....W. Houshell, Master.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY—To POMEROY,
FLEETWOOD.....Chas. M. Holloway, Master.
The above are all large, elegant and fast sidewheel Passenger Packets.
Freight received daily, at all hours, at Company's Wharfboat, foot of Main street, by PHIL. COLBERT, CUNNINGHAM & BENNET, Agents.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

At the Allegheny wharf, in the city of Pittsburgh, the steamboat "ROCKFORD," her tackle, apparel and furniture. The said steamboat having been seized and taken in a certain cause of collision, civil and maritime, at the suit of MEANS, ROUSSELL & MEARS, and APPEARED FOR SUIPER.

Friday, the 18th day of May, 1866.

The sale will take place at 11 o'clock of said day. Terms of sale, cash, (Government funds). A. MURDOCH, U. S. Marshal, Western District Pa.

THE FASTEST STEAMBOATS.

The St. Louis Dispatch publishes the "fastest time" made by Western steamers, as follows: In May, 1853, steamer Eclipse, from New Orleans to Louisville, 1490 miles, in 4 days, 9 hours, 30 minutes, beating the A. L. Shotwell, in the same month, by 50 minutes. In 1840, J. M. White, from New Orleans to St. Louis, 1200 miles, in 3 days, 23 hours—never beaten. In 1853, Telegraph No. 3, from Louisville to Cincinnati, 150 miles, 9 hours, 51 minutes, beating the time of the Pittsburgh, in 1852, by 33 minutes, and that of the Allegheny, by 47 minutes.

The same paper puts down, in 1850, the Telegraph No. 2, from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, in 41 hours; but it was in 1843, instead of 1850. Also it gives the Buckeye State's time from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, in 1850, at 40 hours; and that of the Pittsburgh in 1852, at 39 hours.—These figures, we think, are too small by about three hours to each boat. At the time the Buckeye State made her great run, it was set down from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, in 43 hours, beating any previous time 1 hour and 14 minutes.

We may add that the Buckeye State, in May, 1850, carried the "24-hour pole," (24 hours from Cincinnati,) to about half a mile above Parkersburg, about twenty-four miles above where the Telegraph No. 2 left it, in 1843, near Sawitt's creek. This was about 286 miles from Cincinnati. In 1853, the David White (twice) the Thomas Swan, and the Alvin Adams, of the Wheeling "Union Line," attempted to carry the pole higher up the river, but they all failed to do it; and the 24-hour distance of the Buckeye State, above Cincinnati has never been beaten, and probably never will be, as steamboats on the Ohio are not now built so much for speed exclusively, to secure passengers, as for the additional advantage of carrying a paying quantity of freight.

CAPT. HONSHELL'S TELEGRAPH.

It was one bright Sabbath morning in the month of July, 1863, that the sad intelligence of the loss, by fire, of the favorite Big Sandy packet, Boston, was heralded up and down the river. Full particulars of the burning, narrow escapes, heroic conduct, and unmatched kindness of citizens in the vicinity, and crews of passing steamboats, was given at the time in our columns. A simple advertence to the catastrophe is sufficient, in this connection. Since that time the Big Sandy Packet Company has relied entirely upon chartered boats, but with commendable alacrity, they immediately contracted for a new steamer which would combine all of the advantages of the old packet, together with those of a later invention. In this they feel they have not been disappointed. The entire supervision of her construction, has been under the constant surveillance of Capt. Honshell and Clerk Johnson. From the river news column of last Wednesday's Commercial, we clip the following:

Captain Wash. Honshell's new, large and splendid side-wheel packet, Telegraph, just completed, leaves for Big Sandy, this evening she is one of the most elegant and best equipped and furnished steamers ever constructed here. The hull, by the Marine Railway, is 250 feet long, 38 beam, with 5½ feet depth of hold. The machinery by the Niles Works, consists of four double-flue boilers, forty-two inches in diameter, and twenty-eight feet long—the cylinders being twenty-one inches in diameter, with eight-foot stroke, work a pair of twenty-one feet water wheels, with eleven feet length of buckets. The cabin, by Horsley & Ehler, is full length, and finished and furnished in the best style, and will room over 100 passengers. She has an easy and graceful model, and trims on three feet of water, with ample freight capacity for the trade. The painting Biggs & Murray; furniture by Bailey & Decamp; carpeting, curtains, &c., by Shillito; chandeliers by Baker & Von Phul; upholstery by John Spring; table, glass, and silver ware, by Huntington & Bros, and tin, copper, stoves and bright ware by Vandusen. No pains or expense have been spared by Captain Honshell to make the Telegraph, one of the fastest and finest boats plying on the Western waters, having expended over \$80,000 in her construction.—She will leave here for Big Sandy after this the regular days—Tuesday and Friday—the efficient crew will man the Telegraph.—The beauties and conveniences of the Telegraph must be seen to be appreciated.

"Must be seen to be appreciated," exactly so. She is twenty-two feet longer than the Boston, and four feet wider. Her spacious cabin, roomy berths, neat and exceedingly tasty office, saloon and wash rooms, without any superabundance of ornamental gingerbread work gives general satisfaction. It was remarked by a passenger, as we glided by the wreck of the Boston, shortly after the destruction that "the citizens of Ironton, Ashland and Big Sandy probably would not soon travel on a second Boston." It was no surprise, however, to many to see the new packet Telegraph, come into the wharf on her downward trip proudly, with flying colors, and resume the old Boston's position at the lower wharf. Boarding her at an early hour we found Capt. Wash. Honshell busy supervising the freight, as it was taken in; friend Will. Sargent just opening his new set of books in the office, while engineers Crumlish and Ballard were busily engaged in examining the new engine, Abe fixing up his "gentle decoctions," and Stewart Finell superintending the cooking arrangements, and spreading of the approaching dinner.

We append the Telegraph's crew:

Wash. Honshell, Captain.
Will. W. Sargent, Clerk.
George H. Knight, Assistant.
Charles Davidson, Assistant.
William H. Barton, Pilot.
Amos Davis, Pilot.
Dan. Crumlish, Engineer.
Steve. Ballard, Engineer.
Abe Pierce, Barkeeper.
John Finell, Stewart.
William Kirker, Mate.

Obliging Sam is a part of the real estate, and will continue to porter and do errands in the city for a "reasonable sum," while Irene superintends the ladies' cabin. Something of her speed can be judged from her trip last week, from Louisville to Cincinnati. She occupied only 12 hours and 30 minutes, distance 150 miles.

New Advertisements

Cincinnati & Big Sandy Line.

The Elegant Light-draught Steamer,

ARGOSY,

WASH. HONSHELL.....Master.
G. A. KNIGHT,
CHAS. DAVIDSON, }Clerks.

HAS been placed in the trade of the steam-
er TELEGRAPH during

LOW WATER.

And will observe the following Time-table:

Leaves Catlettsburg on Mondays and
Thursdays at each week at.....6 A. M.
Leaves Cincinnati on Tuesdays and
Fridays at.....5 P. M.
Jul 31

H. Newman & Co.,

The Storm Monday.—We learn that the storm of Monday evening in parts of our county, was very severe. Here the lightning struck the chimney of Mrs. Richardson's dwelling on 4th street, near Buckhorn, and passed down into the parlor, tearing up the carpet pretty badly. Fortunately no one was in the house at the time. In the vicinity of Ceredo and Burlington the wind was so strong as to uproot trees, rye hay and wheat stacks, and blow down nearly all the corn. The steamer Dexter was careened so that she took water and sank near Ceredo. Mr. Anthony Keister, a passenger, jumped overboard and was drowned; he lived at Burlington. A young son of Mr. J. Davidson was also injured. It is reported that much damage is done to the corn for several miles above and below Burlington.

sections." Of course an discussion is now at an end.—The Marietta Packet Company, represented in the steamer Ohio No. 3, and the Big Sandy Packet Company, were yesterday consolidated. Capt. Blagg and crew of the above named boat, takes command of the St. James, which boat will hereafter ply between this city, Marietta and Wheeling. The Fleetwood will run to Parkersburg, and the Telegraph to Big Sandy. The consolidation embraces this much: The Ohio No. 3 is to be appraised and the value set upon her is to be considered stock in the St. James. Consequent upon this action Capt. Blagg yesterday went out in charge of the St. James. Capt. Frank J. Oakes, her former commander, will rusticate for a day or two before going into business again. The Ohio No. 3 will be laid up, repaired and repainted, preparatory to taking a position in another trade.—The thermometer yesterday denoted the following changes: 7 A. M., 34°; 12 M., 40°; 4 P. M., 49°.

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

[illegible]

Best constantly in mind, although the States appear especially to be in a position of isolation, that such is not the fact. The American people are engaged in the preservation of a rebellion of unequaled size and magnitude, and is constantly draining the vitality of its laboring and producing population, and is diverting its energies from works of permanent mechanical industry to the construction of implements of warfare. The cities are crowded, and the country is to some extent depopulated, and war and pestilence prevail as they have prevailed in the United States. We are in a most precarious position, and must be prosecuted for a few years longer, or we shall be a medium of civilization.

The Government, no matter what may be its cost, but it will unquestionably be the poorer every day it will inaugurate the same policy of continuing the war.

The seeming prosperity of the country is due mainly to the large expenditures of the Government, and the redundant currency which these expenditures seem to require necessary.

Recurrence.

To a single individual or a group, and necessary, at times, to the whole community. Individuals, and frequently, entire communities, are in a position to be made bankrupt; and when this is the case, it is not difficult to see how a bank and its stockholders will be made bankrupt, which in the end will suffer. Frequent bankruptcies of individuals, and the consequent loss of a dollar that a bank loans above its capital, are the surplus it owes for, and the first obligations to be foregone. The bank must first satisfy the claims of its creditors as well as to its stockholders, and then keep its discounts constantly under its control.

Treat your customers liberally, bearing in mind the fact that a bank profits by the number of customers it has, and not by the amount it lends to each customer per se. Give the bank the benefit of a doubt and decline it; never make a discount if you doubt the propriety of making it. If you have reason to doubt the propriety of making a discount, close his account. Never deal on a discount under the impression that you are preventing him from cheating you out of a profit.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT. Every banker under the general management plan, in order to be successful in a measure, depends upon the man which his particular institution is composed of as far as the management extends, he is responsible for its success. If he is engaged in an experiment, which is not connected with the country, he is connected with it and he is unable benefit to the country; but if unsuccessful, will be a reproach to it and a calamity to the country. The object of our aim, therefore, of the man the banks to make their respective interests strong; not only to keep their capital employed, but to make it profitable, so that it will be a protection to the

should be a legal tender, it must nevertheless be gotten that the business of the country is based upon an unimpaired bank system. It is on a proper basis as long as the Government and the banks are not meeting their obligations.

The eyes of the people are turned to the National Banks. The indications are that if they are well managed they will save the country what is at stake in the situation. It is of the last importance, therefore, that they should be so managed.

The sincere efforts of the Comptroller are not wanting to save the country from the efforts of the managers of the banks. He may not expect efforts on his part will be sustained by the efforts of the managers of the banks. He has been or may be in a position to do so.

HUGH McCULLOUGH, Comptroller.

Hog Market.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Dressed hog receipts are larger to-day, and embrace lots Michigan and Chicago. Bay

present. Receivers are firm at \$2 1/2 for heavy and \$2 1/4 for medium. State, with offers at \$0.62 for State, are look for a more active market Monday, and do not press sales the following lots. The Westerns last evening:

2	head State, averaging 200 lbs.
34	" " dividing 175 lbs.
35	" " " " 175 lbs.
36	" " " " 175 lbs.
37	" " light Michigans.
38	" " heavy Michigans.
39	" " State, dividing 175 lbs.
40	" " heavy "

CLEVELAND, JAN. 13.—Dressed large amount coming forward, offering at a range of \$1.65.

MUSKATONIA, JAN. 16.—The season is looking for the highest prices. But prices gross remain as at last week. Prices are lively. Dressed hogs are lively weights have advanced slightly. Y

by
by
by

that
the
after
at is
rt. to
or it
sur-
even
cold-
ends

grip-
ping
the
acier-
ended
other

that
rank-
than
can be
re re-
ment

20 for
 heavy
 security.
 say and
 quote
 be sold

 00 75
 00 75
 00 62
 00 50
 00 50
 00 75
 p. A.
 K—No
 75 are

 about
 driving.
 quote.
 against
 00%.

From the Portsmouth Tribune.

MEETING OF THE IRON MANUFACTURERS.

In pursuance of previous notice, a large number of persons, representing the iron interest, from the counties of Scioto, Lawrence and Jackson, in the State of Ohio, and from Greenup county, Kentucky, convened in Portsmouth, on the evening of the 2nd day of December, 1859.

The meeting was organized by the election of A. McCulloch as chairman, Wm. N. McGugin as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, an animated and interesting discussion followed, in which Messrs. Campbell, Terry, Bundy, Reed, Waller, Peters, Ross, and others, participated. The matters discussed, were the present depressed condition of the iron business of the country—the total inability of the Furnace men to pay the present prices for supplies and labor, and sell pig iron at the present rates—the causes of the low price of iron and the proper remedy to be applied. During the discussion, very many reliable facts were disclosed touching the subject, and the conclusions generally arrived at, were: First, That the continuance of the business of manufacturing pig iron while the present great disparity between the cost of the labor, materials and supplies employed in its manufacture, and the price for which the iron could be sold, existed, will involve every Furnace in ruin. Second, That while pig iron from abroad, under the present tariff of duties, can be imported into the country, and sold at so low a rate as at present, there is no possible prospect of any material increase in the price of our own manufacture. Third, That, unless something can be done to afford relief, the only safety to the iron manufacturer is to withdraw his capital and cease to carry on that branch of business. Fourth, That a material reduction in the price of supplies and labor would enable them, at even the present prices of pig iron, to continue its manufacture, but that such a reduction, in justice to the producer of supplies and the laborer, is not desirable, but if desirable, is wholly impracticable; and Fifth, That to induce the further prosecution of the manufacture of pig iron in this country, by prudent and discreet men, a considerable increase in the duty imposed upon foreign importations is absolutely essential.

A lengthy discussion also arose as to the best mode of imposing duties upon iron, in order to secure uniformity and stability in the price at home, so far as that can be effected by foreign importations. All agreed that the present ad valorem system was radically wrong, in principle, and in its practical operation, whether viewed mere as a means of revenue or of affording incidental protection. That under that system, when from the depressed condition of the business of the country government treasury most requires repletion, the least revenue is realized; and when most protection is needed, the least is afforded. A general preference for specific duties was expressed, and a majority favored the "sliding scale," if the same could be properly arranged. After the close of the discussion, it was

Resolved, That a united and strenuous effort be made at the approaching session of Congress, to obtain such a modification of the acts of Congress, as will afford more adequate protection to our manufacturers against the importation of foreign iron, and thereby secure more uniformity and stability in the country; and in making said modification, the system of specific duties, and, if possible, the "sliding scale," be adopted.

On motion, John P. Terry and J. V. Robinson, jr., were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial and procure signatures thereto, and present the same to Congress at as early a day as possible.

On motion, E. B. Green, S. R. Ross, C. A. M. Damarin, J. Campbell, G. S. Williams, B. B. Gaylord, H. Means and L. D. Ross were appointed a committee to correspond with the iron manufacturers, and others interested in the matter, in the different States and invite their co-operation and aid in effecting the proposed modification.

B. B. Gaylord was appointed a committee to raise the necessary funds to defray the expenses of printing the memorial. Adjourned.
A. McCULLOUGH, Pres't.
Wm. N. McGugin, Sec'y.

From the Scientific American.
Russia Sheet Iron.

It is a popular notion that the process of manufacturing the tenuous and glossy "Russia sheet iron" is a profound secret and that the vigilance of the Russian government and the Russian manufacturers has hitherto successfully prevented all foreigners from obtaining the slightest information on the subject. The present Commissioner of Patents, in his last report, also alludes to the manufacture of this article as one of the great unsolved problems in science, which the industrial interests of the country require should be explained.

Mr. Wells, in his recent work, "Principles and Applications of Chemistry," states that this current belief has no foundation in fact, and that the method of preparing the iron in question is perfectly well known. According to the authority quoted, "Russia sheet iron is, in the first instance, a very pure article rendered exceedingly tough and flexible by refining and annealing. Its bright, glossy surface is partially a silicate, and partially oxyd of iron, and is produced by passing the hot sheet, moistened with a solution of wood-ashes, through polished steel rollers."

Another mythical bubble is thus punctured, and the wonderful story of guarded foundries and ever-watchful officials, as connected with Russia sheet iron, will take rank with the account of "Symmes Hole," and the barnacles which turn to Solan grease.

Bar Iron from the Ore.

For several weeks past St. Louis papers have been blowing into notoriety an invention alleged to have been discovered by Mr. Chiswell, of that city, for manufacturing bar iron directly from the ore. A furnace erected there to test Mr. Chiswell's invention was stated to be a grand success, and a revolution in the iron manufacture was not only confidently predicted but positively asserted. The matter attracted so much attention at Detroit, that an agent was sent from the Wyandotte Rolling Mills to see "if the thing be so." He has thoroughly examined the St. Louis works, and reports the furnace substantially a failure. He declares the iron by the Chiswell process too brittle for any practical use, and of a quality quite inferior to that made after the old plan. He brought back several specimens, and the best does not compare with the ordinary bar iron. It is thought to be a slight improvement on the Renton Furnace, which some of our citizens know of, but yet falls far short of the merits which it is claimed it possess.—Cleveland Leader.

American Railroad Iron.

In 1856 the Central Railroad of Georgia supplied itself in parts with British and in part with Pennsylvania rails, made by the Phoenix Iron Company, and early in 1857 these rails were laid on opposite sides of the same track, for a long distance, for the purpose of testing their durability under perfectly equal conditions. The rails were of the same pattern or form, and the extra price of five dollars per ton was paid for the British, in order to ensure the best quality.

The Superintendent of the railroad writes on the 1st of August last, that the American rails are wearing much better than the English. The fact should do something towards removing the impression that American railroad iron is inferior to that of foreign manufacture. It is a shame to us as a nation, that the manufacture of railroad iron has been so long and so generally surrendered to foreign iron works, when we have such an abundance of the raw material.

CANADA MAGNETIC IRON ORE. This mine is located in Leeds county, Canada West, and is found to occupy a nick of about thirty acres in the Granite Rock. It is of primitive formation, and has been forced up from the bowels of the earth, and is exposed upon the surface of the ground. The depth cannot be determined, but there is certainly sufficient ore for the demands of this generation. The ore is hoisted from the mine into the vessel, and is taken to Kingston, and from thence via the Welland Canal to Erie, and Cleveland. It contains as much metallic iron as Missouri or Lake Superior iron ore; and owing to the facility with which it can be mined together with the fact that on Lake Ontario western bound vessels will want to carry it as ballast, it can be sold in Cleveland at twenty-five per cent. less than Lake Superior, and in Pittsburgh at a less price than Missouri or Lake Superior.—Pittsburgh Gaz.

IRON FURNACE. Hands are work preparing the grounds for the Iron Furnace about to be erected in this city. The location is immediately north of the Rolling Mill, and fronting on the Adamsville road and C. O. R. R. The works are intended to be quite extensive, and will furnish employment for a large number of hands.—Zanesville Times.

What case? 14 July 1859.

Athens Furnace. We have the following statement from reliable authority: "Athens Furnace, formerly Big Sand, run by Messrs. Pickering & Brothers, and under the control and management of J. G. Glidden, went into blast on the 29th of May, and when she had run but one month had made three hundred and ninety-four tons of No. 1. Iron, which is a fraction over thirteen tons per day. She used scant eleven loads of coal per day of 170 bushels to the load, while making it. She is eight feet and eleven inches across the Bosh. Is there a Furnace in Ohio that can beat it? Thomas Murphy is the Founder."

The river has been rising, and there is now a fine low-water boating stage. There was nine feet of water reported at Pittsburgh, a day or two since. 18 Aug 59.

The Scientific American says: "There has been a great decline in the pig-iron trade of Great Britain during the past year, and a rapid increase of that in Prussia and Belgium. There was an increase in the exports of railway iron to America, India and Prussia in June."

Iron Ore on Lake Huron.

The manufacturing of Iron on the shores of Lake Erie has recently excited considerable attention. It has been supposed that the ores of Lake Superior, and those found near Kingston, on Lake Ontario, were the only ones attainable. This is not so. On the north shore of Lake Huron, not far from the Wallace Copper mines, deposits of the richest ore similar to that wrought near Marquette on North Peninsula of Michigan, are found.

One deposit in particular, said to exhibit a thickness of fifteen feet, is found about twelve miles from the mouth of the Whitefish river, to which point the river is said to be navigable. As the geological formation of the region in question is the same as that of the iron ore region of Lake Superior, it is quite likely that iron ore exists there in equal abundance. If such should be found to be the case, those ores will be of the utmost importance to the future iron trade, which, it seems certain, will sooner or later be established in this city; as they can be supplied at a much less price in the consequence of their nearness to it.—Detroit paper.

A Note For Furnace Men.

At one of the best managed furnaces in the country, and, which turns out a favorite pig-iron, recently visited by us, we noticed an improvement in the casting of pigs, which, though perhaps but a small one, yet deserves to be noted, as the manager believes it has not a little to do with the superior reputation of the iron.

The improvement consists simply in making the pig bed of prepared loam, the same as in the regular loam mould, and finished in the same manner, into which the metal is run.

It has always seemed to us not a little singular, knowing the injurious effect produced on iron by silica, to see the almost universal practice pursued of running the melted iron right into a bed of the substance, when it could not fail to take up more or less; for what advantage is there in smelting your richest ores, and being at all the expense of refining the article, and then plunging it into a labyrinth of wet sand and rubbish, thus in a great measure deteriorating the quality of your iron, to say nothing of the sand that is to be melted out again in your refinery and cupola.

We hope the plan will be tried at other furnaces, so as to see if the same good results may not be obtained, which the manager claims for it in this case.—*Iron Manufacturer and Railway Journal, N. Y.*

STAR FURNACE.—The proprietors of our various Furnaces are now deeply interested in testing the practicability of making iron with Stone Coal instead of Charcoal. The Star Furnace, in Carter county, we understand, has recently made the experiment which proved entirely satisfactory. We expect soon Coal will be used by all our Furnaces, thus saving much expense in the manufacture of iron, and bringing into profitable use the immense deposits of Coal by which they are surrounded.

The Ohio Coal Fields.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that the coal field of Great Britain is less than that of the State of Ohio, yet that coal bed has been used with such skill and energy as to create a manufacturing industry and production, beyond anything the world has ever seen, in an equal space. What that coal production now is, we find from a table in the Merchants Magazine to be as follows:

Collieries.....	2,095
Tons of coal produced...	65,394,707
In bushels.....	1,634,867,707
Bushels produced in Ohio.....	50,000,000
West'n Pa.....	60,000,000

We find that Ohio can produce more than any other State the coal it now produces annually, before it reaches the proportion of annual production in Great Britain. The entire amount of coal annually produced in Great Britain, may be mined in Ohio for 500 years, without exhausting more than one seam, while it is well ascertained that in a thousand feet depth, there are four or five seams. The 100 square miles of coal in Ohio is scarcely one-fourth part of the coal basin of which it is part, comprehending large portions of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee. This is the Eastern coal deposit of the North-Western States; but there are Western of still greater magnitude.

GREAT PUBLIC WORKS OF AMERICA.

It has been fashionable to compare unfavorably the works of this country with those of Europe. To such an extent has this been carried that it is not unfrequently said that we have to look to England or the continent for most of our examples. We are continually told by travelers of the great extent, beauty, and durability of the continental works, and of the enormous strength of the English structures. Now it is perfectly true that Europe can boast of railroads, canals, bridges, and aqueducts unrivaled in the world for beauty and excellence of workmanship and design, but it is equally true that America can point to works of utility that, in the magnificence of their proportions, are not exceeded anywhere.

The Julian Aqueduct of Rome is two miles longer than the Croton Aqueduct of New York, built by John B. Jervis and Horatio Allen, but the Croton carries more water than all the seven aqueducts of Rome put together, and more than any other aqueduct in the world, and is longer than any other excepting the Julian.

The Illinois Central Railroad, built by Col. Mason, is the longest line ever constructed by one company, and in point of workmanship is equal to any European road.

The National Road, over the Cumberland mountains, built by the United States Engineer corps, is more extensive and durable by far than the Apian way.

The stone arch over Cabin John's Creek, on the Washington aqueduct built by Captain Meigs, is about fifty feet greater span than any other stone arch in the world, and is more beautiful in proportion than the arch over the Oca, so long celebrated for its magnificence.

The tunnel built by Mr. Hault, on the summit of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was a more difficult work than the great tunnel under the Thames.

The structures on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Harper's Ferry, and beyond the summit, built by Latrobe, and the Starrocca Viaduct, on the New York and Erie Railroad, built by Julius Adams, are equal in magnificence and excellence of workmanship to anything Brunel ever did in England or Moran in France.

The Suspension bridge over the Niagara river at Lewistown, built by Major Serrell, is 1,045 feet 10 inches in one span, and is 43 feet greater than any other single span in the world, being nearly twice as great and quite as strong as Telford's celebrated bridge over the Mensi Straits in England.

The United States Dry Dock at Brooklyn is the largest dry dock in the world by many feet. The workmanship, done under the direction of Mr. McAlpine and General Stuart, is equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind anywhere. The plates of iron used in the gates of this dock are the largest that had ever been made up to the time they were rolled.

The flight of combined locks on the Erie canal at Lockport, built by the State Engineers, are equalled only in one other place in Christendom—(Sweden.)

The Railroad Suspension Bridge built by Roebling over the Niagara, is within a few feet of twice the span of Stephenson's great Tubular Bridge in England, the largest structure of the kind. It is 800 feet in one span, and is two stories high, the railroad being above the public highway. Nothing like this exists anywhere else.

The Light-house on Minot's Ledge, being built by Captain Alexander, is in a more exposed situation, and as far as proceeded with is more securely bound together than the famous Eddystone Light-house in England.

The Bridge at Wheeling, built by Charles Ellet, is exceeded only by a span by the Lewistown Bridge, and is heavier than it; it is the second largest span in the world, and is much more beautiful than the Fribourg Bridge, its European rival.

In carpentry we are unexcelled in the world. Such structures in timber as the Dry Docks at San Francisco and Philadelphia—McCullom's and Col. Seymour's bridges on the Erie Railroad and branches, the timber viaducts on the Catawissa Railroad, built by Stancieff, Col. Long's bridge on the various New England Railroads, and How's trusses at Harrisburg, have not got their equals across the Atlantic.

The stones on either corner of the Exchange in Boston, built by Rodgers, are larger than any single stone in Cleopatra's needle, and those now being put into the United States Treasury at Washington are much heavier than any stone of Pompey's pillar, or the Pyramids of Egypt.

As to the difficulties of location, there is no country where more science and skill have been brought to bear than in ours and it is a remarkable fact that, in point of time, last year, our average traveling on railroads was faster by two and a half miles per hour than in England, comparing our principal lines with theirs, while the charges on the American lines was but little over half the English rates.

The reason why these things are not generally known is, that here we build a great work, announce its completion in the same advertisement that heralds the opening of the road, and no more is said about it, except perhaps what may appear in one or two scientific periodicals, where dry feet and inches stress, stain and tortion are discussed, and are

THE GREAT EASTERN. This monster steamship is reported to be completed, and is advertised in the London papers to leave for Portland, Maine, early in September. Six masts, engines 12,000 horse power, and will carry 5,000 tons freight, and a population of 10,000 persons including crew. Her dimensions are thus compared with Noah's Ark:

THE ARK. GREAT EASTERN.		
Length between perpendiculars, feet.....	547	680
Breadth, feet.....	91.16	83
Depth, feet.....	54.70	58
Keel or length for tonnage, feet.....	492.31	630.02
Tonnage according to old law tons.....	210,762	23,92

FROSTS IN OHIO SINCE 1783.

The following table of untimely frosts, in Washington county, Ohio, since the first settlement in 1783, was furnished to the Marietta News, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, of that city. It will be found quite interesting:

"The earliest frost, of which there is any record was May 3d, 1805. It had been a very early spring and the apples were of the size of musket balls, and every other kind of fruit and vegetation in the same proportion. On the 2d of May there fell three or four inches of snow. All the fruit was destroyed; and as the farmers then planted their corn by the middle of April, it was probably three or four inches high.

Judge Henry Jolly speaks of a frost the 3d of June, 1774. He was then a boy, and living near the present town of Washington, Pa. It cut down all the corn, and destroyed the leaves of various kinds of forest trees.

The year 1816 was noted for its low temperature, there being more or less frosts every month during the spring and summer. The crops were very short.

But the most remarkable year for severe frosts was that of 1834. The month of April had been uncommonly warm—the mean for the month being 55°. By the 25th, the forest trees were in full leaf. After a cold rain in the night, on the morning of the 27th, the mercury fell to 39 deg., killing all tender plants, and the leaves of many trees. From this time to the 12th of May the weather was mild. On the 12th, it sunk to 32 deg., the 13th to 32 deg., 14th 29 deg., 15th to 28 deg., 17th to 30 deg., and 18th to 32 deg. On the 19th it rose to 47 deg., at sunrise. This continued series of frosts destroyed all kinds of fruit and vegetation in the fields of the farmers, and the gardens in town. There were no apples in this county, and but a few on Hutchinson's island, two miles below Marietta. The wheat was nearly as forward as this was this year, but mostly in the blossom. The head turned white like a plant dried in the sun. A general consternation pervaded the community, thinking a famine must follow. Many farmers plowed their fields and planted them with corn; others let them alone and were rewarded for their forbearance by a tolerable yield of grain. The stools left unharmed in the ground threw up fresh shoots, more numerous, but not so tall as the first, and perfected the seed; but a month or two later than usual. The corn-fields were replanted; and the warm weather and timely rains of June produced a fair crop of all such things as were committed to the earth.

Severe frosts often come in April, and early in May, destroying the fruit crops, but this is a small affair compared with the staples or such as wheat, corn, and potatoes—whenever these are taken away, or very materially lessened in quantity, they have caused man to feel anxiety, if not alarm.

On the 2d of June, 1843, the mercury fell to 34 deg., in the morning, with a smart frost in the country, and making ice on a bowl of water, near half an inch thick—killing beans, corn, potatoes, &c., but not materially injuring the wheat. Melons had to be replanted, and many other things. Indian corn is endowed with a vitality, when young, above that of all other grains. Even when the foliage is destroyed, if the root is uninjured, it springs up again with apparently new vigor and perfects its seed in due season.

On the 30th and 31st of May, in 1845, the mercury fell to 34 deg., on each morning; cutting down all the corn, potatoes, &c., but not materially damaging the wheat.

The temperature at Marietta, on the morning of the 5th of June, 1859, was 33 deg.—the freezing point is 32 deg., but being sheltered by buildings and town air, it was 4 or 5 deg. above the temperature of the country out of the influence of the fog, which covered all the low ground near to streams of water, and protected vegetation like a garment.

It is well established rule, that from 9 P. M. to sunrise next morning, in a clear, calm night, the temperature sinks 10 deg.—at 9 o'clock, last Saturday night, the thermometer was at 37 deg., and it should have been, but for the fog, at 27 deg., instead of 33 deg.

There are the most destructive frosts of which we have any authentic records—what will be the result of the terrible frost of June 5, 1859, remains to be seen.

BLONDIN'S GREAT FEAT.

In the Register of last week was published an account of Blondin's great feat of carrying Colcord, his agent, across on the slack rope at Niagara, on August 17th. "Anna Hope," the correspondent of the Ohio Farmer gives some additional particulars, as follows:

"I never saw anything so wonderful to me as Blondin's exploits. The rope on which Blondin walks is not quite two inches in diameter. It is kept in place by guys attached to it at the distance of every eighteen feet. Blondin was dressed in a close fitting suit, without sleeves. He wears moccasins. He came, running over the rope from the American side, balancing himself with very little effort. He turned summersaults on the rope, stood on his head and clapped his feet in response to the clapping hands on shore—crept along on the under side of the rope—held on by one hand, and by one foot, and performed various other tight-rope exploits. He seemed so perfectly at ease, that I had not a single fear of his falling. He was received with cheers on the Canada side, and in an open carriage drove through the crowd to receive all the quarters that might be showered upon him. One good woman of most pleasant temper thought this a little too much like begging. Blondin's return was most intensely exciting. He carried on his back a man heavier than himself. The man was dressed in his ordinary clothes, with the exception of his coat. He wore a hat, and heavy leather boots, reaching to his knees. Blondin wore a harness with a rest above either thigh for the man's legs. Eight times the man got down from the back of Blondin to rest. The first time he did so I feared that Blondin would go no farther. I imagined him to feel as I have sometimes felt in walking over a stream on a log, as if he could neither move in one direction or another, with that man to embarrass him. I should not have been surprised to see them both pop into the writhing water beneath. The man stood with a timid stoop, and his hands on Blondin's shoulders. But in a few minutes he put one arm over Blondin's breast, and then the other; the left foot was slowly raised, and the leg rested on the stirrup, and then the right leg was as carefully put over the other stirrup, and Blondin walked slowly on. His balancing pole was in active requisition. As he neared the American shore, wearied as he was, it seemed almost impossible that he could ascend the rope in safety. When he touched the ground he was immediately taken in the arms of his attendants and carried to a carriage. He whispered for water. It was but a few minutes before he was able to stand in the carriage to receive the congratulatory cheers of the crowd. A gentleman, who sat on the American side, so near him that he could watch him distinctly as he approached the shore, told me that he never could forget the expression of Blondin's face. His eyes were directed steadily forward and upward, as were those of the man he carried. I do not believe he has once looked upon the water when over it. His face was flushed—every muscle of his body was strained to the utmost—his clothes as wet as if he had bathed in the Niagara.

The weight of the man and the balancing pole, was nearly or quite equal to that of a barrel of flour; and the length of the rope over which they were carried is thirteen hundred feet."

BLONDIN is not yet satisfied with his tight-rope performance at Niagara. Having walked and ran, danced, stood on his head, turned summersaults, hung by one hand, and by one leg, carried a man on his back, and cooked an omelet on the rope, by daylight, he now proposes to give a pyrotechnic exhibition at night, on the center of the rope, in which he will appear performing over the black abyss, surrounded by the blaze of fireworks.

Electrical Phenomenon Last Night—The Aurora Borealis.

The northern lights, which formed so remarkable a spectacle last night, between eight and ten o'clock, interrupted telegraphic communication at all points. Reports were received in this city that the effect of the Aurora was noticed at New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Columbus, and was the same as that experienced in a thunder storm. There were strong currents of electricity observed on the wires to which no batteries were attached, and some extraordinary electrical phenomena, difficult of explanation, noticed. The wires in operation north of New York, were interrupted in a greater proportion. Business was at last suspended. A similar interruption was observed in '51 or '52, when all the wires in the country were interrupted, so that business was entirely suspended.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Monday Last.*

Lake Superior Iron.

From the Scientific American.

Several of our cotemporaries state that a gigantic company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and with prospects of no ordinary character, has recently been formed, under the title of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, the object being to work lands covering a surface of 182,000 acres; and provided to be rich in iron-stone, from which the finest quality of iron ore may be produced, situated in the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan. It not unfrequently happens that where two metals of vastly different commercial value exists in the same locality, the poorer of the two is neglected to an unjustifiable degree; and from the fact of Lake Superior having proved itself to be so fabulously rich in metallic copper, the iron, which seems to abound to an almost equal extent, has received comparatively little consideration. Year by year, however, more iron is shipped from the locality, and already several prosperous companies are in active operation. The quantity of iron ore shipped from Lake Superior was, in 1855, 1,447 tons; in 1856, 11,297; in 1857, 26,184; and in 1858, 31,035 tons. The company in question has both copper and iron locations, and it is believed that from each a fair profit will be raised, so that from the whole a large remuneration may be expected.

Scotch Pig Iron.

From the Scientific American.

As Scotch pig iron is as well known in America as in the country where it is made, owing to its soft, smooth character which renders it well adapted for various castings, a short sketch of its progress will not be out of place. It is just about 100 years since the first iron furnace was erected in Scotland.—To-day there are 125 furnaces in blast, and the product of 1859 amounted to 950,000 tons. The increase has been very great of late years, and what is remarkable, all this is a source of income. This iron is mostly exported. The exports during April, May and June of last year amounted to 60,000 tons per month. The price per ton in December last was £2 18s. 9d (about \$14), and the demand good at this price. Thirty years ago, £6 and sometimes £11 were obtained for a ton of Scotch pig iron. So many and so great have been the improvements made that good profits are now obtained for present low prices—less than one-fourth the old rates; and what is more wonderful still, there has been an increase of wages to the iron operatives. The coal, ironstone and limestone in Scotland are found in the same mines, one lying above the other—a combination of natural resources and advantages not existing, in the same perfection for smelting iron, anywhere else.

Not exactly, this last. "The coal, ironstone and limestone in" *Southern Ohio* "are found in the same mines, one lying above the other," &c.

The Coal and Iron of North Carolina.

The following article on the deposits of coal and iron in the center of North Carolina, East of the Allegheny mountains and about 140 miles from the seaboard, is from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

Of late years there has sprung up an increasing demand for coal for manufacturing gas, that has difficulties not generally known, and not applicable to other coals. East of the Allegheny mountains none is obtained that commands confidence, as the Virginia and Nova Scotia coals are neither found to give satisfaction for this purpose—and when the coals cannot be obtained from the neighborhood of Pittsburg, our gas companies rely upon English coals.—A transshipment of Pittsburg coals at Philadelphia increases the cost above the foreign article, and hence the general use of the latter.

It has been known for many years that an article equal either to the best English or Pittsburg coals exist in great quantities in North Carolina, and recently, by appropriations of State aid, a cheap and reliable mode of access to a shipping point has been gained.—Many of our citizens, with a knowledge of these facts, have quietly entered the Carolina coal regions, and have purchased large mining properties at cheap rates, waiting for the moving of the waters. That work is now accomplished, and gas companies can hereafter be supplied at a cheaper rate than from any other source, with an article ranking as high as the best, whether foreign or domestic. In the prosecution of these new coal regions, most unexpectedly the parties have fallen in with immense fields of the celebrated black band iron ore. It lies above and beneath the coal, and is necessarily mined with the coal, and separated from the coal as slate is now, so that the product of a single shaft is a mass of coal and iron. Every inquiry elicits the fact that the iron can be manufactured from this material even cheaper than it can be made in Scotland, and the time is now at hand when new developments relative to the cost of iron will surprise the dealers in this article.

But we have before us copies of letters from Mr. William Gemmell, of Glasgow, Scotland, who freely gives the following facts respecting the mineral deposits in Chatham, North Carolina:

1. The coal is of a quality equal to the best Newcastle coal, and the best for making gas, for which purpose it would bring in New York \$6 to \$7 per ton.
2. It is very easy to work and free of faults.
3. It is admirably suitable for smelting iron being free from sulphur.
4. Black band iron ore overlies and underlies the coal and can be mined from the same pits and openings.
5. The blackband is in deposits eighteen inches and six feet thick, and of a better quality than any found in Scotland, containing such a large proportion of bitumen, and of so peculiar a character that from twelve to sixteen gallons of kerosene oil can be extracted from it while it is being calcined to fit it for the blast furnace. Six to sixteen inches is the usual thickness of the blackband iron ore in Scotland.

6. Hematite iron ore, clayband, and also magnetic iron ores are in enormous deposits within ten miles of the coal and blackband.

7. Pig iron can be made from the above deposits of a quality superior to any made in Scotland, in any quantity, and at a price less than in Scotland; the proximity of the minerals to each other more than compensating for the higher wages paid for mining.

8. The Deep River flows through the region, and its products can be conveyed to the seaboard from \$1 to \$1 10 per ton.

9. The lands can be procured at prices not much higher than agricultural lands, and every acre of the mineral land is, I consider, worth ten acres of the "Big Vein" coal lands in Cumberland. It may be called a virgin region.

10. Commodore Wilkes, of the United States Navy, was ordered to report to the Government at Washington, as to the advantages of establishing a national foundry in the region, their attention having been drawn to it by Professor Enmons's (the State Geologist) report, and Dr. Jackson's of Boston. Commodore Wilkes, with a staff of four men, spent some weeks in the region, and he has just completed his report, to be presented to the Senate. He speaks in the most unequivocal terms of its advantages.

I have no interest whatever, either direct or indirect, in North Carolina.—I visited the region at the instance of friends who are the principal proprietors of the Governor's Creek Company. I found the region exceeded in value and importance the representations made to me.

I am satisfied that pig iron can be made at a cost of \$9 per ton in Chatham county, on the banks of Deep River. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars would suffice to buy enough of mineral lands to supply two furnaces with materials for some generations. It would suffice to sink the pits and erect two furnaces on the Scotch principle, and as the minerals are the same as in Scotland, the plans ought to be imported from thence. The two furnaces could make 400 to 500 tons a week, say 20,000 tons per annum, at a cost of about \$200,000. Price in New York and Boston varies from \$22 to \$28 per ton.

WM. GEMMELL.

Baltimore, Nov. 3, 1858.

By the above it will be seen that the recommendation of Secretary Cobb, concerning the establishment of a national foundry, has received the attention of the Government, and an examination of at least one location has been the result. Some eighteen or twenty years ago, when a site for a national arsenal was to be selected, this, the Hanging Rock Iron region, as then called, was examined by the officers whose duty it was to make the selection. After having explored the surrounding country, and satisfied themselves as to the abundance of iron and coal, Hill's Woodyard, a point nearly opposite to Ashland, and near the present site of the town of Ironton, was looked upon as one of the places best adapted for the purposes of the Government. However, afterwards the

arsenal was located near the city of Memphis, Tenn., and after large sums of money had been expended in erecting works, the enterprise was abandoned, and the improvements sold for a small fraction of their cost. Then there were in this region about 25 Furnaces; 1 Forge at Hanging Rock making Blooms, and 1 Rolling Mill at Portsmouth. Then there was not a mile of railroad in this whole iron and coal region. Then a great portion of the pig iron made here was sent to Pittsburg and Wheeling to be manufactured into bar iron, rails, and castings. Compare this region now, with what it was at that time. The 25 Furnaces at that time were not capable of producing more than an average of 1,500 tons per annum, or 37,500 in all. Now there are 55 Furnaces, with a capacity to produce an average of 2,000 tons per annum, or a total of 110,000 tons. The actual make for the year 1857 was 105,500 tons pig iron. Now, the Scioto and Hocking Valley R. R. has 55 miles completed; the Iron R. R. has 13 miles completed; the Hanging Rock Road has four miles completed, and the Lexington and Big Sandy Road has 10 miles completed, and most of the grade for 10 miles more is ready for laying down the iron. The whole length of these roads is built within the coal and iron region.

And with all the increased facilities for manufacturing and sending to market the productions of this iron region, the second in importance in the United States, it is overlooked, and we find the Government recommended to commence in an entirely unutilized region in the wilds of North Carolina.

STATISTICAL

Estimate
inure to th
up to June

STATES

Illinois
Missouri
Arkansas
Michigan
Wisconsin
Iowa
Louisiana
Mississippi
Alabama
Florida
Minnesota

Total

State
land appro
June, 1857

STATES

Ohio
Indiana
Illinois
Missouri
Alabama
Mississippi
Louisiana
Michigan
Arkansas
Florida
Wisconsin

Total

Estimate
in each o
surveyed
lands, on

STATES

Ohio
Indiana
Illinois
Missouri
Alabama
Mississippi
Louisiana
Michigan
Arkansas
Florida
Iowa
Wisconsin
California
Minnesota
Oregon
Washington
New
Utah
Nebraska
Kansas
Indiana

Total

A c
presen
tined t
teresti
miles
ficial a
organi

TER

Kan
Min
Ore
Wa
Ut
Ne
Ne
Mo
In
So
T
tent

STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

From the Washington Union.

Estimate of the quantities of land which will inure to the States under grants for railroads up to June 30th, 1857:

STATES.	ACRES.
Illinois.....	2,595,053
Missouri.....	1,815,435
Arkansas.....	1,465,297
Michigan.....	3,096,000
Wisconsin.....	1,632,800
Iowa.....	3,456,000
Louisiana.....	1,102,560
Mississippi.....	950,400
Alabama.....	1,913,390
Florida.....	1,814,400
Minnesota.....	4,416,000
Total.....	24,247,235

Statement showing the quantity of swamp land approved to the several States up to 30th June, 1857:

STATES.	ACRES.
Ohio.....	25,650.71
Indiana.....	1,250,937.51
Illinois.....	1,369,140.72
Missouri.....	3,615,966.57
Alabama.....	2,595.51
Mississippi.....	2,834,796.14
Louisiana.....	7,601,635.46
Michigan.....	5,465,232.41
Arkansas.....	5,920,024.94
Florida.....	10,396,982.47
Wisconsin.....	1,650,712.10
Total.....	40,133,564.51

Estimate of unsold and unappropriated lands in each of the States and Territories, including surveyed and unsurveyed, offered and unoffered lands, on the 30th of June, 1856:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ACRES.
Ohio.....	43,553.34
Indiana.....	36,307.41
Illinois.....	511,682.85
Missouri.....	13,365,319.81
Alabama.....	9,459,367.74
Mississippi.....	5,519,390.69
Louisiana.....	5,933,373.83
Michigan.....	10,056,298.06
Arkansas.....	15,609,542.84
Florida.....	18,067,072.75
Iowa.....	6,237,661.03
Wisconsin.....	15,222,549.50
California.....	113,682,436.00
Minnesota.....	82,502,608.33
Oregon.....	118,913,241.31
Washington.....	76,444,055.25
New Mexico.....	155,210,804.00
Utah.....	134,242,744.00
Nebraska.....	206,984,747.00
Kansas.....	76,361,058.00
Indiana.....	42,892,800.00
Total.....	1,107,297,572.73

THE WESTERN TERRITORIES.

A comparative statement of the area of the present States with that of the territory destined to be erected into States exhibits the interesting fact that the area of the latter in square miles exceeds that of the former. The superficial area of the territories, organized and unorganized, is set down as follows:

TERRITORIES.	SQUARE MILES.
Kansas.....	136,000
Minnesota.....	141,000
Oregon.....	227,000
Washington.....	113,000
Utah.....	187,000
New Mexico.....	210,000
Nebraska.....	528,000
Messilla.....	78,000
Indian.....	187,000
Square miles.....	1,807,000

To these Dacotah is to be added, of the extent of which we have seen no estimate.

The superficial area of the present States is as follows:

STATES.	SQUARE MILES.
Maine.....	50,000
New Hampshire.....	9,200
Massachusetts.....	7,800
Rhode Island.....	1,300
Connecticut.....	4,674
Vermont.....	10,211
New York.....	46,085
New Jersey.....	8,320
Pennsylvania.....	46,000
Ohio.....	39,964
Indiana.....	33,800
Illinois.....	55,495
Wisconsin.....	53,924
Michigan.....	56,243
Iowa.....	50,914
California.....	188,000
Delaware.....	2,120
Maryland.....	9,674
Virginia.....	61,352
North Carolina.....	45,000
South Carolina.....	24,500
Georgia.....	58,000
Alabama.....	50,722
Florida.....	53,786
Louisiana.....	46,431
Arkansas.....	52,198
Mississippi.....	57,380
Missouri.....	47,156
Tennessee.....	45,600
Kentucky.....	37,680
Texas.....	237,321
Total.....	1,461,010

It is seen that the area of Kansas is 19,000 square miles greater than that of all New England, New York, and New Jersey; and that the area of Nebraska is 93,000 miles greater than that of all the non-slaveholding States except California. Oregon is nearly equal in extent to all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. It is possible that New Mexico and Mesilla will be embraced in one territorial organization by Congress at the present session, containing 288,000 square miles—exceeding all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Washington exceeds in extent all New England and New York.

Railroads in the United States, Jan. 1, 1859.

According to the Railroad Journal there were in operation in the United States, on January 1, 1859, the total number of twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven miles—27,857. The cost was nearly one thousand millions of dollars—\$961,047,364.

The number of miles opened in 1858 was 1,647. The ratio of increase for the last eleven years has been as follows:

1848.....	5,265	....
1849.....	6,197	932
1850.....	7,350	1,254
1851.....	8,856	1,506
1852.....	10,378	2,022
1853.....	13,315	2,427
1854.....	15,511	2,196
1855.....	19,438	3,927
1856.....	21,440	2,011
1857.....	24,290	2,841
1858.....	26,210	1,920
1859.....	27,857	1,647

The number of miles in progress of construction in the United States, is set down at about 6,000.

Ohio has in operation, 2,728 miles; Indiana, 1,508; Illinois, 2,682—total in these three States, 6,918 miles, which is one-fourth of all in the Union.

The Iron Master's Meeting in Portsmouth, 1860

Pursuant to previous notice a meeting of Furnace men and others was held at Massie Hall, in Portsmouth, on Tuesday, the 7th inst. John Campbell, of Ironton, was called to the Chair, and all the representatives of the Press present, were invited to act as Secretaries.

J. V. Robinson, Jr., V. D. L. Tracy, and W. M. McGugin were appointed a committee on Resolutions.

John Peebles, J. W. Webb and J. V. Robinson, Jr., were appointed to prepare a Memorial to Congress.

J. P. Terry, Thomas W. Means and M. R. Tewksberry were appointed a committee on Finance.

Mr. Robinson, Chairman of the committee on Resolutions, reported the following, accompanied with a few pertinent remarks:

Whereas, for several years past the business of this region of the State of Ohio, and the adjacent region of the State of Kentucky, has been very greatly depressed, owing, as we believe, to the fact, that the prosecution of the manufacture of iron, with which all other branches of our industry immediately sympathize, as in that trade so large a proportion of our wealth is invested:

And Whereas, We are convinced that relief can only be afforded us by the passage of the Houses of Congress of the U. S., of a law levying a specific protective duty upon importations of foreign iron:

Therefore, 1st. Resolved, That common sense must regard that policy as unwise, and ruinous, which will, as it has, occasion our Railroads to be built, as are the B. & O., the M. & C., the S. & H. V., and Lex. & Big Sandy, of English iron, manufactured by English labor, over roads upon which the richest deposits of coal and iron in the world are developed in making the road beds.

2d. Resolved, That patriotism dictates to every citizen true independence; That we should not be dependent upon any other people for what we can produce ourselves; That that man, or family, community or country must become eventually impoverished that buys more than it sells, and that adopts a permanent policy of buying what it has the material, the time and the labor to make.

3d. Resolved, That the damogogical dogma that a tariff for protection enriches one class of community by impoverishing others is exploded and proved a ridiculous absurdity, by our own observation and experience, as when under the beneficent operation of the "law of 42" not only the iron, but every other interest was prosperous, so now, with it, every other interest is depressed, sympathizing, immediately whether in prosperity or success as the different parts of the same community must ever share more or less directly and to a greater or less extent the same happiness or the same misery.

4th. Resolved, That believing it is the policy, of duty, as we are persuaded it is the policy, of Congress to afford such protection as will infuse new life and energy into the now dull and unprosperous iron trade of the country, we will like men sincere and earnest in their opinions, ask for what we want, and that a committee of three be now appointed by the Chair, who shall promptly report to this meeting the form of a memorial to the Congress of the U. S., and that 1000 copies of such memorial approved by this meeting be at once printed, and generally distributed among the members of this meeting, and that we pledge ourselves to each other that we will cause at least one of these memorials, with a proper number of names attached, to be sent each week to some Representative in Washington, and that we will thus, if we do not otherwise, let the country know there is an iron interest besides that in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and that the men connected with it, and dependent upon it, are neither too lazy to circulate petitions, nor too incredulous to believe that any consequence may follow persistent and well-directed effort, nor yet so easy in finances as to be careless of improvement.

5th. Resolved, That a committee of three shall be appointed, who shall promptly collect all statistical information connected with the iron interest in the iron region of Ohio and Kentucky; the number of Blast Furnaces, of Rolling Mills, and of Foundries, and also the number of hands employed by each, its production in tons of iron, its consumption of corn, flour, bacon and other articles, and all other information tending to exhibit the importance of this branch of industry.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Means, Campbell, Hon. O. F. Moore, Eli Glover, Wm. Riggs, Wm. Evans, and John Radliff. The Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following named gentlemen were appointed as a committee in accordance with the 5th resolution—J. V. Robinson, Jr., J. P. Terry and M. R. Tewksberry.

Mr. Peebles, chairman of the committee on Memorial, reported as follows—

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:
Your Memorialists, citizens of — county, in the State of —, respectfully represent to

Your Honorable bodies that the manufacture of iron, in which a very large proportion of the wealth of said county is invested, and upon which a large proportion of its laboring men are dependent for employment is so depressed a condition as to render the capital invested in its manufacture unremunerative, and has caused a large diminution in the demand for labor. These evils are constantly becoming more distressing. Your Memorialists believe that relief can be afforded them by the levying of a Specific Duty upon the importation of foreign iron; they therefore respectfully petition your

Honorable bodies that you will so change the existing Revenue laws as to afford such protection; and your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Report accepted, and, on motion, Resolved, That one thousand copies of the same be printed forthwith. Finance committee reported \$80 in the treasury. Meeting adjourned.

IRONTON. O.

From Ironton Register, June 18.

Metal seems a little firmer at quotations than at last report. A material decline is not now looked for as likely to occur soon. Holders entertain more hopeful views, though it is not anticipated that there will be any advance. The receipts of metal are getting large. Sales are generally unimportant. Inquiries after the better classes of crude irons are more frequently made.

The receipts for the past week are 600 tons; shipments light.

We quote:

Mill, hot blast.....	\$38 00 a 37 00
Foundry, hot blast.....	35 00 a 33 00
Cold Blast.....	55 00 a 60 00
Bituminous forge (Belford).....	37 00

The production of pig iron in this country for 1867 was 2,445 tons. It will probably reach 34,000 tons this year.

As the cost of production will not vary considerably from that of last year, it may be reckoned that the resistance to a decline will be strenuous and bitter on the part of iron men in this section.

There is no animation in the bar market. Rates are firm at 3 1/2 a 4 c. Only one mill is in operation.

A large furnace will be erected at Ashland this year. It will be on a more extensive scale than any in the Hanging Rock region. Mr John Means is now traveling East, making some inspections with reference to its erection.

Nails are quiet at \$5 for 10d.

(For the Big Sandy Herald.)
ASHLAND, DEC. 14, 1868.

I send you an article clipped from the Ironton Register which will be interesting to many in the present state of feeling with respect to the iron interests in Kentucky.

UNION FURNACE.—Last week, in speaking of this furnace, we said that it was built in 1825, and that Rev. Dan. Young was one of the proprietors. We have since been corrected in our information. The furnace was built by John Sparks, James Rogers, Vol Faer and John Means father of T. W. Means, Esq., and went into blast in 1827. It started on a paid up capital of \$8,000 and made, for some time, two tons of iron per day. Its production was afterward increased to five and six tons, which in those days, was considered magnificent work. Mr. Henry Steece, now living here, was the first founder, and Mr. T. W. Means, of Hanging Rock, did the first firing. David Sinton, now one of the wealthiest men of Cincinnati, managed.

Union was the first furnace built in what is now known as the "Hanging Rock Region," in Ohio. The John Means named in the above extract was the father of Thos. W. Means, of Hanging Rock, Ohio, and grandfather of John Means, of Ashland, who is now building for the Ashland Coal Company a blast furnace to work raw stone coal. This Ashland Furnace, I believe, (when finished) will be the largest furnace in the United States, and the skill and energy displayed in its construction will be a monument to the liberality of its owners, and Ashland may well be proud of its location within her borders.

Yours, C.

FURNACE MATTERS.—Ashland Furnace was fired last Friday. The initiatory ceremonies of firing the kindlings were performed by Misses Lillie and Rose Means, twin daughters of John Means, the builder. This is the largest furnace in this region, and one of the largest in the country. The blast was put on last Tuesday.

Sale of Furnaces.

Last Thursday, the sale of the property belonging to the firm of Means, Kyle & Co., was disposed of at private sale to Thos. W. Means, John Means and John Kyle for the sum of \$710,000. This property embraces the New Castle Coal Works, Ohio and Pinegrove furnaces, some steamboat property, and about 18,000 acres of land. The business will be continued, as before, by Messrs. Means & Kyle. We publish the dissolution and co-partnership notices in another column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Dissolution.

HANGING ROCK, O., Sept. 9, 1869.

THE partnership existing under the firm name of Means, Kyle & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. MEANS,
JOHN MEANS,
GEORGE SLIMER,
R. D. LEWIS,
JOHN KYLE,
THOMAS W. MEANS,
MARY A. HEMPSTEAD,
S. B. HEMPSTEAD.

To Whom it may Concern.

We have bought the property and assets, and will continue the business of Means, Kyle & Co.

THOMAS W. MEANS,
JOHN KYLE,
JOHN MEANS.

sep16t3—Journal copy.

Notice to Stockholders.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of Means, Kyle & Company, that a meeting will be held at their office at Hanging Rock, Ohio, on

Tuesday, December 14, 1869,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for said Company.

THOS. W. MEANS,
JOHN MEANS,
JOHN KYLE,
JOHN N. MEANS,
E. B. WILLARD.

nov11t3

Election Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Hecla Iron and Mining Company are hereby notified to meet at their office, at Hecla Furnace, Lawrence county, Ohio, on the

29th day of November, 1869,

to elect Directors for said Corporation.

WM. MEANS,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
ADDISON McCULLOUGH,
CALVIN DOTY,
ALBERT CAMPBELL,

oct28t3

Corporators.

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

The Sandy Valley (Ky.) News states that the proprietors of various furnaces in that section are now testing the practicability of making iron with stone coal instead of charcoal. The Star Furnace, in Carter county has recently made the experiment which proved entirely satisfactory. This saves much expense, and brings into profitable use the immense deposits of coal by which they are surrounded. All the furnaces will now doubtless try the experiment.

John Means, Esq., of Ashland, started for Youngstown, Ohio, on last Tuesday, for the purpose of inspecting the various blast and steam engines there in operation, with a view of selecting machinery for the new furnace about being constructed at Ashland, this summer. This furnace will be one foot larger in the bosh and twenty feet higher than the new furnace at Iron-ton, and will have a capacity of thirty to thirty-five tons per twenty-four hours.

The tobacco crop of Virginia, besides

—A large Furnace will be erected at Ashland this year. It will be on a more extensive scale than any in the Hanging Rock region. Mr. John Means is now traveling East, making some inspections with reference to its erection.

—Nails are quiet at \$5 for 10d.

Some Analyses of Iron Ores.

Mr. Britton, of the Ironmasters' Laboratory, sends us the following reports of analyses lately made by him which ought to be of interest, as the ores are important ones, and the results very accurate. Mr. Britton says:

"The inclosed you can take for what they are worth; they speak for themselves. I made them in the usual course for practical metallurgical purposes, and, so far as the percentages are concerned, they, I believe, are strictly reliable, and more accurate than necessary.

"The falling short of the analytical findings from the yields by the furnace, is accounted for by the fact that pig-iron contains, upon an average, 6½ per cent. of foreign matter. There is a loss, however, by some iron running into the slag, say from 1 to 2½ per cent., leaving still a gain of 4 per cent. and more, presuming the furnace does ordinary duty. An ore giving, by analysis, 66 per cent. of pure metallic iron, ought to give, in a good working furnace, over 68 or 69 per cent. of pig-metal."

Results of Analysis of Ore from the Missouri Iron Mountain.

The sample received weighed 1 pound 6½ ounces, and was composed of 35 pieces, taken from the stock-heap of a furnace on the Ohio River, and believed to be a true average of the ore as it is shipped.

The yield by the furnace is reported at about 67.26.

Pure Metallic Iron, { existed as protoxide..	3.28
" " peroxide..	61.80
Oxygen with the Iron.....	65.03
Silica.....	28.27
Moisture.....	5.72
Sulphur.....	.68
Phosphorus.....	.03
Alumina.....	.09
Lime.....	.04
	99.91

Results of the Analysis of Ore from the Jackson Mine, Marquette Region, Michigan.

The sample received weighed less than 2 ounces; a single piece, but believed to be a fair average of shipments made to a furnace in the western part of this State. The yield by the furnace was not reported, but other shipments of the same ore to a furnace on the Shenango River, gave an average yield, it is reported, of 70.7.

Pure Metallic Iron, { existed as protoxide..	5.67
" " peroxide..	61.65
Oxygen with the Iron.....	67.25
Insoluble Matter, chiefly Silica.....	28.89
Alumina.....	2.20
Phosphorus.....	1.45
Sulphur.....	.04
	.03

Sample analyzed, first dried on the water-bath. 99.86

Results of Analysis of Ore from the Washington Iron Company's Mine, Marquette Region, Michigan.

The sample received was not weighed, was a single piece, and sent as a true average of a quantity shipped to a furnace at Sharon, Mercer County, Pa. The average yield by the furnace was said to be between 68 and 69.

Pure Metallic Iron, { existed as protoxide..	1.12
" " peroxide..	64.80
Oxygen with the Iron.....	65.92
Moisture.....	28.96
Insoluble Silicious Matter.....	1.40
Alumina.....	2.90
Lime.....	.71
Manganese.....	.05
Phosphorus.....	trace.
	doubtful trace.
	99.94

Results of Analysis of Ore from Maine of same Company.

Sample received from Cleveland, Ohio, marked "Magnetic Variety;" weight not ascertained, but not exceeding ¼ pound; composed of numerous small pieces, and sent as a true average. Yield by the furnace not reported.

Pure Metallic Iron, { existed as protoxide..	19.30
" " peroxide..	49.16
Oxygen with the Iron.....	68.46
Moisture.....	27.42
Insoluble Silicious Matter (nearly pure Silica).....	1.19
Lime.....	2.60
Phosphorus.....	.14
Manganese.....	.01
	trace.
	99.82

STEAM PLOW.

Col. Wm. E. Patterson, from Leeds, England, in operation a steam plow at Atsion, N. J.

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At the adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Lexington & East Tennessee Railroad Company, held June 1st, 1868, at the First National Bank of Covington, Kentucky, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company: LEWIS WORTHINGTON, JOHN W. ELLIS, S. S. L'HOMMEDEU, H. C. LORD, DAVID SINTON and JAMES M. GLENN, of Cincinnati; VINCENT SHINKLE, Esq., of Covington, Ky.; M. C. JOHNSON, Esq., of Lexington, and MILTON J. DURHAM, Esq., of Danville, Ky. At a meeting of the Directors, immediately afterward, H. C. LORD, Esq., was elected President, and LEWIS WORTHINGTON, Vice President of the company.

The stockholders have succeeded in securing a good Board of Directors and most efficient officers. The public may therefore hope that something effective will soon be done.

KNOW-NOTHING OATH.

KENTUCKY MATTERS.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE CATLETTSBURG TRIBUNE.

After nearly two years of unremitting effort to establish, in north-eastern Kentucky, a loyal newspaper, I am compelled at last, to give up the enterprise, for the want of that liberal support I had reason to expect, but which, I am very sorry to say, has not been accorded to me. That my efforts were warmly seconded by a few generous spirits, I shall always remember with pride and gratitude, but, that the Republicans of this section, as a party, have failed to yield to the *Tribune* that cordial support to which it was entitled, is a fact which cannot be denied. I say this in no spirit of complaint, but simply to show cause why the first loyal paper published East of Frankfort, since the rebellion, has been compelled, at the opening of the Presidential campaign, to suspend publication.

That I am bitterly disappointed, I will not deny, but I am not despirited; and, inasmuch as I cannot send the *Tribune* to my subscribers for the period for which I contracted, I have made arrangements to supply them with a paper as handsome, as well gotten up, and quite as loyal.

I hope my old subscribers may extend a kindly welcome to the *Ironton Journal*, and that they will adopt it as their local paper until a change in the political atmosphere of Kentucky will justify a revival of the *Tribune*.

With hearty thanks to my friends for their generous support, and to my editorial brethren for the uniform kindness they have manifested toward me, I retire, for the present, from the field of journalism, to play my part in life's drama, where the chances of success are more evenly balanced. Very respectfully,

RHYS M. THOMAS.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Aug. 17, 1868.

DON'T BLAME HIM

to send two companies of Colonel Whitlsey's regiment (20th Ohio) to the town. They left on the Superior yesterday.

Fire.—On Wednesday morning last, between four and five o'clock, a fire broke out in the pork packing establishment of John Rice & Co. on Canal street, between Vine and Race, a large three story building. Both the upper stories were entirely destroyed. In the third story a large lot of cooperage was stored, which was all destroyed. The second story contained about fifty barrels and tierces of lard, which were also lost. A large amount of bulk meat in the cellar was damaged to the extent of about two cents on the pound by water. Two hundred and fifty sacks of Liverpool salt were destroyed by the water. Mr. Rice is insured in the Indemnity and Aetna offices for \$4,000. The loss is less than the insurance. The origin of the flames is not known.

Recovery of Five Thousand Dollars Stolen Money.—A few months ago Mr. Bolly Lewis of this city was robbed of \$5,000 in money and a gold watch worth \$500, while asleep in his room on Vine street.

NOTICE

To Creditors of R. M. Biggs, Dec'd

R. M. Biggs' Administrator, Plaintiff.

vs.
R. M. Biggs' Heirs, &c., Defendants.

The undersigned, as Special Master Commissioner of the Boyd Circuit Court in the above named case, will attend at his office, in Catlettsburg, on Thursday of each week, from this time until twenty days before the next term of the Boyd Circuit Court, and hear proof of and receive all claims against the estate of R. M. Biggs, dec'd. All claims and debts and demands of every kind against said estate, not so presented and proven by said time, will be barred of presentation against said estate afterwards.

GEORGE N. BROWN, COMMISSIONER.

Nov. 5, 1868-40 td.

UNION CONVENTION.

In obedience to previous notice, the Convention of the citizens of the border counties of the States of Ohio, Virginia, and Kentucky, met in this place on Friday last, the 22d inst. A temporary organization was effected by the appointment of Col. D. K. Weis as Chairman, and A. A. Tomlinson, as Secretary. Col. Weis, on taking the Chair, expressed his obligations for the honor conferred on him, as temporary chairman of the Convention. He made some eloquent and patriotic allusions to the day, and the fact that this place was consecrated by the footsteps of the Father of his country, and consequently was holy ground; warning those (if there were such there) who entertained any feelings hostile to our Union, to discard them, and unite with those who came hither, from these three great States, to revive their devotion to the Union and the Constitution. On motion of Col. J. J. Miller, a committee of six was appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention. The Chair named as this committee, O. F. Moore and Ralph Leece, of Ohio; G. Scott, and K. V. Whaley, of Virginia; and Hugh Means and Jeremiah Wellman, of Kentucky. On motion of Hon. Ralph Leece, of Ohio, a call was made to ascertain the counties of the respective States represented. The following counties responded by their delegates, Cabell, Wayne, Mason, Pocahontas, and Logan, of Virginia; Hamilton, Lawrence, Scioto and Gallia, of Ohio; Boyd, Greenup, Lewis, Lawrence, Carter, Pike, Floyd and Johnson, of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. George, of Ohio, a committee of six (two from each State) was appointed to draft resolutions, to be submitted to the consideration of this Convention. The Chair named as this committee, G. S. Patrick, and G. Scott, of Virginia; George W. Gallen, and H. C. Gartrell, of Kentucky; Judge W. W. Johnson, and John Burwell, of Ohio.

The Convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the Convention re-assembled. The committee on organization reported the following as permanent officers. The Hon. Alonzo Cushing, of Ohio, as Chairman. Joseph Wheeler, Judge W. W. Johnson, and Hon. Ralph Leece, of Ohio; G. S. Patrick, Chas. E. Everett, K. V. Whaley, of Virginia; J. W. Howell, J. H. Eastham, and Wm. H. Lampton, of Kentucky; Vice Presidents, A. A. Tomlinson, of Kentucky; J. C. Wheeler, of Virginia, and H. C. Rogers, of Ohio, Secretaries.

The Hon. A. Cushing, on taking the Chair, expressed his acknowledgments for the honor conferred on him, and his high gratification in meeting so large a number of the citizens of the several States who are loyal to the Union. He went into a discussion of some of the causes of our difficulties, expressing in all his remarks a true and patriotic spirit; one calculated to call forth a hearty response from those from other States present, whose institutions are different from those of the State he represented. Mr. Cushing concluded by a sincere desire that the deliberations and conclusions of the Convention would be harmonious and productive of good.

The committee on Resolutions reported the following:

WHEREAS, The permanency of this our Republic, founded in the wisdom of great and good men, on the principles of justice and equality, is now in jeopardy; and whereas, it is by a strict adherence to the compromises of the Federal Constitution, as it now is, that we have advanced to the summit of political power and greatness, and to this we are indebted for our civil and religious liberties; and whereas, our present difficulties have arisen, and the prostration of our social, political and commercial interests has been caused, principally, by a misunderstanding of the real desires and aims of the great mass of the different sections, therefore,

Resolved, That any construction of the Federal Constitution giving to one State, or any number of States, exclusive privileges in any interest, whatever, is at war with the Constitution and the spirit with which it was adopted.

Resolved, That we are in favor of harmony and conciliation and of observing and fully guaranteeing any Constitutional right of the citizens of the several States; that such new guarantees as may be necessary to carry out any of their rights, should, in our judgment be fully and cheerfully granted in that spirit of patriotism which should actuate every American citizen.

Resolved, That until the adoption of a constitutional mode of such new guarantees as may be agreed upon we are in favor of the preservation of the Union and of the Constitution as it is.

Resolved, That we accept and adopt the advice of Washington, the hero and patriot, whose birth we this day celebrate. "That we should indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of this Union from the other."

WHEREAS, We regard the present relations of the seceding States to the Federal Government, such as may provoke, at any moment, a collision which would produce civil war, with all its horrid consequences, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the employment of Military force by the Federal Government, to coerce submission of the seceding States will inevitably plunge the country into civil war and extinguish every hope of the settlement of the fearful issues, now agitating the country. We therefore earnestly entreat the Federal Government, as well as the seceding States to withhold and stay the arm of military power; and on no pretext, whatever, to bring on the nation the horrors of civil war, until the people themselves can take such action as our troubles demand. That we however recognize the power and duty of the Federal Government to protect the property of the United States. And we recognize and declare the duty and power of the Federal Government, through the civil authorities within the jurisdiction of the States, to enforce all laws passed in pursuance of the Constitution, but we distinctly deny that the Federal Government has any constitutional power to call out a military force to execute these laws, within the limits and jurisdiction of any State, except in aid of the civil authorities.

Resolved, That in the opinions of this meeting, some just and honorable compromises, such as that proposed by Crittenden, Guthrie, or the Border States should be submitted to the people before the Union be finally dissolved.

On motion, it was resolved that after the adoption of the Preamble, each Resolution should be separately submitted to the consideration of the Convention.

The Preamble was unanimously adopted. In submitting the resolutions, some discussion arose and in some instances modifications were accepted by the Convention, nothing however in any material particular affecting the import and meaning. They were generally adopted, with but few dissenting voices. The heat of feeling prevailed and perhaps there was never so large an assemblage, composed of all parties where so great unanimity existed, on any one subject. All were for peace and an honorable adjustment of every difficulty, now threatening our dissolution. Speeches were made by Mr. Patrick, of Virginia, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Burwell, Judge Johnson, and Dr. Cory, of Ohio, Col. Weis, of Kentucky, and Mr. Knowlton, of Indiana, and others, all of which were well received by the large assembly.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this convention be published in the papers in the border counties here represented and that a copy be sent to their Representatives in Congress.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die, amid enthusiastic cheers for the Union.

A. A. Tomlinson, and others, Secs.

A. CUSHING, President.

LAWRENCE COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

Our Volunteers—three full companies—are in camp at Columbus, all well at last accounts; and according to our advices will with others from this part of the State, be mustered into the 14th Regiment, for State service.

In going to Columbus, they remained over Monday night of last week, (as we before stated,) at Portsmouth; they were stopped for Tuesday night at Chillicothe; and arrived at Columbus, Wednesday, April 24th, in fine spirits.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, on the 25th, wrote:

"The State House presented an extraordinary spectacle this morning. A hundred soldiers had bivouacked in the rotunda, and were still lying stretched upon their blankets all over the area."

This was Capt. Rodger's company, mostly our town "boys." The same writer continues:

"The scene in the Capitol, which I briefly noticed by telegraph last night, was extraordinary and most impressive. The whole Ironton company (from Representative Nigh's county) were gathered in the Rotunda. Their Representative briefly welcomed them and introduced General Carrington, who in turn, after a few happily conceived sentences, introduced Gov. Dennison. The Governor excels on occasions of this kind, and the touching address he made to those Ironton soldiers brought tears to the cheek

of many a stalwart volunteer, who would have marched up to the cannon of an enemy without the quivering of a muscle. When the Governor concluded, the long ranks of soldiers silently sank upon their knees, and the most affecting prayer probably ever heard in the State House, was offered up by Private Henshaw. Who shall say that these men, who go out to battle imploring the Divine protection and assistance for their country's cause, shall not be favored by the God of battles, whom they adore, and to whose keeping they have committed their cause?"

The following is the roll of Capt. Bolles' company of Lawrence County Volunteers, which we have received from Columbus, and it may be relied on as correct. We shall give the rolls of the other two companies, as soon as received:

OFFICERS.

Captain—WILLIAM M. BOLLES.
1st Lieutenant—CHARLES KINGSBURY, JR.
2d Lieutenant—G. E. DOWNING.
1st Sergeant—H. S. SPEAR.
2d Sergeant—C. C. LEFFINGWELL.
3d Sergeant—BENJAMIN BUTTERFIELD.
4th Sergeant—J. M. MERRILL.
1st Corporal—JOSEPH LUMBECK.
2d Corporal—ISRAEL B. MURDOCK.
3d Corporal—J. C. SKELTON.
4th Corporal—J. MARIOT.

PRIVATES.

C. B. Ayers,	Wilson Squiers,
C. Bonnell,	John Kelly,
Wm. McCormack,	Jas. McConnell,
Alf. Simmer,	George Whitt,
Jacob Londerbeck,	Hugh McIntyre,
John Jones,	Sam'l Patterson,
A. B. Stimson,	Miles Hughes,
Wm. Segur,	Jacob Loper,
R. McGinley,	Robert Massie,
J. A. Morrison,	S. B. Gardner,
Wm. Sisler,	W. L. Stephenson,
John Wilson,	James Redd,
Wm. S. Merrill,	Jackson Peterson,
John Goodfellow,	Jacob Harbon,
H. A. Swartzwelder,	Jefferson Thompson,
George Milar,	George Mar,
H. McVickers,	Wm. Marshall,
James Butler,	Wellington Ross,
Jas. Swartzwelder,	Jos. Ashworth,
J. B. Haley,	G. W. Thompson,
H. B. Boynton,	Geo. Kimball,
A. J. Verbeck,	Wm. Huey,
C. P. Bertrand,	Jas. Patterson,
E. T. Vandevort,	Ben. Walters,
Findley Smiley,	Hiram Walters,
F. McDonald,	Geo. McIntire,
Riley Sturgill,	Elias Johnson,
Samuel Brown,	Jonas Johnson,
James McGregor,	Henry Wilson,
Elisha Sanders,	O. M. Meeks,
Hannibal Wilson,	Granville Sloan,
Nicholas Doran,	Wm. Brown,
Joseph Roof,	Barnard Short,
Washington Day,	Chas. Burroughs,
Jacob Sisler,	Alf. McCoy,
J. L. Brown,	TOTAL 52.
W. K. Henry,	

Dr. A. C. Swartzwelder, of Ironton, has received the appointment of Surgeon of the 18th Regiment, Ohio troops—an appointment most worthily bestowed. J. N. Mowry, of Mansfield, Mate. Mar 1861

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:

"Over thirty physicians presented themselves before the Board of Medical Examiners at their last meeting. Out of the whole batch they got six men whom they recommended to the Governor for appointments as surgeons and seven as surgeon's mates."

Dr. Swartzwelder was one of the "six."

Union Meeting in Elizabeth.

A large concourse of people of Elizabeth township met at Lawrence Furnace, April 27th—J. C. Davidson, President; A. D. Downing, Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting in a patriotic speech. John G. Peebles was called upon and responded promptly, alluding to the great Union meeting at Chicago, April 11, and the oath administered there, when the crowd with one voice shouted: "We will take that oath," and an impressive scene followed—old men whose hair had grown white under

under protection of the "stars and stripes," middle-aged men and young men, standing up with uncovered heads and uplifted hands, to receive the most solemn oath administered by Esq. G. R. Porter:

"We do solemnly swear in presence of Almighty God, that we will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Ohio, and that we will to the best of our ability support and defend the Government of the United States and of the State of Ohio, more particularly at this time when war has been waged against the Government of the United States, and we do solemnly declare our attachment to the Government and pledge ourselves to defend it against all rebels at home or abroad."

Dr. Earhart followed with a brief speech to the point, saying we must be for the Union or against it. A. D. Crossland, who had marched a fine company from Kelley's Mills, said he had not voted for Lincoln, but would support his Administration to the end. Many others declared they would sacrifice their all for the Union.

A fine company is to be raised in Elizabeth, the first general muster to be at "Prickly Ash Fields," half way between Lawrence and Pine Grove Furnaces, Saturday, May 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. C. DAVIDSON, Chairman.

A. D. DOWNS, Secretary.

Home Guard in Symmes—Volunteers. Thos. M. Smith, Secretary, communicates to us the proceedings of a large public meeting held at Saul Burk's, in Symmes township, April 24th.

The U. S. Flag was raised. S. Burk was called to the Chair; T. M. Smith made Secretary; Wm. McCartney, Frederick Griffith, J. P. Gates, Geo. Irwin, N. Vermillion, John White, Daniel Neal, and Robt. Day, Vice Presidents. After patriotic speeches, they marched to the drum and fife, some distance, formed in line, and at the solicitation of the ladies, 26 young men "volunteered."

"A 'Home Guard' company was then formed, numbering 65 men, and officers elected, whose names were not sent to us.

Home Guard at Burlington.

The citizens of Burlington and vicinity, in this county, held a meeting on Monday April 22d, and passed resolutions declaring their purpose to suppress all disorderly and lawless proceedings that might be attempted in that neighborhood, by parties from whatever source, and to this end resolved to raise a "Home Guard." Sixty men enrolled themselves, and on Saturday night, 27th April, the company chose officers—

Captain, Wm. McCLEURE,
1st Lieutenant, T. M. THOMAS,
2d Lieutenant, L. DRURY.
The company is now ready for duty.

A Judicious Appointment. Charles Kingsbury, Jr., of this place, has been appointed, by Gen. Rosecrans, Assistant Adjutant General of the Ohio and Indiana Brigade, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. This appointment is right worthily made, and is highly complimentary to our young friend, because it was made, not upon the recommendation of some influential friend, but upon substantial merit. We predict for Col. Kingsbury rapid promotion, and a brilliant and successful future, should his life be spared him.

Roll of Company E, Lawrence Guards, 18th Regiment.

Captain—John P. Merrill.
1st Lieutenant—Halsey C. Barr.
2d Lieutenant—Warren G. Hibbard.
1st Sergeant—Seth Sutherland.
2d Sergeant—R. P. Rifenberick.
3d Sergeant—Jeremiah Davidson.
4th Sergeant—E. A. Thomas.
1st Corporal—R. E. Rodgers.
2d Corporal—Matthew McGarvey.
3d Corporal—Joseph A. Harris.
4th Corporal—Isaac H. Moore.

PRIVATES.

Robert Angel, John B. Jenkins,
Wm. Arms, John Kitchen,
Michael Barrett, Andrew Londerback,
Vincent Blankenship, Samuel McDaniel,
Casenter Blankenship, Elisha Masters,
Henry R. Bolton, Elisha Mayhew,
Thomas Burke, James Miner,
Robert Bowles, R. K. Newland,
John Bowles, Mervin Owens,
Jacob Bettis, Enoch Owens,
James N. Brown, David Osman,
Darius S. Buckman, Wm. B. Talbot,
Arch Browning, Isaac Piles,
David G. Cooper, John H. Ridenour,
Daniel Carr, John W. Robbins,
Charles Campbell, Joseph Robbins,
Wm. O. Cookson, Max Stokes,
Jackson Culp, John Summers,
J. W. Carmichael, Samuel L. Spurling,
Charles Call, Charles E. Scott,
Evan Dorgert, Wm. Sampson,
Henry Diddit, George Sines,
Jenkin Evans, John Slaven,
Wm. E. Evans, Nehemiah Shelly,
August Fisher, Wm. Thompson,
Martin Goodman, Joseph Thompson,
David Griffith, B. L. Van Dusen,
David Grimes, Conrad Weitz,
Amos Hussey, Pleasant Webb,
Henry Heidorn, Daniel D. Webb,
A. B. Henry, Charles Willis,
John W. Haun, Isaac Yates,
Dustin Jones, at 77.

HOME GUARDS.—There are now we believe seven companies of Home Guards organized in our county, numbering in all about 700. All have not as yet received arms, but applications have been made for a sufficient number for all. We hope they will be received soon. *3rd July 1861*

MORE HOME GUARDS.—Judge Ross, a few days since administered the oath to a Company at Bellefonte, numbering about 75, and on the same day organized and swore in another Company at Nolle's Cross Roads, near Ashland. There should be a Company formed in the neighborhood of Squire Burgess'.

In the unfortunate affair on Kanawha, Sunday night, 14th inst., in which parties of the Kentucky 1st and Ohio 21st fired into each other, by mistake, two men were killed, one fatally wounded, and three slightly wounded. The man fatally wounded, who was shot through the body, and whose wound was dressed here at Ironton, Monday night, was Alex. Mordecai, of Cincinnati; he died on the boat near New Richmond. The killed were John Hogan, of Cincinnati; and JOHN J. W. ROBBINS, of Union Landing, in this county. He was a young man of less than 18, was raised by Thomas W. Means; he went to Camp Clay, and volunteered in company G, 1st Kentucky Regiment.

The man killed, of the Kentucky 2d, at the Barboursville Fight, 13th inst., was John Jordan; and Barney McAvoy, of Louisville, was the young man shot just below the left eye, who died on the next morning. Elihu Harper, whose name we mentioned last week, of Franklin Furnace, was only slightly wounded. *July 1861*

Another Company from Lawrence County! On Sunday morning last, our Cavalry Company, Captain John S. George, received orders from Gen. Carrington, to march to Athens, there to prepare themselves for service in Western Virginia. Subsequently, in view of the disturbed condition of affairs opposite Gallipolis, they were ordered to that point. On yesterday, a detachment of twenty-five or thirty of them started, to be followed by the balance on Monday next. The "boys" were in fine spirits, and left amidst the cheers, and with the well wishes of all our people. They will give a good account of themselves.

Lieutenant Bimpson will receive recruits for the company, until Monday next, at which time they will join those who started yesterday.

Roll of Lawrence County Cavalry—Company A, 2d Brigade, 7th Division, Ohio Volunteer Militia.

Captain—John S. George.
1st Lieutenant—J. N. Bimpson.
2d Lieutenant—C. E. Hambleton.
1st Sergeant—Samuel Richards.
2d Sergeant—Joseph L. Barber.
3d Sergeant—John T. Irwin.
4th Sergeant—Fletcher Golden.
Commissary Sergeant—Joel Stover.
1st Corporal—Maynard Pond.
2d Corporal—J. F. McCartney.
3d Corporal—D. C. Ellis.
4th Corporal—Joseph W. Dempsey.

PRIVATES.

Henry Angel, Edward Mitchell,
Jonathan Abrams, John W. Millar,
Thos. J. Anderson, William Martin,
Sam'l S. Brammer, John Moore,
Geo. W. Briner, Jacob W. Maskell,
Alfred Brown, J. C. D. Maskell,
John M. Bostie, J. C. Massie,
Sam'l Clarke, Leander Morlon,
W. G. Crawshaw, Wm. Menifee,
S. H. Curry, John H. McGee,
Jackson Culp, Wm. McCartney,
Wm. A. Carter, Robert Neal,
H. V. Compston, James Price,
John H. Compston, L. B. Prose,
James W. Coten, George Primm,
George Chick, Joseph Ricker,
Lewis Clatts, Thomas J. Rier,
J. B. Carlile, Wm. Smith,
J. T. Davis, Cyrus Smith,
Harrison Dewit, James Steer,
A. T. Dempsey, C. H. Shumate,
Milton Davison, Benj. Sumate,
Frank Dammart, James W. Sheritt,
Isaac Darling, John Slack,
Chas. M. Golden, John W. Slack,
John L. Godman, O. W. Sanders,
Abe Haggins, Theodore Sayres,
Jonathan Hisall, Geo. W. Shattuck,
I. N. Hall, Lorenzo Strieder,
Lewis D. Hall, Wm. Thompson,
Thos. Hamilton, Elijah J. Thornton,
John H. Hastings, F. M. Vermillion,
Charles Hill, Martin Van Every,
John Irwin, James Walker,
Isaiah W. Kelley, Nathaniel Worral,
Joseph K. Kelley, Wesley Williams,
Richard Lambert, James Wilson,
Alex. Lacey, Abram White,
James E. Little, Anthony Winkhouse,
James Lanthorn, Total 91.

A part of these have been actively engaged on the Kanawha, and a part detained at Gallipolis for the want of equipments, which we suppose were received by Monday of this week.

Richard Lambert, as is well known, was killed on July 17, at the Battle of Scarey. Lewis Clatts was, at our last accounts, in hospital, with a broken leg; and Cyrus Smith, with a broken arm.

J. T. Davis, I. W. Kelley and Frank Dammart were reported on July 25th, "sick and gone home;" how long their furloughs extend we do not know.

Col. Mansfield, of Wayne Co., Va., who was reported in command of the rebels at the late Barboursville Fight, was shot in some manner on the Monday thereafter, by a Union Virginian, we believe, and died on the 23d at his residence, Trout's Hill.

The par Cavalry, which lis, for want of upper Kanawha

On Wednesday with a detachment some miles above on by some co Lieut. Bimpson. Our boys unhon We learn tha er force of the nemors of a bat authentic "we

Roll of Company

Captain—John S. George.
1st Lieutenant—J. N. Bimpson.
2d Lieutenant—C. E. Hambleton.
1st Sergeant—Samuel Richards.
2d Sergeant—Joseph L. Barber.
3d Sergeant—John T. Irwin.
4th Sergeant—Fletcher Golden.
Commissary Sergeant—Joel Stover.
1st Corporal—Maynard Pond.
2d Corporal—J. F. McCartney.
3d Corporal—D. C. Ellis.
4th Corporal—Joseph W. Dempsey.

John H. Absher, James Adams, Boyd Anderson, Elza Aris, Abram Bryant, James Buck, Samuel Busby, James Busby, James Broden, Aquilla Cave, Jacob Claborn, John M. Corns, Albert Clincfel, Cornelius Carr, George Canaan, W. W. Clark, John Dunfield, John Dempsey, George Davis, S. H. Driscoll, Isaac Davison, William Dono, H. C. Duncan, George Dunfee, J. H. Emmom, Evan Evans, Ed. Evans, Joseph Fisher, Abner Fox, W. H. Grims, John M. Grul, W. M. Gold, William Har, J. D. Howard, James M. Ho, John Hamilton, John Harvey, George Har, Fred. Hack, Henry H. Ho, Ulysses Har, D. R. Harbar, Henry Hender, W. G. Hopk, Owen W. Jo, Samuel Jon, James Jack, Total 91.

Thursday

War M Rev. Geo. recently been ing on Tuesd following new vicinity, emb On Saturd men, under co down from th soners of Col. prominent Un sant, Virginia by fleeing to two companie stationed at t for the Kanaw They arrested Point Pleasant awha, as far a

☞ The part of the Lawrence County Cavalry, which remained so long in Gallipolis, for want of equipments, is now on the upper Kanawha.

On Wednesday, 14th, a squad of 12 was with a detachment from Gen. Cox's command some miles above their camp, and was fired on by some concealed rebel cavalry, and Lieut. Bimpson slightly wounded in the leg. Our boys unhorsed two or three of the rebels.

We learn that Gen. Cox sent out a stronger force the next day, and there are flying rumors of a battle, but as we have nothing authentic "we wait for the facts."

Roll of Company A, Lawrence Guards, 18th Regiment.

Captain—John McMahon.
1st Lieutenant—John B. Keepers.
2d Lieutenant—S. H. Emmons.
Ensign—H. T. L. Pratt.
1st Sergeant—E. J. Shackelford.
2d Sergeant—A. T. Brattin.
3d Sergeant—George B. Montgomery.
4th Sergeant—William St. Clair.
1st Corporal—Z. K. Stapleton.
2d Corporal—Richard Slover.
3d Corporal—A. F. Cumpston.
4th Corporal—Andrew Robinson.

PRIVATE.

John H. Abscher,
James Adams,
Boyd Anderson,
Elza Artis,
Abram Bryant,
James Buck,
Samuel Busby,
James Busby,
James Bredor,
Aquila Carver,
Jacob Claybaugh,
John M. Corns,
Albert Clinefelter,
Cornelius Carr,
George Canaan,
W. W. Clark,
John Dunfield,
John Demsey,
George Davis,
S. H. Driscoll,
Isaac Davison,
William Donohoe,
H. C. Duncan,
George Dunfield,
J. H. Emmons,
Evan Evans,
Ed. Evans,
Joseph Fisher,
Abner Fox,
W. H. Grimsaw,
John M. Grubb,
W. M. Golden,
William Harris,
J. D. Howard,
James M. Henry,
John Hamilton,
John Harvey,
George Harvey,
Fred. Hack,
Henry H. Henshaw,
Ulysses Hamlin,
D. R. Harbaugh,
Henry Henderson,
W. G. Hopkins,
Owen W. Jones,
Samuel Jones,
James Jackson,
TOTAL 106.

Thursday Morning, July 4, 1861.

War Matters in this Vicinity.

Rev. Geo. E. Leonard, of this place, has recently been on a visit to Gallipolis, returning on Tuesday morning last. He brings the following news from the "seat of war" in that vicinity, embracing both sides of the river:

On Saturday night, some 25 or 30 horsemen, under command of Capt. Jenkins, came down from the secession camp, and made prisoners of Col. Wagoner and C. C. Miller, two prominent Union men, living near Point Pleasant, Virginia, others escaped the same fate by fleeing to Gallipolis. A detachment of two companies from the 21st Ohio Regiment, stationed at Gallipolis, immediately started for the Kanawha, on the steam boat Hew.—They arrested all the leading secessionists at Point Pleasant, and then moved up the Kanawha, as far as Thirteen Mile creek. Then,

separating into squads, on each side of the river, they continued the work of arresting rebels, and bringing them to Gallipolis, until some 36 were safely removed from the "sacred soil," to be held as hostages. The names of the secessionists, as far as obtained, are Cline and son, Robert Mitchel and son, Hackney, Dilz, Robert Bickle, Owen, Roseberry, Carr, David Long, Eastham, Byram, Fisher, Johnson, George, and Brown.

Another detachment moved down the river, in the direction of Jenkins' farm, on Sunday, last account, they had returned. The fate of Miller and Wagoner had not yet been learned.

Gov. Wise is at Charleston, without doubt. The whole force there at present is about 2500. About as many more are on their way there.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

COLUMBUS, July 1. Col. Norton of the 21st Regiment State troops at Gallipolis telegraphed the Governor to-day that on Saturday night a mounted party of 50 men came from Charleston, Va., to Point Pleasant, headed by A. G. Jenkins, and took some of the most prominent Union citizens there prisoners, and marched them off. Col. Norton started with a hundred men in pursuit, but could not overtake them. He then scoured the country and took thirty prominent secessionists prisoners, whom he now holds as hostages for the safety of the Union men in the hands of the rebels. Norton says there are 3,500 rebels now at Charleston under command of Howes.

CATLETTSBURG, KY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861.

From the Seat of War in Wayne and Cabell Counties.

In our last issue we gave a brief and hurried account of the landing at and occupation of Guyandotte by the 2d Regiment of Kentucky troops, commanded by Col. Woodruff. They arrived at Guyandotte on Thursday morning. On the approach of the Government forces the secessionists fled as usual. Col. Woodruff and command went into camp near the town where they remained until evening. Their pickets having been driven in by scouts of a rebel force of about 600 cavalry and infantry at Barboursville, 7 miles distant, Col. Woodruff ordered his forces to march in the direction of the rebels. The night was spent in skirmishes, and about day light next morning they came in sight of the rebel forces on a hill near Barboursville.

The bridge over Mud river having been torn up the Federal troops made an attempt to repair it so as to pass; while thus engaged they were fired upon by the rebel troops. The Government forces immediately made their way over the bridge on the streamers, fired one round and then charged up the hill. The rebels then fled in great confusion, leaving several dead and wounded, with many horses, their guns, clothing, &c., &c.

Col. Woodruff remained in possession of the place until Monday morning, when a courier from Gen. Cox, on Kanawha, brought dispatches requiring his troops to march without delay to the mouth of Cole, on the Kanawha, to aid in dislodging the rebels at Charleston under the command of Gen. Wise and others. Report says they had a skirmish on the way, at Hurricane bridge, in which a few were killed and wounded on both sides. The rebels were completely routed however.

Col. Woodruff commissioned John L. Zeigler, of Wayne co., as his aid to receive volunteers, form companies, and to arrest the secessionists, compelling them to take the oath of allegiance to the Government or hold them as prisoners of war. We are glad to learn that a very large number in Wayne and Cabell counties have voluntarily come in and taken the oath. A number, however, have been arrested, among them some of the most prominent

citizens, who appear very penitent and promise to lay down the arms of the rebellion and become good and loyal citizens.

Col. Zeigler's headquarters are at Ceredo. There appears now to be little doubt but that quiet and peace will be restored in this portion of Virginia.—Those who have been the instigators of the treasonable designs have left the country, and we believe it will be sometime before they return. Col. Zeigler merits the thanks of every friend of order and peace for his energetic and determined course to restore law and order.

Col. Woodruff's Proclamation.

HEAD QUARTERS,

GUYANDOTTE, VA., July 11, 1861.

To the Citizens of Virginia: The Kentucky forces under my command, in the service of the Federal Government, have this day occupied and taken position on your soil, but we come as friends, not as enemies to your people—our object is to protect you in your lives, liberty and property, and I, as the representative of the Government of the United States, desire that the citizens, who through fear and misrepresentation, have fled their homes, return to their respective avocations. Our visit is not to prevent or interfere with the mercantile, mechanical, or agricultural pursuits of the inhabitants, provided they do not assist the citizens of this State now in rebellion against the Government.

My soldiers will observe strict discipline, and commit no depredations on property of any kind; and I earnestly entreat the true people of this glorious old Commonwealth to organize bodies of Home Guards, for the protection of their immediate neighborhoods, and thereby assist me in crushing the rebellion that now exists. Your duty, your interests, and your patriotism demand it, and the Republic you serve, and under which you have, for eighty-five years enjoyed property and happiness, requires an extraordinary struggle if necessary, to preserve and perpetuate the liberties you have heretofore enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws of your Country.

To the due observance of the above I invite the citizens of Virginia, and earnestly hope that it may meet their approbation, and be the means of returning numbers of misguided men to their allegiance and duty.

W. E. WOODRUFF,

Col. Commanding Forces.

☞ There has been considerable alarm in the upper part of this county, the past week. Federal troops, from Gallipolis, had captured stock, &c., from the farm of the traitor Jenkins, Green Bottom, Va. Whereupon Jenkins, swore vengeance, threatening, as reported, to apply the "torch until light enough to read at midnight all the way from Gallipolis to Ironton;" and it was stated that he would be on hand forthwith, 1,500 secession troops under his command.

A squad of our Artillery, with one of the guns, a 6-pounder, and a detachment of some 80 men from the Ironton companies, went up Tuesday evening to Quaker Bottom to see what is going on.

P. S. The 1st Kentucky regiment (we suppose) passed up this afternoon, on steamboats, for the "seat of war" just above us.—As we understand it, the 8th and 12th Ohio have gone to the Kanawha region, by way of Oak Hill.

☞ Dead. Washington Day, of Olive Furnace, private in Capt. Downing's company C, 18th Regiment, O. V. M., died last Saturday morning—July 6th—in the hospital, Clarksburg, Va., of typhoid fever.

Revised Roll of the Pierpont Guards.

Captain—P. McNally.
1st Lieutenant—H. C. Flesher.
2d Lieutenant—John Combs.
1st Sergeant—Robert McGinley.
2d Sergeant—Thomas M. Desilver.
3d Sergeant—Reynolds A. Craft.
4th Sergeant—P. McNichols.
5th Sergeant—Michael B. Keeney.
1st Corporal—Richard Robinson.
2d Corporal—Noah Cumpston.
3d Corporal—Samuel Moore.
4th Corporal—Thos. R. Williams.
5th Corporal—Isaac J. Craft.
6th Corporal—Charles Clempor.
7th Corporal—George Walters.
8th Corporal—Michael McCaulay.

PRIVATES.

Alfred Anderson,	Allen Justice,
Geo. W. Anderson,	George Kearns,
Wm. Argabright,	George Kramer,
David Benson,	John D. Kidney,
Reed J. Blackwell,	Michael Kevil,
James M. Bruce,	Joshua Kite,
Jonathan Berry,	James R. Keeney,
Charles Blowers,	Michael Lyach,
Charles Brice,	Samuel Lyons,
Rowland Brammer,	David McKnight,
Henry Bearskill,	Robert McKnight,
John Bearskill,	Hamilton McGarvey,
John Brammer,	William Morgan,
Martin Bazel,	Martin McNamara,
William Beate,	Jacob D. Mathiot,
Lewis Cassan,	Theodore Martin,
Martin Crystal,	William Martin,
Connelly Terrence,	David Martin,
Coates John D.	Moses G. Markin,
Albert F. Call,	John C. McClain,
Wm. H. Collier,	John North,
Cornelius Collier,	James B. Parker,
John Coyle,	Abram Pancake,
John Dougherty,	John Robinson,
Wm. Dougherty,	Jonathan Roberts,
Daniel Dalton,	Andrew P. Russell,
John Dwyer,	John Ross,
Thomas Davis,	Fritz Streikel,
Abraham S. Doubt,	William Shirley,
John Dyer,	Timothy Sharer,
Marlin Ellswick,	Charles Schmutz,
Lewis Fisher,	Albert C. Slater,
Edmund Freily,	Henry Stratton,
Abram Gaunt,	Geo. W. Sutton,
John Hope,	George Thacker,
William Hope,	James A. Thacker,
Zachariah Hall,	John Tasker,
Joseph Haney,	Granville Webb,
James E. Hughes,	John W. Willis,
Ira Hicks,	Adon Webb,
Elias Herman,	James Wilson,
G. W. Hackworth,	C. H. Walbert,
D. T. Johnson,	Total 101.

The above company is to be in the Virginia 3d Regiment, now probably full, at Clarksburg.

We are frequently inquired of as to the rank and pay of Charley Kingsbury, who is Assistant Adjutant General in Brig. Gen. Rosecrans' staff, and now in the vicinity of Buckhannon, Western Virginia. The rank is *Lieut. Colonel*; and the pay is made up of these items—\$95 per month, 5 rations, \$45; 3 horses, \$24; 2 servants, \$47. Total Monthly pay, \$211. Also we are asked as to the duties of the office. He is the Adjutant of the Brigade, forms it in the line of battle, &c., and is the *Secretary*, so to speak; from his office issues the orders, dispatches, &c.

Maj. J. K. Kidd, who was the First Lieutenant of the Lawrence county volunteers in the Mexican War, is "at it" in Missouri. Under orders from Gen. Lyon he has raised a regiment—over 800 men in 22 days—for the three years' service; the organization was not complete at our advices.

NEW REGIMENT IN VIRGINIA.—We understand that John L. Zeigler, of Wayne co., Va., has been commissioned by the Government to raise a Regiment who are to be mustered into the service of the United States and remain in that portion of the State for the protection of the Western border against invasion, as well as against the Secession guerilla's with which it is infested. Col. Zeigler will have no difficulty in making up the Regiment. An opportunity is now offered the young men of Virginia to volunteer and remain on their own soil.

To Farmers.—See Agricultural column.

The names upon the rolls of the three Lawrence county companies, 18th Regiment, O. V. M., now in Western Virginia, have been printed in this paper, except the following who joined companies C and E after their arrival at Athens, on their way to Virginia—in company C, now under Capt. G. E. Downing:

Wm. Blackwell,	Thos. Barren,
James Berry,	Thos. Doran,
John Daley,	James Davis,
Thos. Fitzpatrick,	Wm. McGee,
Pat. Sweeny,	Hanson Waters.

In company E, Capt. John P. Merrill:

A. G. Murphy,	Wm. Doran,
John Coates,	Rich'd Barry,
Jno. W. Miller,	Jas. H. Kemp,
Richard E. Barren,	Jas. McKele.

Some weeks ago we spoke about a fine field of wheat, just below town, belonging to Alex. H. Ricker. We can now give the figures: Cut late, when overripe; hauled half a mile over not a smooth road, before threshing; field 30 acres; wheat measured, not very closely struck, 989 bushels—or almost 33 bushels to the acre. Pretty good yield for thirty acres.

Scioto county has sent to the war, of three months' men, Capt. Bailey's company, in the 1st Ohio Regiment, now in Eastern Virginia, 100; the companies of Capt. Geo. Wilhelm and J. J. Appler, 22d Ohio, in Western Virginia, about 180—total 280 three months' men. For three years or during the war, the companies of Capt. Lum Appler and H. S. McDowell, 190; in Kentucky 2d, 20—of three years' men 210. In all, 490.

The Gallipolis Dispatch thus noticed the Lawrence County Cavalry, when it was in camp at that place, a week or two ago:

"The Ironton Cavalry Company, John S. George, Captain, has entered service and is in Camp at this place. The men are well armed, and have the appearance of being resolute soldiers, and capable of doing good service to the country."

OPERATIONS ON THE KANAWHA.

The Brigade of Gen. Cox, it would appear, had concentrated on the Kanawha, at the mouth of Pocotallico, by the middle of last week, forming "Camp Poco." And on Wednesday, 17th July, 1861, was fought the

BATTLE OF SCAREY.

Gen. Cox, having learned that the rebels were preparing to make a stand at the mouth of Scarey Creek, five miles (by land) above "Poco," and fifteen miles below Charleston, sent a force forward to reconnoitre, consisting of the 12th Ohio, Col. Lowe; two companies of the 21st, under Col. Norton; Canton Artillery, two rifled guns, under Capt.

Colton; and a squad of the Lawrence County Cavalry, under 2d Orderly J. L. Barber, of Ironton, in all about 1,200 men. It is stated that the instructions were to dislodge the enemy, if it could be done easily; if not, to take position, and hold it until the main body could advance.

The detachment moved slowly and cautiously, and at about 3 o'clock, P. M., came upon the rebels, entrenched on high ground, with a deep valley at the base of the hill, having two rifled 6-pounders in their battery, and squads of riflemen in log houses outside of the entrenchments—their force reported at 1,500, and soon strongly reinforced. The strength of the rebels was not known at first, and to draw it out, the column was ordered to advance, our squad of Cavalry leading the advance, under orderly J. L. Barber, with 20 men, including himself, to wit: Dr. D. C. Ellis, of Adams county, Thos. Hamilton, Fletcher Golden, Arthur T. Dempsey, Geo. Crawshaw, S. H. Curry, Jas. Steece, John Irwin, Wm. Smith, Richard Lambert, Milton Davisson, Jackson Culp, G. W. Shattuck, M. Vanvera, Geo. Primm, J. T. McCartney, John Godman, Jos. Ricker, and — McFadden. As the Cavalry rounded a point, the rebels opened a fire of grape shot upon them; they returned the fire until six rounds from the cannon had been fired upon them, when they were ordered to retire. An old house somewhat protected them, and the cannon were aimed too high, so that the shot passed mostly over their heads. In the first discharge, RICHARD LAMBERT, son of Esq. Wm. Lambert, just below Ironton, was instantly killed—one of the grape shot tearing through his body, near the heart, another penetrating his brain.

Capt. Colton's Artillery followed, took position on a hill, and silenced the enemy's battery in about fifteen minutes, losing one of his men killed. The Infantry advanced, and the fight continued, it is said, over two hours, when, at last, the ammunition of our boys gave out, the rebels had been reinforced, and the Federal troops were compelled to retire, having lost 9 killed, 37 wounded, two mortally, and some 8 or 10 missing. Capt. Allen was killed, and Lieut. Pomeroy mortally wounded, (since dead,) both of the 21st Ohio; also Col. Norton was severely wounded in the thigh and taken prisoner. The loss of the rebels is said to have been, on very good authority, 67 killed, a larger number wounded, and 4 prisoners; another account puts the rebel loss at 65 killed, 150 wounded. Our troops fell back to "Camp Poco." Our officers and men had been too confident, and were repulsed.

THE ENEMY MAKE A LARGE HAUL OF OFFICERS.

We have already mentioned the wounding and capture of Col. Norton, by the rebels.—Well, Col. DeVilliers, of the Ohio 11th, Col. Woodruff, Lieut. Col. Neff, and Capt. J. R. Hurd, of the Kentucky 2d, together with a Capt. Austin—five officers—went out by themselves, in a reckless manner, to see the "fun" up at Scarey, and fell into the hands of the rebels—"prisoners of war!" Good enough for them! That is a pretty good haul of the enemy, three out of five of our Colonels.

THE LATEST.

We heard from Gen. Cox, he was still at "Poco," Sunday, 21st. The rebels were stated to be falling back on Charleston.

Re for a Colo Judge W. Colonel, b is not a ca office, if el

Out were, at ou Baltimore Dispatch fi nine Ohio ding, of cou will be im and be must

Another during the Wednesday-cers were e Culbertson, Lieut. I. N. yet quite ful be received

The Johnson, ha Council) 55 nets. The c at the Grov who would n would do wel

Roll of Comp

Captain—W. 1st Lieutenant 2d Lieutenant 1st Sergeant 2d Sergeant 3d Sergeant 4th Sergeant 5th Sergeant 1st Corporal 2d Corporal 3d Corporal 4th Corporal 5th Corporal 6th Corporal 7th Corporal 8th Corporal Eifer—John Drummer—J. Wagoner—T

Julius Ande Caleb Allen W. F. Blank Thomas Blay T. D. Holt John Blair Christopher A. H. Barn Nicholas B Henry Bole James Berry John Belche Beverly Bla Madison Bl John Bowen Thomas Ba Crockett Co William Co Hiram Curr Thomas Ch James Curr Jacob Clar Killian Cla Cyrus Carr James Coll Patrick Del Enos Dunn W. B. Dav George Fra Francis Fr Fitzer Jam Joseph Fro John Fox James Fox J. J. Glas William G Alfred Hen John Howe Andrew H S. H. Han J. W. Hen Riley Harp

Regimental Election next Saturday for a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major Judge W. W. Johnson has been named for Colonel, but he requests us to state that he is not a candidate, and could not accept the office, if elected.

Our "boys" of the 18th Regiment were, at our last accounts, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, somewhere. Dispatch from Columbus, 22d, says: "The nine Ohio three months' regiments, (including, of course, the 18th,) whose time is out, will be immediately ordered to Columbus and be mustered out of service."

Another company for three years, or during the war, leaves Ironton, to-day—Wednesday—at noon, for Columbus. Officers were elected, as follows: Capt. W. W. Culbertson, 1st Lieut. W. H. Winters, 2d Lieut. I. N. Gilruth. The company is not yet quite full, and additional members will be received here for a few days.

The Ironton Guards, Capt. W. W. Johnson, have obtained (through the Town Council) 55 New Rifles, with Sword-Bayonets. The company has drill next Saturday, at the Grove, at 9, A. M. Any good men who would now like to join the company, would do well to be present.

Roll of Company F, 27th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Militia.

Captain—W. W. Culbertson.
1st Lieutenant—W. H. Winters.
2d Lieutenant—J. N. Gilruth.
1st Sergeant—F. G. McGrew.
2d Sergeant—J. S. Boynton.
3d Sergeant—John Scrab.
4th Sergeant—James Skelton.
5th Sergeant—L. R. Lacroix.
1st Corporal—James Sullivan.
2d Corporal—M. D. L. Fawcett.
3d Corporal—Smith Price.
4th Corporal—Alfred Willis.
5th Corporal—H. H. Davidson.
6th Corporal—Emory Eakins.
7th Corporal—John Henthorn.
8th Corporal—Coleman Henthorn.
Fifer—John Hamilton.
Drummer—John Collins.
Wagoner—T. J. Backus.

PRIVATEERS.

Junius Andrew,	Robert Hammonds,
Caleb Allen,	Hamilton Harper,
W. F. Blankenship,	J. H. Hunt,
Thomas Bayless,	P. C. Justice,
T. D. Bolt,	E. L. Jones,
John Blair,	John Jarvis,
Christopher Bauer,	Robert McLaughlin,
A. H. Barnett,	John McMullen,
Nicholas Baker,	Jesse McMullen,
Henry Bolen,	William McMullen,
James Berry,	Thomas Myers,
John Belcher,	John Murphy,
Beverly Blankenship,	W. C. Massey,
Madison Blankenship,	John Marken,
John Bowen,	Patrick Malony,
Thomas Bayless,	Henry Miller,
Crocket Cox,	Samuel Lewis,
William Connell,	Eli Perry,
Hiram Currantime,	John Price,
Thomas Chanoy,	Alonzo Platt,
James Currantime,	James Richardson,
Jacob Clarke,	Joseph Redding,
Killian Clarke,	Harrison Riggs,
Cyrus Carlwright,	Washington Riggs,
James Collier,	William Snelgrove,
Patrick Delaney,	Robert Scott,
Enos Dunn,	Abram Scott,
W. B. Davis,	Morgan Smith,
George Frad,	D. E. Sites,
Francis French,	William Sprigg,
Fitzer James,	David Sperry,
Joseph French,	John Turvey,
John Fox,	James Vynos,
James Farris,	William Vynos,
J. J. Glasgow,	Perry Vandervort,
William Glandin,	Peter Ward,
Alfred Henson,	Amos Webb,
John Howard,	Philip Williams,
Andrew Happee,	William Worthington,
S. H. Hunter,	William Beaver,
J. W. Henchman,	Total, 101.
Riley Harper,	

The return of the Lawrence County "boys" from the war—the three companies of the Ohio 18th—was heartily welcomed in Ironton, last Saturday morning, Aug. 3.—They came down from Marietta, on the steamer R. B. Hamilton; arrived in the morning, when they were not generally expected until evening, consequently the crowd to meet them was not as large as it otherwise would have been. All looked in prime condition. There has been only trifling sickness among them, generally most excellent health—except Washington Day, of Olive Furnace, as before announced, died at Clarksburg, Va., of typhoid fever. There have been only two deaths in the Regiment, Day, and a private in Capt. Wallar's (Meigs Co.) company, who was killed by a railroad train. Hundreds of friends were happy in meeting the returned soldiers.

The Regiment, through somebody's gross mismanagement, was disbanded at Marietta, without pay, except for the first month, received some time since.

During the past week, Fred. Beuh-ring, a prominent Secessionist of Cabell Co., Va., was arrested by Col. Zeigler, of the 4th Virginia Regiment, and sent to this place, from which he was delivered to Col. Moor, of the 28th Ohio; also Col. Zeigler arrested three other Virginia Secessionists, sent them here, where they took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and were released.

The company of Capt. W. W. Reiley, of Portsmouth, left that place, July 30, for Columbus, and the war—about 90 men. This was the third three years' company from Scioto, that of Capt. W. C. Appler being the first, and that of Capt. H. S. McDowell, the second. Capt. H. A. Webb, of Howard Furnace, left with his company, on Friday, Aug. 2.

On Thursday evening of last week, the second German Regiment, from Cincinnati—the Ohio 28th—Col. Moor, passed up on steamboats; and on Saturday morning, the Ohio 26th, Col. Fyffe—both bound for the Kanawha.

LIEUT. WM. H. RAYNOR, of Portsmouth, Capt. Bailey's company, 1st Ohio Regiment, is one of the missing at the late defeat near Manassas—was wounded, and is supposed to have been taken prisoner. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

"Raynor was indeed a noble fellow. He was all soldier, with no sense of fear. All day he had rallied and cheered the men, and when last seen was surrounded by rebel cavalry, wounded and yet fighting—whether taken prisoner or killed we do not know."

The second company has gone from Adams county for three years, the first being that of Capt. Moses J. Patterson, in Col. Ammen's 24th Ohio. The Ripley Bee says of the second company, that it is mostly made up of Methodists.

"The Captain is the Rev. D. C. Benjamin, of the West Union Circuit—Rev. F. Hipes, also of the same church, is 1st Lieutenant—there is in the ranks, a preacher of the Protestant Methodist Church. N. R. Thompson, of Winchester, is 2nd Lieutenant.

The funeral of Richard Lambert, of the Lawrence County Cavalry, killed at the Battle of Scarey, Western Virginia, July 17th, took place in Ironton, Thursday of last week—Aug. 8—his remains having been brought here on the evening previous. He was buried with the honors of war, the Ironton Rifles, Zouaves, German Guards, and a large number of returned Volunteers joining in the procession; the funeral services at the Grove, prayer by Rev. T. S. Reeve, sermon by Rev. J. M. Kelley. He was about 26 years of age, and leaves a wife and child.

"They who for their country die,
Shall fill an honor'd grave;
For glory lights the soldier's tomb,
And beauty weeps the brave."

Affairs at Camp Pierpont.

Col. Zeigler is actively engaged in the prosecution of his work at Camp Pierpont, Ceredo, Va. He is continually arresting Secessionists and administering to them the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. Many Virginians voluntarily present themselves to the Colonel, and request him to administer to them the oath. Occasionally, however, the Colonel meets with a stubborn character, who "would rather die" than swear to support the Constitution of their country. When such characters are met with, Colonel Zeigler does not insist upon swearing them—he only sends them to Wheeling, to be delivered to the authorities against whom they are in rebellion.

On Sunday last, seven prisoners were brought into Camp. One of them, a Dr. Brumfield, had been impressed by the rebels into the rebel army, and was engaged in the fight at Barboursville—or the battle of Get-a-way, as our boys call it) but subsequently escaped and returned to his home. The oath was administered to him, and he "went on his way rejoicing."

The names of the prisoners are, — Morris, the Commissioner of the county, Put. Brown, and others whose names we did not hear. We learn that they were started for Columbus, but at Ironton took the oath and were released.

Capt. Smith, than whom a more daring and resolute man cannot be found in the State, enjoyed considerable sport in arresting the Seceshers. When he, with four men, approached the house of Brown, the latter was at work some distance from the house, and discovering each other at nearly the same instant, a footrace ensued for the house, where Brown had two revolvers and a musket, which he would have used had he got hold of them. Capt. Smith, however, proved to be fleetest of the two, and intercepted Brown when within a few feet of the house. Brown, seeing that it was useless to resist, gave himself up, and accompanied the party to Camp Pierpont.

There are now about one hundred men in the Camp, and recruits are continually arriving. In less than a week it is thought Col. Zeigler will have from eight hundred to one thousand men in Camp.

The 27th Ohio Regiment, which left Columbus, this week, for Gen. Fremont's command, contains about 260 men from this section, to wit: Company E, Capt. M. Churchill, of Keystone Furnace; Company F, Capt. W. W. Culbertson, of Ohio Furnace; and about two-thirds of Company G, Capt. F. Lynch, being those who left Howard Furnace, under command of H. A. Webb, who is the 1st Lieut. of this company.

Capt. Henry C. Rodgers and others are now raising a company for service in Gen. Fremont's command in the Southwest. Names enrolled at the Bookstore. "Fall in!"

The REGISTER never, perhaps, was as

Greenup county, Ky., (opposite us,) has had one full company at Camp Dick Robinson, for some weeks, under Capt. A. C. Vandyke, of Buffalo Furnace; 1st Lieut. Chas. Corum, son of Billy Corum, of Greenupsburg. Also there is another company from that county, we believe, in Gen. Rousseau's Brigade, back of Louisville. Many also from that county in the Ky., 1st and 2d Regiments.

Greenup has been sound for the Union, all the time, with a few exceptions in the shape of secessionists.

At the election of Company I. 4th Ohio Cavalry, Col. John Kennett, on the 5th inst., at Cincinnati, 72 privates present, the following officers were chosen:

Captain, HENRY C. RODGERS,

1st Lieutenant, W. B. STRAIGHT,

2d Lieutenant, W. B. CHAMBERLAIN,

Orderly Sergeant, JAMES DANIELS.

Also Company G. at the same place and the same Regiment:

Captain, R. EDWIN RODGERS,

1st Lieutenant, R. P. RIFENBERICK,

2d Lieutenant, JOS. A. HARRIS.

Orderly Sergeant, JAS. EMERSON REEVE.

Lawrence County Soldiers in the Field.

We have endeavored to collect the number of men that Lawrence county now has absent from its limits, in the Federal Army, and can now approximate to the true number. Shortly, we expect to be able to print most of the names. Now we can only give the figures, confident that, as a whole, it is an under rather than over estimate:

REGIMENT.	NUMBER.
Ohio 6th.....	20
Ohio 27th.....	70
Ohio 44th.....	20
Kentucky 1st.....	20
Kentucky 2d.....	40
Virginia 2d.....	410
Virginia 4th.....	50
Virginia 5th.....	520
Ohio 4th Cavalry.....	50
Col. Bolles' Cavalry.....	220
Fred. Dornies' Artillery.....	60
Various places.....	50
Total.....	1210

This is over one-third of the entire voting population of the county—heaviest vote, 3,237.

And recruits are still leaving the county, day after day.

The camp for forming the 53d Regiment is at Portland, Jackson county—Col. J. J. Appler, of Scioto county; Lieut. Col. Robt. A. Fulton, of Athens county; Maj. H. Smith Cox, of Greenup county, Ky., opposite Portsmouth. Five companies, we hear it said, go into camp at once, and others are forming. Col. Appler was Captain in the three months service, 22d Regiment, in Western Virginia; and Maj. Cox was a Sergeant in Capt. Bailey's company, 1st Ohio, at Washington.

One of the companies which left Iron-ton, last week, for Col. Bolles' Cavalry Regiment, at Parkersburg, Va., elected—Capt. John McMahon; 1st Lieut. Geo. B. Montgomery; 2d Lieut. Jerry Davidson. The Sergeants are Geo. B. Richey, Orderly; James Hoover, Commissary; Michael Donahoe, 1st; Aquilla Cave, 2d; Jas. E. Butler, 3d; Patrick Sanders, 4th.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Gauley Bridge, upper Kanawha, says of the Lawrence County Cavalry:

"He (Capt. George,) with his little band of cavalry, has scouted the entire Kanawha Valley from Guyandotte to Ravenswood, and from Point Pleasant to Gauley Bridge. His men have met and fired upon the enemy five times, killing two men and one horse, that they know of, and capturing fourteen guns. (In that I do not mean to include any of the guns that were taken here yesterday, that Gov. Wise left.) He has, however, lost one man, Richard Lambert, of Iron-ton; he was killed in the battle of Scarey, by grape shot."

Notice.

ALBERT G. JENKINS, OF THE COUNTY of Cabell, in the State of Virginia, will take notice that Thomas Halliday and John T. Halliday, partners doing business in the firm name of Thomas Halliday & Co., of the county of Gallia, in the State of Ohio, did, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, file their petition in the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Lawrence, in said State of Ohio, against the said Albert G. Jenkins, Defendant, for the recovery of a judgment for \$165.75, with interest from July 10, 1861, for a lot of pistols and powder flasks belonging to said Thomas Halliday & Co., taken by said Defendant from the steamboat Fanny McBurnie, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1861, and appropriated by said defendant to his own use. And the said Albert G. Jenkins is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the third Saturday after the 5th day of September next.

C. G. HAWLEY, Attorney for THOMAS HALLIDAY & CO.

August 1, 1861.—6w.

Notice.

ALBERT G. JENKINS, OF CABELL COUNTY, Virginia, will take notice that Nicholas P. Fenner, of the county of Gallia, in the State of Ohio, did, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, file his petition in the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Lawrence, in said State of Ohio, against the said Albert G. Jenkins, Defendant, praying for a judgment for \$23.00, with interest from July 10th, 1861, for a lot of swords, belts, sash and braid, belonging to said plaintiff, taken by said defendant from the steamboat Fanny McBurnie, July 10th, 1861, and appropriated to his own use. And the said Albert G. Jenkins is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the third Saturday after the 5th day of September next.

C. G. HAWLEY, Attorney for Nicholas P. Fenner.

August 1, 1861.—6w.

The Kanawha correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that before leaving Camp Poca, July 24th:

"A young man named James M. Gray, from Ashland, Ky., a member of Company F, Second Kentucky Regiment, was accidentally shot by a comrade while on guard, and died a few hours afterward."

Capt. Archibald Means is raising a company at Ashland, Ky., for Col. Labe Moore's Regiment—had 35 men sworn in, and expected to have as many more sworn in by the last of this week. Arch is a first-rate young man and will certainly fill his company brimful.

Capt. Reese M. Thomas has raised a fine company at Ashland for Col. Laban T. Moore's Regiment now in camp at Catlettsburg. Capt. Thomas is a fine drill-officer, and puts his men through "on the square." 1st Lieut. H. B. Broadess, 2d Lieut. George Hopkins.

Again we correct: Col. E. Nigh, of this place, is appointed "Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain," not Paymaster, as we had it last week. This is authentic.

Also Chas. Kingsbury, Jr., of Iron-ton, was appointed Major of the Ohio 40th Regiment, and not another "Kingsbury," as it was attempted to be corrected by a Columbus correspondent.

"Didn't I drum well?" said BILLY GRAY, the millionaire, when a person once attempted to taunt him with having been only a "drummer boy." That's just the way the masters Burwell—Johnny and Natty—now do: "They drum well." And Sam. Spear is the fier of all fiers we ever heard in "The Great West." That's so.

Dr. I. T. Monahan, who once lived in the upper part of this county, according to the Athens Messenger of the 15th, "went up to Columbus, a prisoner of war, charged with having carried on treasonable correspondence with the rebels." He had a preliminary examination at Parkersburg, Va., and was then sent to Columbus by order of Gen. Roscrans.

Four companies have gone from Lawrence county into Col. Zeigler's 6th Virginia Regiment, at Ceredo—commanded by Capt. McFadden, of Iron-ton; Capt. Phelps, of South Point; Capt. Powers, of Ice Creek; and Capt. Miller, of Rome—besides a squad of Cavalry, Capt. Thos. Winters; and a squad of Artillery, Capt. Sam. Davey. In all, there are about 250 men, the companies not yet being full, but receiving recruits.

T. N. Davey, of Iron-ton, is the Adjutant of the Regiment.

Milton J. Ferguson, Esq., the leading Secessionist of Wayne Co., Va., on last Friday night appeared at or near Ceredo, with six men, it is said for the purpose of arresting Col. Zeigler, the leading Union man—his own story is being that he went to make peace with Zeigler. He was arrested and handed over to Deputy U. S. Marshal E. F. Gillen, of this place, who left with him last Monday, for Columbus, or perhaps Wheeling.

Ferguson admits having been at Barboursville and Scarey Fights. He gives as an instance of the good firing of the Canton (O.) Artillery, at Scarey, that a gun was aimed at one of the rebel batteries, some half a mile distant; the first shot was a little too low, the second a trifle to high; but the third struck the gun of the battery about in the centre, taking off the top of Lieut. Welch's head, killing him instantly, also killing the gunner. It was then turned upon another battery, and the second shot destroyed another gun, and exploded its magazine—five shots destroying two of the rebel cannon.

Col. J. L. Zeigler, an unflinching and unconditional Union man, who has been doing a good work in his county of Wayne, in Virginia, just above us, on Thursday night of last week, received the loan of thirty muskets and thirty carbines from the Town Council of Iron-ton. He has about one hundred men under his command.

m hundred and the year one thousand eight
 hundred and forty-eight, and that, on the
 eighth day of January, one thousand eight
 hundred and forty-nine, said lands were sold
 B for the taxes due thereon, said lands were sold
 James Davidson; that, afterwards, as aforesaid,
 the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty,
 certain heirs of said William Payne deceased,
 L contributed money, and therewith said re-
 deem said lands from said tax sale, for the
 common benefit of the widow and the heirs
 of said William Payne, deceased; that, the
 said certificate of said sale was transferred by
 said Davidson to the said Samuel Lewis; that
 about the year one thousand eight hundred
 and fifty-four, the said Samuel Lewis procur-
 ed the deed of the auditor of said Lawrence
 county for said lands; that, about the year
 one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four,
 the said Samuel Lewis, in fraud of the rights
 of the other heirs of the said William Payne,
 conveyed said land to John C. Vaughn, now dead;
 that the object and purpose of said petition
 is to set aside the said auditor's deed to the
 said Samuel Lewis, and the conveyance made
 by said Lewis to Vaughn, and all conveyances
 made by said Vaughn, and, for general relief.
 And the said Otis Payne, Matilda Payne, Ma-
 rry Payne, William Smith and Nancy Smith,
 and said Charles Vaughn, of West Virginia,
 have notified that they are required to appear
 and answer said petition, on or before the
 third Saturday after the twenty-first day of
 April next.

R. LEETE.

Mar. 9 1860.

Notice in Partition.
HENRY MOWRY, JOHN MOWRY, VAL-
dowry, Catharine, Mowry, George Mowry,
and Elizabeth Mowry, the heirs of George Mowry,
petition was filed against them on the 9th
day of March, A. D. one thousand eight
hundred and sixty-three, in the Court of
Lawrence, by Leonard Troutman, county of
Troutman, and is now pending, wherein said
Leonard Troutman and Nancy Troutman de-
mand partition of the following Real Estate,
situate in the county of Lawrence and State
of Ohio, to-wit:

RALPH LEETE, ATT'Y.
March 9, '63-6w.

—

Western Virginia, under Col. Wm. M. Bolles, lieutenant Col. J. W. Paxton, of making up rapidly. Six companies at Parkersburg, several days on Lawrence county, Capt. Wm. and Capt. John McMahan; two county, Capt. J. L. Waller and Behan; one from Vinton county, and one from Muskingum, Capt. J. J. Hoffman, of Jackson, and Capt. J. W. Caldwell, of Vinton county, had companies ready to leave for the first of this week—eight or so far. Other companies are making up the number twelve for the first three Majors. It will doubtless be the first-class Cavalry Regiment; we have the fullest confidence that Col. Bolles will prove first-class officers.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
FRANKFORT, June 26, 1862.

AR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, JUNE 6, 1862. }
ORDERS. No. 60.

the number of volunteers are also
regiments who are now fit for duty
them to return, the Governors of Stat-
zed to give them certificates or pass
entitle them to transportation to the
the nearest United States Mustering
Quartermaster, who will pay the cost
on such certificate or pass, and pro-

state a prompt compliance with this order. The following gentlemen have been authorized to issue the certificates or passes above mentioned:

EANS, Ashland, Ky.; T. T. ALEXANDER, Ky.; EREN MILTON, Somerset, Ky.; GREENUPBURG, Ky.; A. A. CARRIS, ; HENRY D. McHERRY, Hartford, Ky. Application to either of these gentlemen will be given, according to the holder's location to the station of the nearest Muster or Quartermaster.

JOHN W. FINNELL,
ADJUTANT GENERAL, KY. VOL'S

The more prominent Secessionists at
urg, Ky., have been arrested by Col
5th Virginia Regiment, and taken to
erpoint, at Ceredo. Twelve were ar
st Sunday night, Judge Rice, G. N.
Wm. Campbell, J. R. Ford, Wm. O
n, and others. Oliver M. Martin,
of the "Hampton House, at Catlets-
s arrested on Friday last, at Louisa,
e on his way to the rebel army.
siger held some twenty-five prison-
fonday of this week. 05-61

he Ironton Rifles, Capt. W. W. will meet at the Grove, next Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, *precisely*, for *et* every member be present, also let *me and fill up* the company. This tant, and attend to it citizens. *et* the other companies in town be at once.

On last Thursday a detachment of two companies of infantry and the cavalry from Col. Zeigler's 5th Virginia Regiment, at Cedo, under Major Ralph Olmstead, went on an expedition up Big Sandy. About noon on Saturday, they struck their tents where they had been encamped, some twenty miles above the mouth of the river, and Maj. Olmstead left on his return with the cavalry, with orders for the infantry to follow. After going about a mile, near the place of Fred. Moore, Maj. Olmstead fell behind the main body of the Cavalry a short distance, in company with Lieut. Baysden, of the Tug Fork company, both mounted, when they were fired upon by a concealed foe, and both fell. Maj. Olmstead was instantly killed, and Lieut. Baysden lived about five hours. The assassins escaped.

Maj. Olmstead was a young man of about 25, unmarried. His parents reside in Wayne Co., Va., a short distance above the mouth of Big Sandy. He was regarded as one of the best men in the regiment, and his loss is much mourned. He was very much beloved by everybody, and was buried at Catlettsburg, Monday, with Masonic honors.

STIRRING TIMES OVER THE RIVER

On Monday night, about dark, intelligence reached this place, that a "secession army" had that morning taken possession of Grayson, the County Seat of Carter Co., Ky., some twenty-five miles from Ironton; and that they were marching for the Ohio river, "in force"—supposed to be bound for Ashland or Greensburg, probably the latter place to seize arms, steal horses, &c., and arrest and carry off prominent Union men. The country over the river was in a blaze of excitement, and Union men rushed into Greensburg, and there seized the State Arsenal, some 60 stand, we believe, in hands of Secessionists at that point. People in Ironton assembled, examined their guns, looked well to their cartridges, &c., &c., made ready generally, and sent scouts out to some points, and also dispatched a quantity of ammunition to the Union men at Greensburg. There was but little alarm here, none worthy of mention. Reports had it that Grayson had been burned, and the number of rebels marching for the Ohio was 1,500.

H. M. Rust, J. B. McComas, Walcott, and others, leading Secessionists, had left Greensburg privately, the night before, taking the road to Grayson; also some Secessionists near the river, at other points on or near the river, left the same night.

LATER—MEN KILLED—PRISONERS TAKEN.

By noon Tuesday, we had reliable reports from the "seat of war," at Grayson; and that the "secession army" had dwindled down to *forty*, being those who left Greentupsburg, and the vicinity over the river, to join the secession encampment at West Liberty, Morgan county—and instead of the war coming to the Ohio River, it was going *from* it. It appears that those "forty" encamped near Grayson, and there got into difficulty with the Grayson "Home Guards." Union, which as we are at present advised, resulted in the killing of Wm. BARTLEY, who resided on the river, about two miles below Ironton, and

Thursday Morning, September 19, 1861.

The Register, so far, has 21 announcements of candidates for the several county offices. Not quite enough for—the Printer! Bring in the rest, next week.

The Washington (Fayette Co.) Register of last week had 27 announcements. Don't let Lawrence be beaten by that one-horse county.

The Fall Term of the Court of Common Pleas, for Lawrence County will begin in Ironton, next Monday, 23d inst., Judge W. W. Johnson presiding. We have some interest in the occasion, it being just the time for our friends in the country to—"Pay the Printer." We stand prepared for a rush; needn't be afraid of filling the printing office too full. Those who are "lame," and can't come to Court, will please send by a neighbor, sure! We will, withal, have the books ready to record the names of—500 new subscribers!

Capt. Jos. W. Savage, 1st Lieut. Geo. K. Hosford, both of Ironton, and 2d Lieut. Robt. Montgomery, of Keystone Furnace, all first-class young men, have obtained authority to raise a company for the Ohio 53d Regiment, Col. J. J. Apple, which is now rapidly forming—camp at Portland, Jackson county. It will be a good Regiment, and the company, which will be under most excellent officers, will doubtless be soon made up.

Capt. Fred. Dorries and Benj. Butterfield, of this place, both excellent men, are raising 120 men for a Battery of Artillery, and are succeeding admirably, having already about 70 men secured. Capt. Dorries is an experienced military man, having served seven years in the Army of Germany, in the Artillery. We doubt not it will be a first-class company. We hear that the design is to go into camp at once, at Point Pleasant, Va. Cannot soon be made in the Ohio service?

Dispatch from Washington, 14th inst., says that Lieut. Wm. H. Raynor, 1st Ohio, taken prisoner at Manassas, and Capt. John R. Hurd, 2d Ky., taken prisoner on the Kanawha, both of our neighboring town of Portsmouth, had escaped from Richmond, on the 5th, and arrived in Washington, the 14th, together with Lieut. Murphy, 38th New York. They got out of prison by tying red flannel on the arm, which passed for a surgeon's badge, and made their way from Richmond, through the woods, to the lower Potomac.

Col. De Villiers, of the 11th Ohio, is also reported to have escaped from Richmond, Sept. 1st, but we have not yet heard of his arrival within the federal lines.

S. H. Emmons took up a company from Ironton, a few days ago, for the Cavalry Regiment of Col. Bolles, at Parkersburg; he has now about 60 men in camp at that place.

Chas. Kingsbury, Jr., of Ironton, has, we learn, received the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General, in the staff of Brig. Gen. Reynolds, now at Cheat Mountain Pass, Western Virginia. Oct 1861

The Regiment of Cavalry in the U. S. service, authorized by Governor Pierpont, of Western Virginia, under Col. Wm. M. Bolles, of Ironton, Lieut. Col. J. W. Paxton, of Marietta, is filling up rapidly. Six companies were in camp at Parkersburg, several days ago—two from Lawrence county, Capt. Wm. H. Powell and Capt. John McMahan; two from Meigs county, Capt. J. L. Wallar and Captain N. I. Behan; one from Vinton county, Capt. Hamilton, and one from Muskingum, Capt. Eells. Capt. J. J. Hoffman, of Jackson county, and Capt. J. W. Caldwell, of Vinton county, had companies ready to leave for Parkersburg, the first of this week—eight companies, so far. Other companies are forming to make the number twelve for the regiment, with three Majors. It will doubtless be a first-class Cavalry Regiment; we have the fullest confidence that Cols. Bolles and Paxton will prove first-class officers.

Headquarters Kentucky Volunteer Militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, JUNE 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

The War Department of the United States has issued the following order:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, JUNE 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60.

II. A large number of volunteers are absent from their regiments who are now fit for duty. To enable them to return, the Governors of States are authorized to give them certificates or passes which will entitle them to transportation to the station of the nearest United States Mustering Officer or Quartermaster, who will pay the cost of transportation on such certificate or pass, and provide transportation for the soldier to his regiment or station.

To facilitate a prompt compliance with this order, the following gentlemen have been authorized to issue the certificates or passes above named, to wit:

JOHN MEARS, Ashland, Ky.; T. T. ALEXANDER, Columbia, Ky.; EMMY MILTON, Somerset, Ky.; E. F. DORRIS, Greenupburg, Ky.; A. A. CROFTS, Irvine, Ky.; HENRY D. McHENRY, Hartford, Ky.

Upon application to either of these gentlemen, passes will be given, securing to the holder free transportation to the station of the nearest Mustering Officer or Quartermaster.

By order, JOHN W. FINNELL,
ADJUTANT GENERAL, KY. VOL'S.

The more prominent Secessionists at Cattlesburg, Ky., have been arrested by Col. Zeigler's 5th Virginia Regiment, and taken to Camp Pierpont, at Ceredo. Twelve were arrested last Sunday night, Judge Rice, G. N. Brown, Wm. Campbell, J. R. Ford, Wm. O. Hampton, and others. Oliver M. Martin, landlord of the "Hampton House, at Catletsburg, was arrested on Friday last, at Louisa, said to be on his way to the rebel army.

Col. Zeigler held some twenty-five prisoners on Monday of this week. Oct 61

The Ironton Rifles, Capt. W. W. Johnson, will meet at the Grove, next Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, precisely, for drill. Let every member be present, also let others come and fill up the company. This is important, and attend to it citizens.

Also let the other companies in town be filled up at once.

Murder of Maj. Olmstead and Lieut. Baysden.

On last Thursday a detachment of two companies of infantry and the cavalry from Col. Zeigler's 5th Virginia Regiment, at Ceredo, under Major Ralph Olmstead, went on an expedition up Big Sandy. About noon on Saturday, they struck their tents where they had been encamped, some twenty miles above the mouth of the river, and Maj. Olmstead left on his return with the cavalry, with orders for the infantry to follow. After going about a mile, near the place of Fred. Moore, Maj. Olmstead fell behind the main body of the Cavalry a short distance, in company with Lieut. Baysden, of the Tug Fork company, both mounted, when they were fired upon by a concealed foe, and both fell. Maj. Olmstead was instantly killed, and Lieut. Baysden lived about five hours. The assassins escaped.

Maj. Olmstead was a young man of about 25, unmarried. His parents reside in Wayne Co., Va., a short distance above the mouth of Big Sandy. He was regarded as one of the best men in the regiment, and his loss is much mourned. He was very much beloved by everybody, and was buried at Catletsburg, Monday, with Masonic honors.

STIRRING TIMES OVER THE RIVER.

On Monday night, about dark, intelligence reached this place, that a "secession army" had that morning taken possession of Grayson, the County Seat of Carter Co., Ky., some twenty-five miles from Ironton; and that they were marching for the Ohio river, "in force"—supposed to be bound for Ashland or Greenupburg, probably the latter place, to seize arms, steal horses, &c., and arrest and carry off prominent Union men. The country over the river was in a blaze of excitement, and Union men rushed into Greenupburg, and there seized the "State Armory," some 60 stand, we believe, in hands of Secessionists at that point. People in Ironton assembled, examined their guns, looked well to their cartridges, &c., &c., made ready generally, and sent scouts out to some points, also dispatched a quantity of ammunition to the Union men at Greenupburg. There was but little alarm here, none worthy of mention. Reports had it that Grayson had been burned, and the number of rebels marching for the Ohio was 1,500.

H. M. Rust, J. B. McComas, Walcott, and others, leading Secessionists, had left Greenupburg privately, the night before, taking the road to Grayson; also some Secessionists near the river, at other points on or near the river, left the same night.

LATER—MEN KILLED—PRISONERS TAKEN.

By noon Tuesday, we had reliable reports from the "seat of war," at Grayson; and the "secession army" had dwindled down to forty, being those who left Greenupburg, and the vicinity over the river, to join the secession encampment at West Liberty, Morgan county—and instead of the war coming to the Ohio River, it was going from it. It appears that those "forty" encamped near Grayson, and there got into difficulty with the Grayson "Home Guards," Union, which, as we are at present advised, resulted in the killing of Wm. BARTLEY, who resided on the river, about two miles below Ironton, and

one thousand eight hundred and
y-seven, and the year one thousand eight
hundred and forty-eight, and that, on the
eighth day of January, one thousand eight
hundred and forty-nine, said lands were sold
for the taxes due thereon, as aforesaid, to
James Davidson; that, afterwards, about the
year one thousand eight hundred and fifty,
certain heirs of said William Payne, deceased,
contributed money, and therewith did re-
deem said lands from said tax sale, for the
common benefit of the widow and the heirs
of said William Payne, deceased; that, the
certificate of said sale was transferred by
said Davidson to the said Samuel Lewis; that
about the year one thousand eight hundred
and fifty-four, the said Samuel Lewis procur-
ed the deed of the auditor of said Lawrence
county for said lands; that, about the year
one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four,
the said Samuel Lewis, in fraud of the rights
of the other heirs of the said William Payne,
conveyed said land to John Waugh, now dec'd;
that the object and purpose of said petition
is to set aside the said auditor's deed to the
said Samuel Lewis, and the conveyances made
by said Lewis to Waugh, and all conveyances
made by said Waugh, and, for general relief.
And the said Otis Payne, Matilda Payne, Ma-
ry Payne, William Smith and Nancy Smith,
and said Charles Waugh, of West Virginia,
are notified that they are required to appear
and answer said petition, on or before the
third Saturday after the twenty-first day of
April next.
R. LEETE.
Mar. 9, 1863-6w. A. W. McCAUSLEN.

Notice in Partition.

HENRY MOWRY, JOHN MOWRY, VAL-
entine Mowry, Jacob Mowry, Barbara
Mowry, Catharine Mowry, George Mowry,
and Elizabeth Mowry, will take notice that a
petition was filed against them on the 9th
day of March, A. D. one thousand eight
hundred and sixty-three, in the Court of
Lawrence, by Leonard Troutman, and is now pending, wherein said
Leonard Troutman and Nancy Troutman de-
mand partition of the following Real Estate,
situate in the county of Lawrence and State
of Ohio, to-wit:

All of the east half of the south-west quar-
ter of section five, township four, range seven-
teen, containing eighty-nine ninety-three
one hundred acres, more or less; and the
north-west quarter of the south-west quarter
of section five, township four, range seven-
teen, containing forty-four ninety-six one
hundred acres, more or less; and the south-
east quarter of the north-west quarter of sec-
tion five, township four, range seven-
teen, containing forty-four ninety-six one hundred
acres, more or less; and part of the south-
west quarter of the north-west quarter of
section five, township four, range seventeen,
described as follows: Commencing at the
south-west corner of said lot, at a X on a
stone in a gully, from which a beech, six
inches in diameter, bears S. eighty-one de-
grees, E. thirty-nine links, and a poplar, six
inches in diameter, bears N. sixty-three de-
grees, E. thirty-seven links; thence north-
along the section line one hundred and eighty-
four links to a stake in Slab-fork creek, from
which stake a X on rock is south three links;
thence down the creek N. eighty and three
fourth degrees, E. seven hundred links to a
stone in creek bank, from which a hickory,
three inches in diameter, bears N. fifty-three
and one-half degrees, E. thirteen links;
thence up the hill N. thirty-three degrees,
E. two thousand three hundred and seventy-
eight links to stake lot, from which stake a
east corner of said lot, from which stake a
sourwood, eight inches in diameter, bears S.
thirty-five degrees, E. ten links, and a black
oak, five inches in diameter, bears N. eight
degrees, W. six links; thence south two thou-
sand two hundred and eighty links; thence
south-east corner of said quarter; thence
two thousand links to the place of beginning,
and contains eighteen nine one hundred acres,
more or less; (the above lines were run with
variation needle N. one deg. two W.) except-
ing and reserving three rods square where
the school house now stands, on the east half
of the south-west quarter of section five,
township four, range seventeen. And at the
next term of said Court the said Leonard
Troutman and Nancy Troutman will apply
for an order that partition may be made of
said premises.

RALPH LEETE, Att'y.

March 9, '63-6w.

Legal Notice.

DAVID NIDA, AND ABIGAIL NIDA, IN

Loose Item

Arrest of Col. John L. Zeigler.

THE people of this place were yesterday morning astonished to learn that Colonel ZEIGLER, of the 5th Virginia Regiment, has been placed under arrest by order of Gen. SCAMMON. It is said that the cause of his arrest is disobedience of an order from General COX to move his regiment to Point Pleasant, AFTER the JENKINS raid upon that place.

It is plain to all acquainted with the topography of the country between the Great Kanawha and the Big Sandy, that such a movement of the 5th Virginia regiment as Gen. COX had ordered, was just what JENKINS wanted, in order to enable him to come in with his guerrillas and sack Catlettsburg, and destroy the Government stores there and at Ceredo. Col. ZEIGLER had the sagacity to see this, and the good sense to act upon his own judgment. His disobedience to that order has saved the Government stores at Catlettsburg and Ceredo.

When Union men in Wayne and ~~each~~ counties were fleeing from the fury of rebels, in the summer of 1861, JOHN L. ZEIGLER took a stand, and said, "We must fight!" The loyal people of his section gathered about him; Camp Peirpoint was established, and the 5th Virginia regiment organized under his command. It has stood as a wall of defense between the people of the border counties of Ohio and Kentucky, ~~the~~ guerrillas under JENKINS. Not only have they guarded the border, but they have fought at Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, and Bull Run. It held the advance in MILROY's Brigade, and where ever there was danger, there was JOHN L. ZEIGLER encouraging his men. This we have from those who served under him, for more than two-thirds of his regiment is made up of citizens from this county. He is no "red-tape man." He has often exposed his life for the cause. All who know him regard him as a man of courage and sense. His removal from his regiment would be a sad calamity to this section. It is to be hoped that the military authorities will consider all the circumstances of his case before they attempt his removal.—Hon. K. V. WHALEY is his steadfast friend, and will properly represent his case at head-quarters.

The country wants more men like Col. ZEIGLER. Could he have an independent command in his section, JENKINS and his bandits would no longer trouble the border.

Loose Item

one other, about whose name we hear different reports; also GEO. MARTIN, (about opposite Hanging Rock,) was wounded, a ball, we hear, entering the back of his neck, and passing out of his mouth—all Secessionists.—Nine of the party reported as taken prisoners. The loss of the "Home Guards," if any, we have not as yet heard reported.

REPORT OF THE SKIRMISH AT GRAYSON—SECESSIONISTS ROUTED.

GRAYSON, CARTER CO., KY., Oct. 2d, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: I hasten to write a short letter to you before the mail reaches this point, for the purpose of giving you a hasty sketch of events here. Our town is now occupied by about 800 volunteers who have come to the rescue of their country. On Monday morning last our little peaceable town of Grayson received news that there was a large company of rebel soldiers at Dr. A. J. Lansdown's, near Grayson, and when this discovery was made Capt. A. Duncan, of the Home Guard, summoned all of his men that he could for the moment, when some 15 to 25 was ready in ten minutes and on the march to the place of suspicion, and after placing out guards at different places, the Captain had fifteen men left in the main squad to march to the scene of action. We marched to the residence of said Lansdown where we met in striking distance with the enemy. Captain Duncan ordered the rebel company on horses to surrender, when they immediately drew their pistols and told us to shoot and be d—d. Our Captain ordered his men to fire, when the ball commenced.

The poor rebels stood one fire only.—The encounter resulted in killing two and wounding one, and killing one horse and taking ten prisoners. The remainder fled.

McComas, Attorney at Law from Greensburg, Ky., made a narrow escape. He left his horse and took to his scrapers. He ran so fast that he jumped out of his boots and took it barefooted.—When he reached the Cliffs at Elliott's, twenty miles off, he had almost ruined his feet, (so rebel report says, which I suppose is correct.) Samuel Warnock, from Greenup co., left the scene of action in a powerful hurry on his horse, got in the woods but never stopped, and I don't think he has stopped yet.

I now give you the names of the killed and wounded, to-wit: Killed, W. Bartley and Wm. Henry; wounded, Geo. Martin; prisoners, Andrew Nicholl, Wm. Campbell, S. Wolcott, John White, Henry Davidson, Robert Stewart, B. F. Chinn, Wm. A. Womack, A. J. Lansdown, and Charles Pomroy, a loafer. They are now under guard and will receive justice.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., our brave Home Guard was reinforced by two large companies from Boyd county, command-

ed by Captains J. G. Black and Archibald Means, with about 140 men well armed; and also a large company from Lewis county, commanded by Col. Thaddeus Burnet, and Capt. R. S. Dupuy and Lewis E. Shane, their number amounted to about 135; also a large company from old Greenup, consisting of about 125 men, commanded by Captain George Rice and Lieutenant James Downs, who are all here now in Camp in fine spirits, and we have also a force of about 400 from our own county in Camp and ready for action.

Now, Mr. Editor, I declare to you that this spectacle was one of note; it was wonderful to see the demonstration of our brave citizens volunteering and ready to march anywhere without pay. There are old men now in the Camp from this county that have not been in Grayson, at their Court House, for four or five years, but at this crisis they come in with their trusty rifles on their shoulders to fight for and to maintain this glorious Government and liberty they have enjoyed so long. We are also informed that the company from the Cliffs, in this county, has gone off towards Prestonsburg declaring that they would come back to Grayson with ten thousand men to take the place. This is rebel news.—The Regiment is now under the command of Col. R. W. Lampton, Lieutenant Sebastian Eifort, and Major Wesley Cook, of the Home Guards in this county. I remain, yours truly, D.

Natural Barometer.

THE IRONTON REGISTER.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Thursday Morning, November 14, 1861.

Hard work this, to "get out" a newspaper amid such excitement as we have had hereabouts, this week. The first alarm in town was given, Sunday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock—cannon fired, bells rung, and from that on it has been a blaze.

Monday morning, about 100 of our citizens, completely armed, went up to Guyandotte, but the work there was over, and they stopped a few minutes to see the ruins.

Tuesday, messengers were arriving, stating that an attack on Col. Zeigler, at Ceredo, was imminent, that the rebels were marching upon him in force; and that evening about 125 of our citizens, in arms, went up for the defense.

All quiet at Ceredo to-day (Wednesday) at noon; force there now strong enough to repel any probable attack.

The danger appearing to be imminent in this quarter, Sheriff Hambleton and Col. Hawley issued their Proclamations, Tuesday evening, requiring the able bodied citizens of Lawrence county, between 18 and 45, to appear forthwith at South Point, opposite the mouth of Big Sandy, with arms, ammunition,

and five days' rations. The Lawrence county "troops" (except 1,400 in the U. S. service, over two-fifths of our entire voting population,) were on Tuesday night, and are to-day (Wednesday) assembling in strong force at South Point, and Ceredo.

Unquestionably, Ceredo will be attacked and destroyed, if in the power of the rebels.

Destruction of Guyandotte!

DESPERATE FIGHTING AND TERRIBLE SCENES!

Camp of Col. Whaley, 9th Virginia Regiment Destroyed by the Rebel Cavalry of Col. Albert G. Jenkins!

THE TOWN OF GUYANDOTTE BURNT BY UNION TROOPS!

Our neighboring town of Guyandotte, Virginia, opposite the upper part of this county—a town of about 1,000 inhabitant, when the war began—was the theatre of tragic events and terrible scenes, last Sunday night and Monday. The town is two-thirds in ashes—hotels, business houses, and dwellings, all in one dreadful ruin. The people—nearly all of the bitterest and most violent Secessionists and Rebels, with scarcely "ten righteous" among them, far in advance, in rebel work, of any in all Western Virginia—the people have met with a terrible retribution, awfully severe, yet the fruit of their own works. What a reward is theirs! Ten of its leading men now prisoners, in jail, their stores, hotels, and fine residences, in total ruins, their families wanderers!

THE BATTLE.

Col. K. V. Whaley, of Wayne Co., Va., was forming the 9th Virginia Regiment, with his camp at Guyandotte. He had altogether about 150 men, but many were absent on furlough last Sunday. On Saturday, 35 men of the cavalry of Col. Zeigler's 5th Virginia, under Lieuts. Feazzel and Shanley, joined him; and probably Col. Whaley had on Sunday night, when attacked, not to exceed 135 or 140 men under his command, in Guyandotte. 18 were in the hospital, mostly with measles. The attack was sudden, and entirely unexpected by Col. Whaley, and his men were "taking it easy," some at church, some sauntering about town, some asleep in their quarters, and only a "camp guard" out, no "pickets" out. In short, they were in a criminally careless condition, and, so far as Col. Whaley was concerned, merited to be "cleaned out," and it was done!—although there is abundant evidence of his gallant conduct in the fight. About 8 o'clock in the evening, the Rebel Guerrilla Cavalry of Col. Jenkins, in force estimated from 400 to 800—very good authority puts it at 800, but probably 400 is nearer the actual number—suddenly fell upon Col. Whaley, from different directions. "Rally!" was instantly the word in Whaley's camp; the men gathered in squads, sheltering themselves behind buildings, embankments, and from the darkness of their various places of making "stands," made a gallant resistance of over an hour, pouring a dreadful fire in upon their assailants in the streets. From their scattered condition at the outset, probably not many over 100 of the Union men got to their guns—Enfield Rifles—but those that did, fought desperately against four to one, and they only gave up the fight, at last, when overwhelmed by the superior numbers.

There was bridge over the who have since covered with Some of the Fe and their bodies off the bridge antagonists. A the fight, tells u ged not to be th heard a splash! ed to swim th them are repor river, but he rec man was pulled Another concea officer yell, 'He and two guns Marion, in this thrown from the cealed himself, morning, he with up under the b from the house rebel, just above severely in the t at Fuller's, in Q Yells of the ir heard, such as: "Give 'em hell!" and language no reports of firing dows in town; s The rebels pu upon them arou individuals, killi taking others p was over, they where they had selves. The reb the town until

uing, when th ston, with a po under command arriving; and other uring in, for the above and thirty h

KILLED. We find it a d the exact loss on can get fully as r cases, perhaps ne six, four Union, t down to Ceredo, tain. They carried one we hear off, s ed in the side. wagons that belon several dead bodie on our side, as fa Massie, Wm. Viti from the northeas John Malloy, an certainly at ten w them Wm. Wilson Sines, and Amos part of this coun broken by a ball. was among the w of Portsmouth, w mouth company i Run Defant is sai

TERRIBLE INCIDENTS.

There was a sanguinary struggle at the bridge over the Guyandotte river, and those who have since visited the bridge, report it covered with blood, as in a slaughter house. Some of the Federal troops were killed here, and their bodies are said to have been thrown off the bridge into the river, by their rebel antagonists. A reliable man, who was in the fight, tells us that one wounded man begged not to be thrown over, but he says: "I heard a splash!" Three of our men attempted to swim the Guyandotte river, two of them are reported shot; one did swim the river, but he received a bullet in his leg. One man was pulled out from under a house. Another concealed near says: "I heard an officer yell, 'Here, shoot this d—d Yankee!'—and two guns went off." Wm. Wilson, of Marion, in this county, is said to have been thrown from the bridge. He swam out, concealed himself, and after daylight, the next morning, he with another man, having passed up under the bank of the Ohio, was shot from the house of Robt. Stewart, a notorious rebel, just above Guyandotte, and wounded severely in the thigh. Wilson was lying at Fuller's, in Quaker Bottom, Monday night. Yells of the infuriated rebels were often heard, such as: "Don't let a man escape!" "Give 'em hell!" "Take no prisoners!"—and language not best to repeat. There are reports of firing on our men from the windows in town; so men in the fight say.

The rebels pursued the squads, charging upon them around the corners, running down individuals, killing some, wounding others, taking others prisoners; and after the fight was over, they hunted many from places where they had attempted to conceal themselves. The rebel troops held possession of the town until about 8 o'clock, Monday

morning, when they left, just as the steamer Boston, with a portion of the 5th Virginia, under command of Col. Zeigler, was about arriving; and other Union soldiers were gathering in, for the country, for thirty miles above and thirty below, had been alarmed.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

We find it a difficult matter to arrive at the exact loss on either side, but probably can get fully as near to it, as usual in such cases, perhaps nearer. The dead bodies of six, four Union, two Rebels, have been bro't down to Ceredo, one of them a rebel Captain. They carried off their wounded, except one we hear of, said to be mortally wounded in the side. Also they carried away, in wagons that belonged to Col. Whaley's men, several dead bodies. The names of the dead on our side, as far we can learn, are James Massie, Wm. Vittoe, Pleasant Lunsford, all from the northeast part of this county, and John Malloy, an Irishman. We can arrive certainly at ten wounded on our side, among them Wm. Wilson, Clement Nance, George Sines, and Amos Lambert, of the northeast part of this county. The leg of Sines was broken by a ball. Also a man named Bragg was among the wounded. Dr. G. B. Bailey, of Portsmouth, who commanded the Portsmouth company in the 1st Ohio, at the Bull Run Defeat is said to have been shot in the prisoner. He was acting as an orderly in Col. Whaley's command, leaving out of account any who were killed, 10 wounded; this

positive; others probably killed and wounded. The rebel loss was probably greater, for they were exposed in the open streets, while our men fought from sheltered positions.

[P. S. The dead body of Dr. Bailey, of Portsmouth, was found in the river at the mouth of the Guyandotte. The wound in the chin was not serious; and probably he was either thrown from the bridge, or drowned in attempting to swim the Guyandotte river.]

THE PRISONERS.

Of prisoners, the rebels took about 45, Col. Whaley of the number. Among them were Dr. Jona. Morris, Surgeon; Thos. Ross, Sergeant Major; Hamilton Smith (son of John K.); Jacob Black, all of Iron-ton. Capt. Uriah Payne, who had a company there from the back part of this county, which suffered severely, was among the prisoners.—Capt. A. T. Brattin, of this town, after fight, concealed himself under a house, and escaped the next morning. Ol. McClure escaped in the same way. It was McClure who shot the rebel Captain. We are indebted to Capt. Brattin for much of this narration, corroborated by several others. In leaving Guyandotte, Monday morning, the prisoners had their arms bound behind with strong cords or ropes, and in some instances, where they did not step to suit their guard, we are quite reliably informed, they were kicked; one was seized by the hair of his head and kicked.

PROPERTY CAPTURED.

The rebels captured about 200 Enfield Rifles, 38 cavalry horses and all the saddles and horse equipments, which had just been received, and were new; also they took some commissary stores. When they first made the attack, a strong party went directly to the stables where our men had their horses, in their manner showing that they had been fully "posted." Several of their horses were killed.

OTHER MATTERS.

There is no doubt that the rebels in town had accurately informed the rebel troops of the condition of all things there; and that the rebel people of that place were expecting the attack at the very time it was made, and had governed themselves accordingly. One of our concealed men, who escaped, heard the rapturous congratulations between Col. Jenkins and John W. Hite, a notorious secession citizen, on Monday morning. A rebel family, under whose house, one of our escaped men was hidden, heard them, over his head getting an "early breakfast" for a squad of the victors, and heard the women of the house laugh and carry on in great glee about the whipped Yankees. When our troops were there the next day, theirs was a "Union house," and had never been anything else!

BURNING OF GUYANDOTTE.

About 9 o'clock, Monday morning, Col. Zeigler, of the 5th Virginia Regiment, arrived at Guyandotte, from Ceredo, with a force of Union troops—the last of the rebel soldiers leaving as he arrived. Stories of the night before were heard; the general rebel conduct of Guyandotte through the nine months past, many women included, was recollected; Guyandotte, as the headquarters of rebel spies and as a nest of traitors, called by many "vipers, and rattlesnakes," was thought of; there was much excitement and exasperation, and soon—the town was in flames!

The compact part of the town—all the business portion—was committed to "the devouring element." The Flouring Mill, at the upper part of the town, was also burnt. Robt. Stewart's fine residence, above town, from which Wilson was shot in the morning, also his stable, went the same way.—As near as we can judge from one-half to two-thirds of all the houses in town were burnt, probably safe to say over one hundred houses.

Whether the town was fired by Col. Zeigler's order, (he is a resident of the adjoining county of Wayne,) we are not advised. No pity is due therebels there, the men, and some of the women, for their hard fate. They brought it upon themselves. They were at peace; they sought—not peace.

PROMINENT SECESSIONISTS IN GUYANDOTTE TAKEN PRISONERS.

Col. Zeigler arrested ten leading citizens of Guyandotte, as prisoners, to wit: John W. Hite, Henry H. Miller, A. P. Chapman, Elijah Ricketts, E. A. Smith, Jacob Bumgarner, Henry Bumgarner, E. H. Walton, Kiah Thornburg, — Stewart, a son of Robert Stewart. These were sent to Camp Chase, Columbus. On Tuesday, Saint Russel and — Ong were also arrested, and taken that night to Ceredo.

Isaac (H?) Ong, of Guyandotte, died of typhoid fever, in the rebel army, at Lewisburg, Va., about a month ago.

Thomas D. Williams, who had the charge of the Lawrence Mill Coal Bank, a few years ago, and was well known in Iron-ton, died at Pittsburgh, Nov. 1st, aged about 65.

THE BIG SANDY FIGHT.

The fight near Paintsville, on the 7th inst., was not so "terrible a victory," after all. It dwindles down gloriously, when we come to the plain facts about it. As usual, the Cincinnati dailies made a great blow about a very small affair. It was no fault of our boys, however, that the rebels were not soundly threshed—they would not remain in one place long enough to receive their just dues. The facts, as stated to us by one who was there, are as follows:

Col. Bolles' Cavalry received orders to join Col. Garfield's brigade, January 2, and started on the morning of the 4th, crossing Big Sandy at its mouth. The first battalion, under Maj. Hoffman, went up to Louisa direct; the other, under Col. Bolles, went by way of Cannonsburg, with wagons. All arrived at Louisa, at dark, Monday evening, 6th.—Tuesday morning, they all moved forward for Col. Garfield's camp, four miles below Paintsville, which was reached about 11 o'clock A. M. by the 2d battalion, (Capts. Powell, Neal, Dove, and Belan,) the others remaining back four miles, intending, with Maj. McLaughlin's squad of Kentucky Cavalry, to move forward by a circuitous route, and meet the 2d battalion at mouth of Jenney's Creek, 4 miles below Paintsville; but the distance being so much greater, they failed to meet the 2d at the appointed place.—When Col. Bolles' battalion came up, the rebel pickets started up the creek as fast as possible. The Col., fearing to wait longer, as night was fast coming on, gave chase with about 100 men. About one mile from where they saw the pickets, they ran into their

camp, which they had not yet left, or all of them at least. From here the fight commenced, Capt. Powell giving them the first fire, Capt. Neal the second. The rebels failed to return the compliment; but took to their horses, and off they went "pell mell" up the creek, with our men close to their heels. They run them about 5 miles, killing three as they went. As our boys were making around a sharp point of a hill, the rebels fired down on them from above, killing Albert G. Leonard, (brother of Rev. G. E. Leonard), and Amos McKee, instantly, and wounding C. P. Bertram; also killing 4 horses. It was then just dark, and our men, supposing they had run into the rebel infantry camp, concluded to return to Paintsville, and try them again in the morning, supported by infantry. The next morning, 8th, it was discovered that the rebels had fled, after burning a hoghead of sugar and two hogheads of rice, which they were unable to take with them. The road over which the chase had taken place, was strewn with muskets, rifles, knapsacks, overcoats, &c., &c. The results of the fight may be summed up thus: Our boys killed three rebels, captured seven horses, a number of prisoners, and drove the rebels out of that part of the State. The rebels killed two of our men, and 4 horses. Col. Garfield expressed a determination to follow them and whip them, or drive them out of the State. Col. Bolles' regiment returned to Guyandotte; Col. Garfield having more cavalry than he could find fodder for.

LATER!

A gentleman arrived from Big Sandy Tuesday evening, 14th, and reported that Col. Garfield, with about 5,000 Ohio and Kentucky troops, had followed Humphrey Marshall's forces as far up as Pikeville, where a terrible battle had taken place, resulting the rebels getting threshed, losing 150 killed, 250 prisoners, and the complete dispersion of their army. These Pikeville stories, we have all reason to know, are rather fishy, and are to be taken with considerable allowance for deduction. We await further news, before the story.

✂ Capt. W. H. Powell writes to the Clipper an account of the late battle near Paintsville, in which his men were engaged. In it we find the following, which will settle a point about which there have been several contradictory reports in circulation here:

"While pursuing the few of my Company who were in the advance, having left the main body of my men to follow after, I arrived at the forks of the road which a portion of the *scoundrel* rebels took, and were pursued by Lt. James Allen and the main body of my Company. Having taken the right hand road, I was separated from my Company, except those named, who had taken the other road. Upon leaving the forks of the road, I suddenly ran up on two rebels who had lost their horses, and who were a little distance apart. Having no time, in an emergency like that, to devote to any other purpose than that of the success and protection of my own men, and having no men to spare to guard any as prisoners—the forces being in action—and knowing that their force was much greater than ours, and not knowing what moment we might be overpowered and made to retreat, I shot them and passed on, in the conscientious belief that I had discharged my duty to the Government, as well as to the rebels."

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Jan. 10, 1862. Amos McKee, of Capt. Powell's Company, was killed in the charge made on the enemy on the 7th inst. He was at the head of the column, and with one other, a brother, I believe, of Rev. Mr. Leonard, were killed by the volley fired by some 300 rebels. I cannot send his own Company to bury him, but I hope the military of Ironton will give him a burial suited to a brave soldier, who died in the discharge of his duty, and in the most honorable position a soldier could fill.

WM. M. BOLLES,
Colonel Commanding Reg't.

He was buried on Saturday—the funeral ceremonies being held in Union Hall, conducted by Rev. T. S. Reeve and Rev. D. K. Foster, in a very impressive manner. His funeral was attended by most of our citizens; a squad from the Emmet Guards, Capt. McCarty, paying military honors at the grave in the Cemetery east of town. We understand that our citizens have been liberal in providing for the wants of the family of the deceased—a wife and two small children. Let those who have plenty, not be slack in providing for this little family, whose supporter has given his life for the liberties we are now enjoying. He was cut down in his prime, reminding us all that

"—Life is fleeting,
And our hearts, though strong and brave,
Still, like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL,
CATLETTSBURG, Ky., June 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

Having been assigned as Provost Marshal this post, by Col. J. CRANOR, commanding 18th Brigade, I hereby enter upon the discharge of the duty, and invite the co-operation of all citizens who are favorable to the preservation of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the law.

By order of CAPT. CHAS. G. MATCHETT,
Provost Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL,
CATLETTSBURG, Ky., June 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.

The following orders are published for the information of the citizens of this community, take effect on and after this date:

I. No boat or canoe of any description whatsoever will be permitted to pass the Guard lines of the Big Sandy River, without permission from these Headquarters.

II. No person, either a citizen or soldier, will be permitted to discharge firearms of any kind within the limits of the corporation or camp, unless by special permission or order from the Provost Marshal.

III. No person will be permitted to sell intoxicating liquors of any kind to any non-commissioned officer or private composing the Provost Guard, without a written permission from a commissioned officer of the company. This order is not intended to include ale, beer, native wine or cider.

IV. No person will be allowed publicly to express secession sentiments, or do any other act within the limits of this jurisdiction, which includes this and adjoining counties, calculated to excite the sympathies of the disloyal and weak-minded favorable to the rebellion.

By order of CAPT. CHAS. G. MATCHETT,
Provost Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL,
CATLETTSBURG, Ky., July 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.

On and after this date, no person will be permitted to sell, or in any manner dispose of gunpowder, lead, shot, gun or pistol, caps or cartridges, to any person whatsoever, within the limits of this corporation, unless such person or persons procuring the same have a special permission for a certain amount thereof, from the Provost Marshal.

By order of CAPT. CHAS. G. MATCHETT,
Provost Marshal.

✂ We neglected to notice the raid which occurred on the 28th ult., hoping to get the particulars. A party of secesh under Major William Elliott, came into Carter county, and robbed Mr. Lampton, proprietor of the Star Furnace, of his gold watch, and about \$1,500 of goods in his store.

THE IRONTON REGISTER.

ENCOURAGE HOME INTERESTS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1869.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PINEGROVE.—You asked us some time ago, how to keep pears fresh and green through the winter. You will find an answer to your inquiry in Capt. Gillett's letter, second page of to-day's paper.

PAYETTE.—Road petition for December session of Commissioners, too late now.

Important Enterprise.

There is a very good country on East Fork, about five miles back of the mouth of Bear Creek, opposite Ironton. It is an excellent farming locality, and the people there are quite enterprising. The outlet from that community to the Ohio river is at Big Sandy, and is far out of the way. Now these people desire some avenue by which they can come to the mouth of Bear Creek, and so, do their trading in Ironton. Their county has provided them with a small sum to build a road to a point nearly opposite this place, but not enough. We understand that now the travel across the river, from the mouth of Bear Creek, has increased greatly in the last few months.—Ironton gets considerable custom from that quarter, and we have no idea but that, if an avenue were opened four or five miles into the country, suitable for wagons to travel upon, Ironton would receive no insignificant increase of business therefrom. This is a matter that should interest our business men and merchants. We await to see if they have sufficient spunk and enterprise to take hold of the thing and carry it through.

LEGAL NOTICE.

THE Oak Ridge Furnace Company is hereby notified that on the 22d day of December, 1858, the Bank of Ashland filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Lawrence and State of Ohio, setting forth that on the 12th day of May, 1862, said Bank of Ashland recovered a judgment against said Oak Ridge Furnace Company for \$28,005.28; that there was paid thereon \$11,727.88 September 24th, 1863, and there is still unpaid and unsatisfied \$16,277.40 which judgment has become dormant. Said Oak Ridge Furnace Company is notified to appear on the 15th day of February next, in said Court of Common Pleas, to show cause why said judgment should not be revived.

HENRY S. NEAL,
Attorney for plaintiff.

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

Commissioner's Sale OF A Valuable Coal Oil Manufactory.

By virtue of a decree of the Greenup circuit court, rendered in the suit of D. K. & E. Weis, Trustees, &c., I will sell on the premises in Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucky, on the 6th day of July next, the Coal Oil Manufactory establishment conveyed to said D. K. & E. Weis, by the Kentucky coal Oil company, by deed of trust, for the benefit of creditors of said company.

The property consists of a large and very superior brick Retort House, containing twenty-four retorts, and of sufficient capacity to contain twenty-four additional retorts. There are also attached thereto a superior Steam Engine, Refining House, Bleaching House, Office, Laboratory, Tanks, Stills, Paraffine Press, and all other appurtenances belonging to a coal Oil Manufactory. At same time and place will also be sold a large quantity of crude, Lubricating, Burning and creosote Oils. Also Paraffine, crude and expressed, coal Oil Lamps, all the coke &c. on hand, with many other articles not necessary to specify, belonging to the practical details of such an establishment.

The personal property, which may be disposed of separately, will be sold upon a credit of six months. The realty, under the decree of the court, will be sold exclusively for manufacturing purposes, upon a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months. The purchaser or purchasers will be required to execute to said Trustees bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date of sale and having the force and effect of Replevin Bonds.

The foregoing described property is situated advantageously upon the line of the Lexington and Big Sandy Rail Road, at Ashland, a switch from said road running into the Retort House, thereby affording admirable facilities for the procurement of canal coal, &c.

D. K. WEIS, Commissioner.
Pittsburg Daily Post and Cincinnati Daily Gazette publish 1 week and send bill to the publisher of Advocate at this place, and 1 copy of paper to Commissioner at Ashland.

Ashland, Boyd co., Ky., June 24, 1860-51-31.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE LEXINGTON AND BIG SANDY RAIL ROAD.

The city of Lexington, Plaintiff,

against
The Lexington and Big Sandy Rail Road co., &c. d/f's.
UNDER and by virtue of the judgment of the Fayette circuit court in this cause, rendered on the 27th of April, 1860, as Commissioner of said court, I will proceed,

On Wednesday the 8th of August next.

at the court House door in the city of Lexington, to sell to the highest bidder, the

Lexington and Big Sandy RAIL ROAD,

with all its APPURTENANCES, including
Roadway, Depots, Stations, Rolling
Stock, Franchises, &c.

This road is furnished, and equipped, and in running order for ten miles at its Eastern terminus, and a large portion of the road is graded at its western terminus, including the distance between Lexington and Mt. Sterling; so that but little is required between these points but laying the track, ballasting, &c.—There has also been some work done on other portions of the road particulars of which will be furnished by the subscriber two days before, and on the day of sale at his office in Lexington.

TERMS OF SALE.—The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, payable to the Commissioner, to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of judgments, for the purchase money, payable one third in four months, one third in twelve months, and one third in two years.

I will also sell separately, at the same time and place, so much of the Real Estate in the city of Lexington, and county of Fayette, as may not be needed for Depots and Stations, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bonds and good security, bearing interest from date, and to have the force and effect of judgments.

Sale to take place on the day above named at 12 o'clock, M.

N. B.—After a full consultation with the majority of the creditors of the Lexington and Big Sandy Rail Road Company, it has been deemed best to post, one week before the sale of the above road, to the date mentioned, at which time the sale will positively take place.

61-106
A. LAWELL, Com'r.

NTON REGIS

To the People of Lawrence County.

The undersigned, committee constituted by the military authority of the State of Ohio, charged with the duty of recruiting for the military service of the United States, do hereby make known:

1st, That recruiting permits are abolished.
2d, None, except persons duly authorized by the Governor, are permitted to receive recruits.
3d, None, except persons duly authorized by the Governor, are permitted to receive recruits, except through the recruiting officers, appointed by the Governor.

4th, All persons engaged in recruiting, with old permits, or otherwise, are ordered to report to the recruiting officer for this county forthwith.

5th, The recruiting officer is authorized to muster into service all recruits—have them sworn into service as fast as they are enlisted—by which they at once become subject to the rules and articles of war. He is authorized to issue uniforms to his recruits, and provide them subsistence, at a cost not exceeding 30 cents per day. The pay of all recruits to run from the day of enlistment.

6th, The ratio of recruits is one in every forty of the population of each county.

7th, In order, if possible, to avoid conscriptions and compulsory drafting, every neighborhood is expected to furnish its quota of men.

The committee has deemed it advisable to appoint the following local committees, whose duty it is to thoroughly canvass their neighborhoods for recruits; and to report to the recruiting officer, in public meeting, at the times and places in the notices for public meetings.

They are further requested to forward recruits to headquarters at Ironton, where they will at all times be received and provided for.

The local committees are appointed as follows:

AD TOWNSHIP. Allen Payne, John Adams, Eliza Wain, Thomas Russell, Pleasant Rucker, L. A. Griffith, James adabaw, W. M. Stewart.

DECATUR. Baudinot Seelye, G. W. Flowers, Henry Warnacke, A. Trappe, Robert Scott, John Spear.

ELIZABETH. A. D. Downing, Joseph Sutton, C. Miller, A. D. Crossland, Cambridge Culbertson, James Songer, E. Minch, W. R. Earhart, Samuel McGugin, F. Meyer, Jos. S. Peeples.

FAYETTE. Dr. C. Hall, Jos. Davidson, Hall C. Campbell, Isaac M. Ryan, John Ferguson, John Dillio, John C. Kite.

HAMILTON. Thomas W. Means, Samuel Coles, Rufus C. Davison, Lycurgus Austin, A. J. Trumbo, D. Kennedy, Esq., E. A. Thomas, S. Crossley.

LAWRENCE. Elias Bazzell, Renben Lunceford, Peyton Justice, Wm. Gore, Thomas Steele, Wm. McGirr, Geo. W. Keyes.

MASON. Thos. C. Tagg, James Brumfield, Squire Massie, Maj. Max. Rapp, John N. Thomas, Turner Cleary, Sanders Russell, N. Vermillion, Moses Payne, W. W. Wiseman, Henry Snyder.

PERKY. James M. Deering, Benj. Johnston, Amashah Bruce, Daniel Brubaker, Simon Sumpster, John Justice, C. W. McCoy, F. Ball, Charles Hatcher.

ROME. G. W. Trumbo, John Tiernan, Jesse B. Kimble, Columbus Bowen, Geo. T. Walton, C. B. Hall, D. H. Clarke, H. N. Gillett, John Matthews, Preston Guthrie.

SYMMES. Samuel Burke, J. L. Armstrong, J. C. Stewart, Freeman Addis, J. T. Irwin, Constantine Hanly, Valentine Mowery, John Powers.

WASHINGTON. Wm. N. McGugin Dr. Thomas McGorvey, Wm. Simonton, J. W. Day, A. F. Royer.

WINDSOR. C. W. Simmons, Wm. Brown, Wm. McKnight, Edmund Brammer, Henry Helverson, A. G. Wakefield, Clinton Forgey, Samuel Earce.

UNION. Charles Wilgus, Col. Greenville Parkar, Samuel C. Johnson, Capt. A. P. Kouns, Stephen Dillon, Curtis Scovil, Wm. Kerr, R. McGee, Capt. Langdon, Wm. M. Suiter, J. T. Hannan, Jacob Proctor, Francis Russell, J. S. Keeney, Esq.

UPPER. James Raybourn, E. Doggett, W. N. Cabbage, John F. Goldcamb, Adam Seer, W. H. Spicer, Wm. Belcher, Patrick Murphy, Capt. McCarty, James Price.

Further recruiting in this State, for service in other States, or to fill up companies forming in other States, is forbidden by the military authorities of this State, and of the United States.

It is presumed that every patriotic citizen of Ohio, will prefer to go into the service of his country, as a citizen of the State in which they reside, rather than to go as the nominal citizen, of a State, in which he has no residence.

Under the military order now governing enlistments in this State, recruits loose no time, for their pay commences with their enlistments.

If any disloyal person shall be guilty of attempting to persuade, or influence others, either directly or indirectly from enlisting, the local committees are requested to report the names of all such traitorous parties, to the county committee, forthwith.

Parties desirous to volunteer may at any time report themselves to the County Committee, or to Lieut. Hosford, the authorized recruiting officer for this County.

By order of the District Committee.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
W. W. JOHNSON,
C. G. HAWLEY,
JOSEPH L. BARBER,
THOMAS MCCARTY.

Oct. 9th 1861.

War Meeting

By the P

When

of the U

against

United S

States of

Ida, Mis

pursuant

act to pr

cute the

and rege

force for

1795, di

insurrect

be duly

to disper

out, and

Carolina

the insu

under a

disclaim

this fun

Sates, o

nations

suppres

Now 2

of the U

Congress

Inhabita

Carolina

abama,

and Flor

State of

mountain

and othe

tain a le

tation, o

controlle

of said

against

accours

thereof,

ans of

States, i

til such

suppres

merchan

the exce

United S

mission

the Treas

States, i

water h

the sum

States, i

the Unit

fifteen d

all ships

to any e

with sat

of the U

States;

news, m

military

be vigil

enforced

or decla

think h

to the S

of any

tary is

judgme

shall re

In w

ceased t

Done in

day of

of the U

By th

W. N.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

By the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, On the 15th day of April the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the laws, Constitution and Government of the United States, which had broken out within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose, approved February 28th, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection, and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President; and whereas, such insurrection has since broken out, and still exists in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas; and whereas, the insurgents in all the said States claim to act under authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of the Government in each State or States, or in part or parts thereof in which combinations exist, nor has such insurrections been suppressed by such States.

Now Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress July 9th, 1861, do hereby declare to the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except inhabitants of a part of the State of Virginia, lying west of the Allegheny mountains, and of such other parts of that State and other States herein before named as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents, are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or shall have been suppressed; that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise coming from any of the States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President through the Secretary of the Treasury; or proceeding to any of the said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water herewith, the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to and from said States, with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that from and after the fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of the States, with said exceptions, found at sea or in any port of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States; and I hereby enjoin on all district attorneys, marshals, and officers of the revenue and military and naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant, if in his judgment the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the City of Washington, this, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1861, of the Independence of the United States, the 86th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Commissioner's Sale OF A Valuable Coal Oil Manufactory.

BY virtue of a decree of the Greenup circuit court, rendered in the suit of D. K. & E. Weis, Trustees, &c., I will sell on the premises in Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucky, on the 6th day of July next, the Coal Oil Manufacturing establishment conveyed to said D. K. & E. Weis, by the Kentucky coal oil company, by deed of trust, for the benefit of creditors of said company.

The property consists of a large and very superior and of sufficient capacity containing twenty-four retorts, additional retorts. There are also attached four additional superior Steam Engine, Refining House, Bleaching House, Office, Laboratory, Tanks, Suits, Press, and all other appurtenances belonging to a coal oil manufactory. At same time and place will also be sold a large quantity of crude, Lubricating, Burning and creosote Oils. Also Paraffine, crude and expressed, coal Oil Lamps, all the tools &c. on hand, with many other articles not necessary to specify, belonging to the practical details of such an establishment.

The personal property, which may be disposed of separately, will be sold upon a credit of six months. The realty, under the decree of the court, will be sold exclusively for manufacturing purposes, upon a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months. The purchaser or purchasers will be required to execute to said Trustees bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date of sale and having the force and effect of Replevin Bonds.

The foregoing described property is situated advantageously upon the line of the Lexington and Big Sandy Rail Road, at Ashland, a switch from said road running into the Refining House, thereby affording admirable facilities for the procurement of canal coal, &c.

D. K. WEIS, Commissioner.
Pittsburg Daily Post and Cincinnati Daily Gazette publish 1 week and send bill to the publisher of Advertiser at Ashland, and 1 copy of paper to Commissioner at Ashland.

Ashland, Boyd co., Ky., June 23, 1860-51 3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE LEXINGTON & BIG SANDY RAIL ROAD.

The city of Lexington, Pleasant

UNDER and by virtue of the judgment of the Fayette circuit court in this cause, rendered on the 27th of April, 1860, as Commissioner of said court, I will proceed to

On Wednesday the 21st day of August, 1860, at the court House door in the city of Lexington, to sell to the highest bidder, the

Lexington and Big Sandy RAIL ROAD,

with all its APPURTENANCES, including Roadway, Depots, Stations, Rolling Stock, Franchises, &c.

This road is furnished and equipped, and in running order for ten miles at its Eastern terminus, and a large portion of the road is graded at its western terminus, including the distance between Lexington and Mt. Sterling; so that but little is required between those points but laying the track, ballasting, &c. There has also been some work done on other portions of the road particulars of which will be furnished by the subscriber two days before, and on the day of sale at his office in Lexington.

TERMS OF SALE.—The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, payable to the Commissioner, to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of judgments, for the purchase money, payable one third in four months, one third in twelve months, and one third in two years. I will also sell separately, at the same time and place, so much of the Real Estate in the city of Lexington, and county of Fayette, as may not be needed for Depots and Stations, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bonds and good security, bearing interest from date, and to have the force and effect of judgments.

Sale to take place on the day above named, at 12 o'clock, M. A. LAWELL, Com'r.

Dr. J. J. Hampton, Asa Bellow, Commissioner for Boyd county.
Processioners of lands in Boyd county.

The presiding Judge and a majority of the Justices of said court concurring therein, it is ordered that Lots No 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 lying on Ponola street, Franklin and Louisa streets in Square No 2, in the plat of the town of Catlettsburg, be, and the same is hereby selected as a suitable lot of ground upon which to erect the necessary public buildings of this county.

Ordered, that Levi J. Hampton, Bryan Fannin and Mahlon Lewis be, and they are hereby appointed, Commissioners to draft a suitable plan and make estimates of cost for the public buildings and make report to this court at its November county court of claims.

Ordered, that the county Quarterly and circuit courts of this county be held at the frame house of Ben. Burk near the livery stable, and also to be used as a clerk's office until the public buildings of said county can be erected.

It is ordered that each Justice of the Peace in Boyd county shall hold a court (for the trial of civil causes) in his District in the months now fixed by law for holding the Justice courts, and that he hold the same on the following days in said month, and continue his court from day to day until he disposes of all the business returned before him for trial, viz:

District, No. 1.
George R. Burgess—First Monday.
Martin Keyser—Tuesday after first Monday.

District, No. 2.
James Prichard—Wednesday after the first Monday.
Bryan Fannin—Friday after the first Monday.

District, No. 3.
Asa Bellow—Second Monday.
Mahlon Lewis—Tuesday after the second Monday.

District, No. 4.
Wm. Ward—Wednesday after the second Monday.
John Miller—Thursday after the second Monday.

District, No. 5.
Thos. Gallagher—Friday after the second Monday.
H. A. Pozzo—Third Monday.

District, No. 6.
Richard Scott—Wednesday after the third Monday.
L. J. Hampton—Thursday after the third Monday.

Ordered that the following rates be paid at Taverns in this county for the year 1860:

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper 25 cents each; Lodging 15 cents; Horse Feed 15 cents; Pasturage, 12 hours, 10 cents and in the same proportion for a longer or shorter time; whisky, Brandy, Gin, wine, Rum &c. 50 cents each drink. J. D. ROSS, Judge Boyd co.

Sale of Real Estate!

WE have determined to sell the LAUREL FURNACE, and lands. We will sell low, at such price, and on such terms, as cannot fail to be satisfactory. To persons wishing a safe investment of capital, with a certainty of a large profit, no better opportunity can be offered. The furnace is situated near Old Town, Greenup county, Ky., in excellent repair. The buildings and other improvements are much better than are ordinarily made at furnaces. There are between

7 AND 8 THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

a large portion valuable for agricultural purposes, and several hundred acres now in cultivation. There is an abundance of canal and bituminous coal which greatly enhances the value of the property. It is one of the very best furnaces in this region, on either side of the Ohio river—but independent of this consideration we think our terms a sufficient inducement to purchasers who may desire lands for the purpose of Agriculture only. For terms and further information address, Geo. Wurts or Samuel G. Wurts, Greenupburg, Ky., or Wm. Wurts, Mayesville, Ky. Dr. Gibson resides at the furnace and will show the property to any one who may call.

If not sooner disposed of by private sale we will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder on the premises on

Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1860, and sell for the best price that may be offered. Terms made known on day of sale.

Public Sale of Merchandise AND Other Personal Property

On the 15th day of August, 1860, and from day to day until completed, we will sell at Laurel Furnace to the highest bidder our entire stock of goods, wares and merchandise. 73 head of work oxen, they have not been used this summer and are in excellent condition for work or beef. Two mules, a lot of hogs, also, wagons, tools, and such other personal property as is usual at a furnace. A credit of six months will be given. WURTS & BROTHER, July 21st, 1860-58-4t.

COVINGTON NEWS.

THE FOLLOWING GENERAL ORDERS, issued by John W. Finnell, Adjutant General Kentucky Volunteers, will be found of interest:

The volunteer regiments recruited in Kentucky, for service in the army of the United States, are numbered and designated as follows:

Cavalry—Col. Frank L. Wolford's regiment No. 1; Col. Buckner Board's regiment No. 2; Col. James S. Jackson's regiment No. 3; Col. Jesse Bayles' regiment No. 4.

Infantry—Col. Thomas E. Beamette's regiment No. 3; Col. S. S. Eyer's regiment No. 4; Col. L. H. Rousseau's regiment No. 5; Col. W. O. Whitaker's regiment No. 6; Col. T. P. Garrard's regiment No. 7; Col. S. M. Burnes' regiment No. 8; Col. B. C. Grider's regiment No. 9; Col. John M. Harlan's regiment No. 10; Col. Pierce B. Hawkins' regiment No. 11; Col. Wm. A. Hoskins' regiment No. 12; Col. Edward H. Hobson's regiment No. 13; Col. Laban T. Moore's regiment No. 14; Col. Garvan Pope's regiment No. 15; Col. Chas. A. Marshall's regiment No. 16; Col. John H. M. Henry, Jr.'s, regiment No. 17; Col. William A. Warner's regiment No. 18; Col. William A. Warner's regiment No. 19; Col. E. L. Dudley's regiment No. 20; Col. Daniel W. Lioder's regiment No. 21; Col. Daniel W. Lioder's regiment No. 22; Col. Marc. Munday's regiment No. 23.

I. Regimental and company officers who have been mustered into the service of the State preparatory to being mustered into the service of the United States, are directed to issue an order for the

Geographical Position of Iron-ton.

LETTER FROM PROF. ABEE.

To the Editor Iron-ton Register:

It is perhaps known to most of your readers that the laws of this State require that every county shall cause to be laid out within its limits a Standard Meridian Line, and that every compass needle used in land surveys shall have its deviation determined as oft as need be by reference to this Standard Meridian.

Having been requested by the Commissioners for Lawrence county, to attend to the fixing of a Meridian line near Iron-ton, I visited your city during the first week in November, and my report was handed to the Commissioners on the 8th ult.

It is, however, the established policy of this Observatory, to gather together, as well as to add to our knowledge of terrestrial physics and geography. In pursuance of the former object, I take pleasure in requesting that those who may have occasion in future to compare their compasses with the Meridian Line at this Observatory, kindly communicate the resulting magnetic variation to the Observatory. The stone upon the grounds of the new County Infirmary, are accessible to all.

So little is known of the geographical latitude and longitude of the cities of our interior States, that it became my duty to endeavor to determine these elements for the position of the transit instrument, established at the south part of the Meridian line. In this I was only partially successful, as a very troublesome disease sorely hindered my observations, and finally on my return to Cincinnati confined me to the bed for two weeks, and prevented the execution of proper corresponding observations. The result, however, though subject to a comparatively large error may have some value and interest to your readers.

Two observations at Cincinnati, on the nights of Nov. 1st and 27th, combined with three observations at Iron-ton, on the nights of Nov. 4, 5 and 6, give for the longitude of the Lawrence County Meridian Line, seven minutes, twenty-two and three-tenths seconds East of Cincinnati's Observatory. From the best estimates that I could obtain, the Court House is three and one-quarter miles West and two and a quarter miles North of the point occupied by my transit instruments. I have adopted these numbers provisionally and hope at some time to be furnished a more exact determination—using then the results for the longitude of the Court House, in Iron-ton, seven minutes and eight seconds East of Cincinnati's Observatory, or twenty-two minutes thirty-eight and nine-tenths seconds West of the National Observatory at Washington.

On account of the long delay necessitated immediately upon my return to Cincinnati, there was introduced a possibility of a larger error than would have otherwise been probable, but I estimate that the above longitude is within two seconds of the truth.

I have, in conclusion, to express the pleasure that I experience in thus contributing, at but slight expense to the Observatory, one more item to our stock of geographical knowledge, and if in any other way this institution can assist in perfecting the disreputably crude and erroneous maps of many sections of this and neighboring States—it shall be our pleasure so to do.

As much of the securing of the preceding longitude depends upon the accuracy of time transmitted daily gratuitously, by the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, I would do myself injustice to omit to publicly thank them, and especially their agent in Iron-ton, Mr. J. I. Hoke, for the kind attentions shown by them.

CLEVELAND ABEE.
Director Cincinnati Observatory.
Cincinnati, Dec. 10, 1861.

Major Anderson landed at the Battery, and was received by an immense crowd. His carriage was surrounded by the people, who expressed, in cheers and other demonstrations, their congratulations, and he was followed by an immense throng through Broadway to the Bevoert House, where he joined his wife.

The following is a digest of Captain Doubleday's statement:

The demand to surrender Sumpter was made on the 11th, and refused, not only by Anderson, but by the unanimous voice of his command. On Friday morning, at three o'clock, the rebels sent word that fire would be opened in an hour, and at four o'clock the fire was opened on us from every direction, including a hidden battery. The fire opened with a volley from seventeen mortars, firing ten-inch shells and shot from thirty-three guns, mostly columbiads. We took breakfast, however, very leisurely. The command was divided into three watches, each under the direction of two officers. After breakfast they immediately went to their guns, and opened fire on Moultrie, Cummings' Point and Sullivan's Island. The iron strength, and most of our shots glanced off. Major Anderson refused to allow the men to work the guns on the parapet, on account of such a terrible fire.

There was scarcely a room left in Moultrie uninhabited. Several shots went through the floating battery, but it was little damaged. Two guns on the iron battery were disabled. A man was rebels fired, and the garrison was thus enabled to dodge. At first the workmen were reluctant to help work the guns, but afterward they served most willingly and effectively against the iron battery. The barracks caught fire several times on Friday, but were extinguished by the efforts of Mr. Hart, of New York, and Lyman, of Baltimore, both volunteers.

On Saturday the officers' quarters caught fire from the shell, and the main gates were burnt. The magazine was surrounded by fire, and 90 barrels of powder were taken out and thrown into the sea. When the magazine was encircled by fire all our mortars were cut off, and we had eaten our last biscuit two days before. The men had to lay on the ground with wet handkerchiefs on their faces to prevent smothering, and a favorable eddy of wind was all that saved our lives. The cartridge bags gave out, and five men were employed to manufacture them out of our shirts, blankets, sheets, &c. It will take half a million dollars to repair Fort Sumter's interior. Most of their shots were aimed at the flag. The following is the conversation between Major Anderson and Wigfall:

The latter said: "General Beauregard wishes to stop this, sir."

Anderson only replied: "Well, well."

Wigfall—(You) have done all that can be done, and General Beauregard wishes to know upon what terms you will evacuate the fort."

Anderson—"General Beauregard is already acquainted with the terms."

Wigfall—"Do I understand you will evacuate on terms proposed?"

Anderson—"Yes, and only those."

Wigfall then related a few notes after Col.onel Chesnut and others came from General Beauregard, asking if Anderson wanted any help, stating that Wigfall had not seen Beauregard for two days, and had no authority for his demand on Anderson, to which the Major only replied: "We've been sold. We'll raise the flag again," but they requested him to keep it down till communication was had with General Beauregard.

The firing then ceased, and three hours after another deputation came, agreeing to the terms previously decided upon.

On Sunday morning the steamer Isabel came down and anchored off the fort, when all the baggage was put on the steamer. The troops were under arms. A portion were told to salute the flag, and when the last of the fifty guns were fired the flag was lowered amid loud, hearty cheers of the men, who then formed and embarked to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

Two men were killed on the second round of salutes, one badly, and left at Charleston. Fort Sumpter has not been reinforced on any occasion.

The Baltic arrived off Charleston the morning of Tuesday after the firing commenced on Sumpter. The Pawnee and Pocahontas arrived next day. The Powhatan and Atlantic have not been seen. The steam-tugs have been blown to sea, and have not been seen.

The day that Anderson evacuated, preparations to reinforce him had been made for that night. A schooner was seized, and an agreement made to pay the pilot and captain \$500 to put men into the fort, but the fort was evacuated before the attempt could be made. Captain Fox had instructions to fire on, he was to rush in the best he could; but the gale prevented the arrival of tugs and transports.

Among the many incidents of the battle is that of Mr. Hart, a volunteer, who when the flag was shot down and the rebel fire was concentrated on the flag staff, gallantly hoisted the stars and stripes amid a deadly fire and cheers of the United States troops.

As the Baltic came up the harbor salutes were fired from all the forts, and an immense throng on the Battery were nearly wild with excitement and enthusiasm.

Anderson's brother officers express the deepest indignation at aspersions cast on their brave commander.

Numerous friends waited on Anderson and other Sumpter officers during this afternoon, and the appearance of any officer or soldier from Sumpter in the street was the signal for a crowd and enthusiastic cheers.

The Fifth Regiment paid their respects to Major Anderson this afternoon, to which he responded from the balcony of the Bevoert House, by returning a simple military salute, amid the cheers and vociferations of thousands.

Both Major Anderson and his command show the bravest effects of their gallant siege.

The following is Major Anderson's dispatch to the Secretary of War:

"Sir: Having defended Fort Sumpter thirty-four hours, until quarters were entirely burnt, magazines destroyed by fire, the gorge wall seriously injured, magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, being the same offered by him on the 11th instant, prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the fort Sunday afternoon, 14th instant, with colors flying, drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

Signed,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major First Artillery."

Report of S.
Made out by
County Lev
by James O
County Cou
EXHIBIT OF

Total amount
erty as sh
book for t
Amount list

Amount p
delinquen
Do de exon

Net amount
ation...

John J. Ko
To tax on \$
cents per
Do 1,710 H
sessor, at
Do 11 do Sh
Do amount
quent list
Do balance
J. C. East

By \$29 tith
quent, at
Do 32 do c
Court, do
Do commiss

To Total an
nary Pur

To tax on \$
cents per
By commiss

To amt. for
To tax on \$
\$100 pro
Do 71 tith
Do \$215 at
listed by

By \$35 tax
29 tithes r
Do commiss

To net amt

To net amt
for "Ord
Do for Pot
Do do tax

By amt paid
Do claims
Do Co. tax
Do int. on

Balance in

There sh

on'd cou

amount

ascert o

ast, 187

ord cor

ger for

highest

luth, 18

th

uct

ill's ha

rence

an

Report of Settlement

Made with John J. Kouns, Collector of the County Levy of Boyd County for the year 1871, by James W. Mullan, Commissioner of the Boyd County Court.

EXHIBIT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN BOYD COUNTY FOR THE YEAR, 1871.

Total amount taxable property as shown by Assessor's book for the year 1871, \$2,884,242 00
Amount listed by Sheriff, 6,667 00

\$2,890,909 00

Amount property returned delinquent by Sheriff, 15,915 00
Do do exonerated by Co. Ct., 64,185 00

Net amount property for taxation, \$2,336,744 00

John J. Kouns, Collector. DR. CR.
To tax on \$2,336,744 00, at 48 cents per \$100, \$10,045 00
Do 1,716 tithes listed by Assessor, at \$2 each, 3,420 09
Do 11 do Sheriff do, 22 00
Do amount collected on delinquent list, 124 74
Do balance due County from J. C. Eastham, 138 65
\$13,753 39
By 329 tithes returned delinquent, at \$2 each, 658 00
Do 32 do exonerated by Co. Court, 64 00
Do commission for collecting, 625 93
\$1,347 93

To Total amount for "Ordinary Purposes," \$12,405 46

To tax on \$2,336,744 00, at 10 cents per \$100, 2,336 74
By commission for collecting, 113 40

Te amt. for Poor House fund, \$2,223 34

To tax on \$4,635, at 53 cts. on \$100 property of negroes, 24 56
Do 71 tithes, at \$2 each, 142 00
Do \$215 at 53 cents per \$100 listed by the Sheriff, 1 13
\$167 69

By \$35 taxable property and 29 tithes returned delinquent, 58 19
Do commission for collection, 10 95
\$69 14

To net amt tax from negroes, \$98 55

RECAPITULATION.

To net amount County Levy for "Ordinary Purposes," \$12,405 46
Do for Poor House fund, 2,223 34
Do do tax from the negroes, 98 55
\$14,727 35
By amt paid Supt. P. House, \$2,223 34
Do claims allowed by Co. Ct., 5,510 58
Do Co. turnpike bonds paid, 2,500 00
Do int. on same to payment, 207 60
\$10,441 52

Balance in hands Collector, \$4,285 83

There still remains due and unpaid:

Boyd county turnpike bonds

amounting to \$4,500 00

Interest on same from July

1st, 1870 to Feb. 1, 1872, 427 50

Boyd co. bond to W. L. Gei-

ger for Poor House farm, 708 00

Interest on same from Feb.

1st, 1870, to Feb. 1st, 1872, 138 29

\$5,771 79

Net amount in Collec-

tor's hands, 4,285 83

Balance due by county, \$1,485 96

Debt and reward loyalty.

GEN. GRANT AT SHILOH.

HOPE FURNACE, OHIO,

October 16, 1868.

EDITOR REGISTER: I was asked by one or two Republican friends this morning, concerning Gen. Grant at Shiloh. I have not time to make affidavit, as I leave in an hour for St. Louis, and will not return for a fortnight. The facts are these:

I went from Shiloh to Savannah, Saturday night previous to the fight, on the Tigress, Capt. Hopkins—the General's headquarters boat. Sunday morning, when the firing was heard, and the boat under way, I asked permission to go with him as a volunteer Aid, which was readily granted. I heard the conversation at Crump's Landing, between Gens. Grant and Lewis Wallace—joined Grant in the route, as soon as I could get a horse, and was riding with him, at his side, (unless when sent with an order,) until 1 o'clock. When Gen.—then Lieut. Col.—Chief of Staff's horse was killed, I gave him mine and went on foot to the river. I was standing by at the interview between Gens. Grant and Buell—saw him again at 10 o'clock that night, and at 2—and would gladly make oath, had I time and opportunity, that he was not drunk, was perfectly sober; and as cool and self-possessed as if in his office transacting the ordinary routine of business. All reports to the contrary are wicked and malicious slanders of a great and good man.

You are at liberty to make such use of this as you deem best.

DOUGLAS PUTNAM, JR.

THE mother of the "Hutchinson Fam-

man.

MARIETTA COLLEGE.—Commencement Day at Marietta College this year, will be on Thursday, July 2d, Rev. SAM'L WOLCOTT, of Cleveland, will address the Phi Beta Kappa Society; Rev. E. P. PRATT, D. D., of Portsmouth, the Society of Inquiry, and HENRY K. WHITON, Esq., of Janesville, Wisconsin, the Associated Alumni—on the day before commencement. The occasion will be one of more than ordinary interest, for we are assured there will be more than the usual number of Alumni in attendance. The College is in a prosperous condition, and will graduate an excellent class of the average number at the approaching Commencement.—[Ohio Statesman.]

you mistake,—this is only the first volume.

"Western Spectator."—Vol. II, No. 1, Oct. 19, 1811—published every Saturday at Marietta, by J. Israel for C. Emerson, at \$2.50 per annum, payable half yearly in advance." This was a paper not half the size of our Register. Volume 2d, bound, belonging to Mrs. Emerson, widow of the late Caleb Emerson, is before us, by her favor. Its motto was, "Be just and fear not." Mr. Emerson was a vigorous writer.

At the election, Oct. 8, 1811, the vote of this county stood, for State Senator, as follows:

PUTNAM. WOODBRIDGE.	
Marietta.....	73
Belpre.....	120
Waterford.....	12
Wooster [Watertown].....	1
Salem.....	23
Fearing.....	20
Newport.....	23
Grandview.....	27
Adams.....	18
Westley.....	7
Warren.....	31
Roxbury.....	227
Athens county.....	346
Total.....	120

Total.....533
Mr. Putnam, the candidate above, was the late Hon. Wm. R. Putnam, father of the present Judge Wm. R. Putnam; he was the Federalist candidate. His opponent, the Republican or Democratic candidate, was the late Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, who died a year or two ago in Michigan, U. S. Senator from that State, 1841-47. He was a brother of the late Dudley Woodbridge, of this city. While Mr. Putnam had 67 majority in Washington county, Mr. Woodbridge had 40 majority in the district, and of course was elected. At the same election our venerable friend, Dr. Hildreth, who was a Jefferson Republican, was elected Representative to the Legislature from this county and Athens, Jehiel Gregory, of Athens, being his colleague—Dr. Hildreth beating the late Ephraim Cutler, 20 in Washington county, and 160 in the district. He had been a Representative in the Legislature immediately preceding.



GEO. L. WEED, JR., a graduate of Marietta College, class 1849, has appointed Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Columbus. He was connected with the Asylum as a teacher several years.

July
1863

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

Cincinnati and her Southern Rail- road Connections.

EDS. GAZETTE: Your second column editorial of Nov. 9th, refers to a subject of vital importance to the interests of the Queen City, and the Ohio Valley generally.

With the same views as expressed in your valuable article, the writer of this, a few months ago, presented to the citizens of Louisville and Washington City, the importance of a direct railway connection between those two cities. The route proposed was via Virginia Central, from Alexandria to a point near Bath, Va.; thence by a new line directly west to Lexington, Ky., a distance of two hundred and sixty miles; thence to Louisville.

With a little northern deflection of the proposed new line from some proper point on the Virginia Central to the mouth of the Big Sandy—a portion of which, if I mistake not, has been already graded—thence westward to the Covington & Lexington Road at Paris, a new route eastward from Cincinnati to Washington and Richmond would be opened. Not more than *two hundred and seventy-five miles* of new road will be required to open up a *shorter route than Cincinnati now possesses to tide-water.*

From an old report of the mineral wealth of Virginia, I learn that the portion of country through which this road would pass abounds in the richest deposits of *coal, iron and copper*, together with all varieties of limestone, from the coarsest building materials to the finest marble. The increase of the manufacturing business in Cincinnati from the opening up and rendering accessible these rich mineral deposits, cannot easily be overestimated. Cincinnati will be nearer the rich tobacco region of Virginia than New York now is, while the great increase of the common commercial productions of both sections will add largely to the business interests of the chief city of the Ohio Valley. The well known energy of the citizens of Cincinnati, needs only to be assured of prospective advantages commensurate with the outlay, to secure an early and prompt execution of any great enterprise. This project is specially commended to the friends of the Covington & Lexington Railway, with the conviction that a connection of their line with the Virginia Central would be the securing of one of the *shortest and best* thoroughfares between Cincinnati and the Atlantic.

L. L.

1876 June

Ashland Public Schools.

The Public Schools closed with an examination on the 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd insts. The attendance and attainment were as follows:

Mrs. Field's Room—attendance.
Total number enrolled, 75
No. days of absence, 861
Average daily attendance, 52 13-60

Attainment at Examination.
No. securing 100 per cent. 10
" " 90 to 100 per cent. 27
" " 80 to 90 per cent. 10
" below 80 per cent. 3
Average per cent. 92 2-5
Visitors at examination not over 20

Miss Culver's Room—attendance.
Total number enrolled, 94
No. days of absence, 986
Average daily attendance, 71 38-60.

Attainment at Examination.
Number securing 100 per cent. 74 1/2
Visitors at examination, 9

Miss Tiernan's Room—Attendance.
Total number enrolled, 1478
No. days of absence, 1478
Average daily attendance, 80 41-60

Mrs. Wilson's Room—Attendance.
Total number enrolled, 1636
No. days of absence, 77 2/3
Average daily attendance, 77 2/3

Attainment at Examination.
Miss Tiernan's and Mrs. Wilson's Room
Highest per cent. 93
Average, 76.6

Loose Item

MANCHESTER, Nov. 30, 1874.
Capt. W. Honshell, Cincinnati,

The Grangers control the farms
and you the Ohio river. Can I have
permission to fish?

John Creamer.

To which he the next day received
the following answer;

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1, 1874.

John Creamer, Manchester,

Yes; notify us when ready, and
we will cook them.

Wash Honshell.

We admire the Commodore's liberality in this matter and hope Mr. Creamer will fully appreciate it, and will give up his desire to leave Manchester, and will settle down to his regular routine of making barrels, and "bobbing for a bite," as we are loth to lose so good a citizen as Mr. Creamer.

Loose Item

of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our National Councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year, and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruction, with an acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the National obligation to pay the public debt created at the price of our Union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, and in the changes of the Constitution which have been rendered necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation did, after so protracted and devastating a war.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory, and instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Hesse and Saxe Coburg Gotha, Colombia, Portugal, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay and Venezuela in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant and severe labor, as well as exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this Government, and, as I am officially informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the Government of North Germany.

As soon as I learned that a Republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the Minister of the United States was ordered by telegraph to recognize it, and to tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment of France of a system of Government connected with the dynastic traditions of Europe appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitation of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we can not be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas, in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were asked by the new Government to use our good offices jointly with those of European powers in the interest of peace. Answer was made that the established policies and the true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in the European questions jointly with European powers.

I ascertained informally and unofficially that the Government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any powers, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerents, with all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined on the part of this Government to take a step which could only result in injury to our true interests without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken. I deemed it prudent in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States to issue soon after the official notice of a state of war that had been received from both belligerents a proclamation defining the duties of the United States as a neutral and the obligations of persons residing within the territory to observe their laws and the laws of nations. The proclamation was followed by others as circumstances seemed to call for them. The people thus acquainted in advance of their duties and obligations have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States. It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement, of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents and of summary embargo of their properties and requisition of their revenues by execution to warrant such proceedings as far as this effected the persons or property of the citizens of the United States were in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain. Representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violation, were made to the Spanish Government from April, 1869, to June last. The Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs, and that power was found to be

Loose Item

Big Sandy Herald
Nov/868

Big Sandy Herald
Nov 12/1868

The Kentucky Improvement Company-- Their Coal Mines.

We clip the following interesting description of the coal mines of the Kentucky Improvement Company, from a letter in the *Columbus Gazette*, over the signature of "T. S. G.":

CANNEL COAL AT HUNNEWELL, KY.

"The Kentucky Improvement Company," whose headquarters are on Third street, Cincinnati, own a splendid domain of 30,000 acres of iron ore and coal of the Ashland Bituminous and the Cannel. They run a railroad down to the Ohio at Greensburg, fourteen miles, and their lands lie in Carter and Greenup counties. They have a furnace built for Stone Coal Iron, not now running, called Hunnewell; but turn out splendid metal—the charcoal iron of Pennsylvania furnace. They run a train to the track at Ar. gite, and are making a track up to the bituminous coal, and also one toward Tygart's Valley, where the ore is twelve feet thick.

But their Cannel coal mine is well worth a day's journey to see. It is back of the hills which are drained by Kane creek, tributary of the Little Sandy, a mile and a half above the headquarters at Hunnewell. The track is just below the incline, which is laid with sheets of iron, and when the *buggies* come out laden with the large blocks of cannel and their loads are rolled or tumbled down this incline the report echoes like the rattle of musketry.

Tying our horses to a "Sourwood" tree, the deep scarlet leaves attract the eye, and we are informed that they are used for dyeing. The leaves of deep color dye black, and their taste is sour, hence the name. Lighting candles at the entry, we are gaily informed that our entry will be under the most favorable auspices. Even this mine which tunnels into the hills due west, is not, although under ground, exempt from taxation.—

For it was only a week since, that the miners, under a foolish custom more honored in the breach than in the observance, made a gay lot of Cincinnati youths pay a large sum as "footing."

We steal a march ahead of them—the miners—for this afternoon they are all asleep. Over seven feet high, well roofed (and here one might say ceiling), for its state, and laid with track in permanent order, the eye is slow to adjust itself. Soon the huge blocks of cannel are revealed, and you behold like the basis of great pillars, black massy foundations, three to four feet thick where the miner has hewn his way through; and here the party ran against a loaded car in the track, opposite a room or side apartment in this long cavern. For two thousand four hundred feet we walk, light in hand, admiring the beautiful masonry which the walls present; lasting and as deeply built as the foundations of Masonry or Old Fellowship, either. How the voice resounds in this cavernous dome. Soon we traverse the 800 yards and touch the last hewn block of cannel in the far west end—the extreme point west of the mine—and lo! no stain is left on the hand as you touch the coal. With care a piece of this ebony is lighted by a match; and burns like a candle. We did not see the stalwart Welsh collier driving his way through, or exploring the side rooms, a light in his forehead before, the clear honest gaze of integrity in his eyes and the light of intellect beaming from his eyes. The flame of a little tin lamp is fed by winter-strained oil, and this looks on to a loop in his hat.—

Trains of cars run down to the river which divides—which binds—Ohio and Kentucky, with blocks of coal of great size, bound for all points east and west. This mellow light is a luxury for the family grate; the coal never snaps, and it burns down in the bars, throwing out a radiant heat. This Hunnewell, compared with the English cannel in the markets of the East. The visitor selects a block or two as specimens to show the little folks at home, of the ramble into the hills of Hunnewell, eight hundred yards. This cannel coal was less than a dozen years ago, hauled many miles and reduced to oil; of course prior to the discovery of coal oil; manufactured in Nature's laboratory for man, at a season when its discovery added millions to the wealth of a nation being drained by war.

The track of the Kentucky Improvement railroad is laid over a road hewn through tunnels with tremendous labor, and superior engineering is apparent at every mile. In ten miles are six tunnels, their approaches really being like unroofed tunnels of deep excavation, averaging six hundred feet each. The valley of Big Sandy borders the States of West Virginia and Kentucky; and the Little Sandy, also tributary to the Ohio, is passed as we run down to the beautiful river, and reach Greensburg. Here, it is said, repose the bones of the pioneers who came with Daniel Boone into the "dark and bloody ground." But duty calls us away from exploring relics of the past, to the duties of the present.—So good bye to the kind friends and brethren in Kentucky. "T. S. G."

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad— Shall it be Extended to Cincinnati.

Now that the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Catlettsburg is a fixed fact, is it not time that Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Ironton begin to look at the importance of its continuation to Cincinnati? That this great thoroughfare will be extended westward, either on the Kentucky or Ohio side of the river, there is no doubt. The Lexington and Big Sandy road will be completed as soon as the Chesapeake and Ohio, and thus an important connection will be opened up with Louisville and the Southwest. It is equally important to the Chesapeake and Ohio Company that a line should run on this side of the river, directly to Cincinnati and St. Louis, in order to make an air-line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

No better place can be found for a bridge on the Ohio river, than at the lower part of Ashland, Ky., opposite Petersburg, on this side. Cincinnati could be reached in a distance of 130 miles from Big Sandy.

No one will deny but that this road would be one of the most important yet built, and that it would tend more than anything else, to develop the vast mineral resources of this section, is equally plain.

We have no doubt that many of our capitalists would subscribe liberally to such an enterprise, as would many along the line, should the project be started.—But, while it would be of vast benefit to the people in this region, it would benefit Cincinnati ten-fold. A policy has been adopted in that city that has had a tendency to drive roads away rather than encourage them toward her. This the people of Cincinnati begin to feel.—They have idly watched several important lines pass them by, and have done nothing but "resolve" when asked to help themselves.

Louisville is growing rapidly and is bidding high for the trade of the great Southwest. Her facilities for increasing that trade will be materially increased when a line of railroad connects her directly with the Atlantic. Will Cincinnati look on complacently and permit Louisville to outdo her in enterprise?—Can Cincinnati merchants afford to have a rival draw their commerce away without making a struggle to retain it?

There is danger that if Cincinnati does not bestir herself, a direct line will be projected in the direction of Indianapolis and Chicago, which would place Chicago 230 miles nearer Norfolk than New York and again leave the Queen City out in the cold. A heavy force is already at work on the C. & O. R. R. west of Covington, and work, we are told, will be pushed vigorously from the mouth of Big Sandy eastward, early in the spring. With the work already done, about two years only will be required to complete the road to Big Sandy. Cincinnati—its other place, however—will be a day's journey from the Atlantic.

Loose Item

✂ The Fall Term of the Lawrence Common Pleas adjourned at noon Monday of this week, the seventh day of the term. The Grand Jury found but three indictments and those for minor matters. We learn that there was a heavy business done in the way of taking judgments by default. 1861

✂ Last Thursday night, early—Sept. 26th—it began to rain hard, and it continued incessantly for something over twenty hours. Saturday morning the Ohio was raising fast, and for the next twenty-four hours it came up at the rate of about a foot an hour. The Big Kanawha came pouring out, and backed up the Ohio to Racine, a distance of twenty miles above the mouth. On Sunday morning, there was an immense amount of drift passing this point from the deluge on Kanawha—houses, flat boats, salt cisterns, stacks of hay, sheaves of oats, chicken coops and some live chickens, rafts of logs, numbers of pumpkins, &c.; in one 45 minutes we counted six buildings, six stacks of hay, three salt cisterns, several flat boats and rafts of logs.—Monday night the river came to a stand, about three feet below the last spring rise; and on Tuesday, there was heavy drift running again, considerable quantities of lumber, &c., probably from the Allegheny. 1861

Loose Item

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following is a table of the comparative losses of life sustained in the battles of the Revolution:

	British	Amer'n
	Loss.	Loss.
Lexington, April 19, 1775, . . .	273	84
Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, . . .	1,054	456
Flatbush, August 12, 1776, . . .	400	200
White Plains, August 26, 1776, . . .	400	400
Trenton, December 25, 1776, . . .	1,000	9
Princeton, January 5, 1777, . . .	400	100
Hubbardstown, August 17, 1777, . . .	800	800
Bennington, August 16, 1777, . . .	800	100
Brandywine, September 11, 1777, . . .	500	1,100
Stillwater, September 17, 1777, . . .	600	350
Germantown, October 5, 1777, . . .	600	1,250
Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777 (surrendered), 5,752		
Red Hook, October 22, 1777, . . .	500	32
Monmouth, June 25, 1778, . . .	400	130
Rhode Island, August 27, 1778, . . .	260	214
Briar Creek, March 30, 1779, . . .	13	400
Stony Point, July 15, 1779, . . .	600	100
Camden, August 16, 1779, . . .	375	610
King's Mountain, October 1, 1780, . . .	950	96
Cowpens, January 17, 1781, . . .	800	72
Guilford C. H., March 15, 1781, . . .	532	400
Hobkirk Hills, April 25, 1781, . . .	400	460
Eutaw Springs, September, 1781, . . .	1,000	550
Yorktown, Oct., 1781 (surrendered), 7,072		

Losses in the Revolutionary Battles.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Commercial gives the following table of British and American losses in the Revolution, and asks if any one can give a similar table for the losses in the war of the rebellion:

	British	American
	loss.	loss.
Lexington, April, 1775,	273	84
Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775,	1,054	453
Flatbush, Aug. 12, 1776,	400	200
White Plains, Aug. 26, 1776,	400	400
Trenton, Dec. 25, 1776,	1,000	9
Princeton, Jan. 5, 1777,	400	100
Hubbardstown, Aug. 17, 1777,	800	800
Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777,	800	100
Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777,	500	1,200
Still Water, Sept. 17, 1777,	600	350
Germantown, Oct., 1777,	600	1,200
Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777,	5,752 Sur'd.	
Red Hook, Oct. 22, 1777,	500	32
Monmouth, June 25, 1778,	400	130
Rhode Island, Aug. 27, 1778,	260	211
Briar Creek, March 30, 1779,	13	400
Stony Point, July 15, 1779,	600	100
Camden, Aug. 16, 1779,	375	610
King Mountain, Oct. 1, 1780,	950	96
Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781,	800	72
Guilford C. H., March 15, 1781,	532	400
Hobkirk Hills, April 25, 1781,	400	460
Eutaw Springs, Sept. 1781,	1,000	550
Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781,	7,072 Sur'd.	
	24,853	9,697

THE WEEK.

August 16, 1777. Battle of Bennington. The village is situated in Bennington county, Vermont, about seventeen miles south-east from Ticonderoga. The action took place on the western border of the township, and partly within the township of Hoosack, in the State of New York. On the 16th of June, 1777, General John Burgoyne, at the head of one of the finest British armies that had been known, left St. Johns, and intended to join Sir Henry Clinton, by marching across the territory of the State of New York. At his approach, St. Clair evacuated Ticonderoga, it being impossible to hold that fortification against the vastly superior numbers of the enemy. Soon after, and by the same reason, General Philip Schuyler evacuated Fort Edward. In his retreat, he had so obstructed the roads by felling vast trees, that Burgoyne did not reach Fort Edward until the thirtieth day of July. His army was now greatly straitened for provisions, and, to obtain relief, he sent Colonel Baum, a German officer of distinction, with a party of five hundred men, to seize some stores which the Americans had collected at Bennington. They were met by Colonel Stark, of the New Hampshire militia, and totally defeated. Baum was killed. In their retreat, the British got a reinforcement of several hundred more, and returned to the attack. Opportunely enough, the Americans were also reinforced about the same time, by Colonel Warner, with a Continental regiment. In the second action, the British were worsted more decisively than before. This check obliged Burgoyne to halt, for nearly a month, at Fort Edward, and gave the Americans a chance to prepare for what they accomplished, a few weeks later, at Stillwater and Saratoga.

August 17, 1824, Lafayette landed at New York, in his last visit to this country. The out-burst of welcome which he received sets all words of description at defiance. His

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

1860 THE UNION DISMEMBERED! 60

The Convention of the State of South Carolina, on Thursday, December 20th, unanimously passed an ordinance seceding from the Union. The ordinance of secession is very brief, as follows:

We, the people of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain that the ordinance adopted by us in the convention of the 23d of May, 1778, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of the State, ratifying amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

The ordinance was passed unanimously, by the vote of 169 members. 1860

MARRIED:

MEANS-ELLISON—On the 26th of April, at Manchester, Ohio, by Rev. Dr. M. Moore, ARRH-BALD MEANS, of this city, and SALLIE J., daughter of the late Wm. ELLISON.

DIED:

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature has at last gone to work in earnest. Upon the reception of the news of additional advances made in the State by the Confederate troops the following joint resolutions were adopted: 1861

The Committee to whom was referred the communications of the Governor of this Commonwealth, together with the communications of Polk and Zollicoffer, informing the Governor that they had seized and were occupying, with large military forces, portions of the soil of Kentucky, have had the same under consideration, and asks to make the following report: Sept 1861

WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor, therefore—

Resolved, That the invaders must be expelled.

Inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquillity of the State and of defending and protecting the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property it is

Resolved, That Gen. Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions—that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander; and that all peaceful citizens who remain at home and attend to their private business, until legally called into the public service, as well as their families, are entitled to, and shall receive, the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties, and their property.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he issue his proclamation calling out the militia of the State, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

The Governor vetoed the above resolutions, but they were passed immediately over his veto. Sept 1861

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

When the Eastern Division of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad was sold it was bought in by a Company at whose head were the Means, of Boyd county. These gentlemen own very valuable tracts of coal and iron lands in Boyd, and their purpose in buying the road was to use it as a carrier for the product of their mines which were situated at and near the terminus of the completed part of the road about fifteen miles from Ashland. Another company, one of whom was Mr. Robert Biggs, of Greenup county, owned a very valuable body of mineral land near to but a little further from the river than the body owned by the Means. This latter company have recently built a short railroad, and asked the Railroad Company as public carriers to transport their coal and iron as freight to the river. This the railroad Company refused to do, as it would help to develop rich and rival mines. For this refusal, the Biggs Company entered a suit against the Railroad Company as public carriers. The suit was submitted to Harrison Taylor, Esq., of this city, for arbitration, and was about to be tried, when the Means settled it by purchasing the lands of Biggs and his associates. The Means are men of wealth, being able to command at least a million of money, and of industry, enterprise and shrewdness. While rapidly adding to their own fortunes they are also developing the mineral wealth of Boyd and other counties in Eastern Kentucky.

HEAVY SUITS DECIDED.—At the late term of the United States Circuit Court in this city, Judge Ballard awarded the peremptory writ of mandamus against the County Courts of Bath and Montgomery counties, requiring them to levy and collect taxes to pay the interest on some \$350,000 of bonds issued by those counties to the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad Company. These counties have refused and neglected to pay the interest on their bonds for a number of years past, claiming that they were not obligatory upon them. The causes were argued in January last, but held up for decision until the present term.

Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad.

The stockholders of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, Western Division, have closed their trade with the company from the East, that was negotiating its purchase, upon the following terms, viz:

"We, George Robertson, W. T. Nicholls, William Halley Smith, Richard Apperson, Executor of Richard Apperson deceased; Richard Reid, Administrator of John W. White, deceased; D. L. Price, J. M. Tipton, B. J. Peters, and W. H. Wynn, part owners of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, Western Division, propose to sell our interest in said Road, to Nathaniel Thayer, H. H. Hunnewell, Matthias Ellis, Walter Hunnewell, William Whiting, Erastus Corning, Richard Heckscher, Stephen Van Rensselaer, P. H. Watson, Amos Stone, and their associates, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), to be taken in stock in said road, to be secured to us at the completion of said road, free from any and all debts, liabilities, and incumbrances, created or incurred in building said road, and putting it in running order.

"We sell all the interest, right, and title to right of way, depot grounds, and franchises, that we have, and no others; warranting neither further, than we have a clear title to the same.

"The said Thayer and his associates, or any of them, to commence work on said road on the west side of Grayson, Carter County, by the 1st day of January, A. D. 1869, and continue to prosecute said work with diligence, energy, and force, and have it completed by the 1st day of January, 1873; the road to be completed from Lexington to Mount Sterling within two years from the first of January, A. D. 1869; Winchester to be a point in the road from Lexington to Mount Sterling; that said Nathaniel Thayer and his associates will forfeit and pay to said Robertson and others, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) damages if they fail to complete said road within the time stipulated, unless they shall be impeded in the work by disturbances in the country beyond the power of the civil authority to control, or prevent, or which shall not be prevented or controlled by the civil authority; in which case of impediment the forfeiture is not to be enforced.

"In case said Thayer and his associates render themselves liable to the forfeiture above provided for, by failure to complete the said road as herein stipulated, then the work done by the said Thayer and his associates or any of them, as herein provided, up to January 1st, A. D. 1873, shall be inspected and valued by a Commission, at the expense of said Thayer and associates, and said Thayer and associates shall be entitled to stock in said Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad equivalent, reckoned *pro rata* to the assessed money value of the work done."

We may be allowed to congratulate the friends of this road upon its auspicious circumstances. Two companies were bidding

PRESERVING I
e roots on a d
en killed by f
sed to the su
ll the soil sh
When quite dry
cellar, or in a
The name of th
n a wooden lab
with wire.

PRESERVING DAHLIA ROOTS.—Take up the roots on a dry day, after the tops have been killed by frost. Let them remain exposed to the sun and air until quite dry. All the soil should be ~~scraped~~ off them. When quite dry, put them on a shelf in the cellar, or in a box or barrel of dry sand. The name of the variety should be written on a wooden label, and attached to the root with wire. (Scraped)

JANUARY 23, 1878.

amounts received from the sale of each issue, and the currency in which the same was paid; any syndicate, person, or persons for placing the same in the market, or for purchasing the same, and in what currency they were paid.

Mr. Mitchell submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate a copy of the report of Indian Inspector Watkins, recommending the establishing of a large Indian reservation or territory for the use and occupation of a portion or all of the reservation Indians now in the various reservations in the State of Oregon, and in the Territories of Washington and Idaho. Mr. Thurman called up his resolution submitted the day before in regard to the annual appropriation for arming the militia. It was agreed to, with an amendment providing that said committee shall make some inquiry respecting the war claims, and the credits of older States of the Union that furnished troops in aid of the government during the late rebellion. At the expiration of the morning hour the resolution of Mr. Matthews in regard to the payment of bonds in silver was taken up as unfinished business and then laid aside informally, that Mr. Voorhees might address the Senate on the resolution submitted by him before the holidays, declaring it of the highest importance that the financial credit of the government be maintained. In order to be so, the government itself, in all its departments, should, in good faith, keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens. In the House, Mr. Springer asked leave to introduce, and put upon its passage a bill, to prevent further contraction of the currency. Objections being made to its present consideration, it was referred. In Committee of the Whole, an address was made by Mr. Price in favor of a double standard; after which the Committee arose, and House adjourned.

In the Senate, January 16, at half-past twelve a vote was taken on the pending question to refer the resolution of Mr. Matthews, in regard to paying the bonds in silver, to the Committee on Judiciary, and it was rejected. Yeas 19, nays 31. After some discussion, further consideration of Mr. Matthews's resolution was, by unanimous consent, postponed until Friday next at one o'clock, to-day being assigned for eulogies upon the late Senator Bogy, and to-morrow for eulogies upon the late Senator Morton. At the expiration of the morning hour, business was suspended, and Mr. Cockrell formally announced the death of the late Senator Bogy, of Missouri, and eulogies were made by a number of Senators. The Senate then adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the dead Senator. In the House, Mr. Lynde presented a communication from Elizabeth Thompson, of New York, tendering as a gift to the government, Carpenter's painting of the first reading of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln and his Cabinet. A resolution was passed accepting the gift. Bills were passed: Giving Kentucky concurrent jurisdiction with the United States courts on the government grounds near Harrodsburg, Ky.; authorizing the holders of unstamped documents to affix the necessary stamps in the presence of a Judge or Clerk of a court of record, who shall make certificate to that effect; appropriating \$40,000 for the removal of snags and other obstructions from the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers, and appropriating \$6,000 to open the navigation of Red River above Shreveport. A message from the Senate, communicating the proceedings of that body in regard to the death of Senator Bogy, was laid before the House, and was postponed till Wednesday next. Addressed to a young woman who resided near his home. After spending the Christmas holidays in the classic shades of Fort Underwood, he came to this city last evening with his bride, intending to take the West Telegram, on his return. However, that Jesse Underwood was in town, and our Sheriff summoned a posse in tow. The supposed he would go down the Ohio on the next steamer. Quite a number of citizens arrived, expecting to gobble him and return to Lexington, Ky.

On the 9th of January, 1852, the Legislature of Kentucky passed an act incorporating the Lexington Coal Company, and a few

The L. & B. S. R. R., E. D.

The Ashland Coal Company, and a few facts in its history.

On the 9th of January, 1852, the Legislature of Kentucky passed an act incorporating the Lexington & Big Sandy R. R., having its terminus at or near Lexington, Ky., and at the mouth of Big Sandy River. The capital stock was \$1,000,000 in shares of \$50 each, and a great part of the grading was done and ten miles of the road built, running from Ashland to a point just beyond Stewart's Tunnel. The road languished, and after various amendments to the charter and other changes, a mortgage on it was foreclosed and it was sold to Wm. T. Nicholls and his associates, who in turn transferred that portion of it from Grayson to the mouth of Big Sandy to John G. Peebles, Jos. S. Peebles, Jno. Means, Sam'l Coles, B. B. Gaylord, A. S. Winslow, Lewis Williams, and others.

Butler, who in January 1855 incorporated it under the title of L. & B. S. R. R. Eastern Division, with a capital of \$300,000, which has since been increased to \$1,431,500. The new company was organized at once with Samuel Coles as President and W. F. Gaylord, Secretary, and in the Summer of 1855 work was begun on the road, and in opening up the coal fields of the Company, consisting of 12,000 acres, which had been purchased on the waters of Williams' Creek and East Fork. Three miles from Stewart's Tunnel a town was laid off (Coalton) tips and inclines built, and the road was finished to that point for the transportation of coal, the first shipments of which were made in the fall of 1855. In August 1857, the road was pushed on three miles further to Rush, where the Company had opened another entry. All the coal now comes from Rush, the entries running through all the hills for several miles, and the coal, being delivered, by steam power applied to an endless rope from the most distant points, at the mouth of the main entry. Mules and a dummy have been used in the banks, but the endless rope plan gives the greatest satisfaction. The company employs from 900 to 1,000 men at their mines, who live in the several towns of Coalton, East Coalton, Jim Town, Rush and Geigerville, all built up in the past thirteen years by this one industry. The company owns and runs 5 locomotives, 1 "pony," 1 passenger car, costing \$3,000; 2 box cars, \$5 flat cars, 267 coal cars, and 9 side dumpers, for land work, and on the river it has 75 barges, 30 flats, and one prop-

eller—the Pike. At Ashland are two tips, capable of unloading 200 cars each per day, and the Machine Shops, where all the repairing of engines and cars is done. In 1859—owing to the illness of Pres't Coles—the office of Vice Pres't was created, and Jno. G. Peebles was appointed first Vice Pres't, Capt. Coles continuing to attend to the duties of the office. Mr. Jno. Means was elected President, and he has since held the position. In 1861, by fire, and many records of the business were destroyed, but from those saved we find the following interesting figures, with reference to amount of coal in bushels, which has been taken out by the company:

1859-1860	246,375	246,375	246,375
1860-1861	242,347	242,347	242,347
1861-1862	242,347	242,347	242,347
1862-1863	242,347	242,347	242,347
1863-1864	242,347	242,347	242,347
1864-1865	242,347	242,347	242,347
1865-1866	242,347	242,347	242,347
1866-1867	242,347	242,347	242,347
1867-1868	242,347	242,347	242,347
1868-1869	242,347	242,347	242,347
1869-1870	242,347	242,347	242,347

This report is up to March 1877. The records for the years previous to '59 were among the papers destroyed, but averaging the receipts at 1,500,000 bushels per year we have 6,000,000 bushels for the four years, which, added to the full amount tabulated above (32,783,812 bushels) would give 38,783,812 bushels of coal, as the total amount delivered. Loaded for transportation, it would require 310,271 of the ordinary coal cars, making a train over 700 miles long. The Company finds a market for its product in Louisville, Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Ironton and at home, the coal being the best known raw coal for smelting purposes, the furnaces at Ashland and Ironton having used vast quantities. All of the slack and nut coal finds a ready sale to the steam boats, 80,000 bushels a month being a low estimate used in this way.

The Company has stores for supplying its men at Coalton, East Coalton and Rush, which sell from \$50,000 to \$75,000 worth of goods each per year, in addition to these supplies over \$300,000 per year in cash, has been paid for labor, at the mines alone, the amounts for six months in 1872 running as follows: April, \$26,545; May, \$27,300; June, \$25,000; July, \$27,250; August, \$24,000; September, \$21,000. \$24,000 was the highest amount ever paid out in one month.

After the destruction of the old office, a plain wooden affair, the Company erected a handsome two-story brick, with stone trimming, containing ample room for all its general offices, and costing \$11,000. The present officers are John Means, President; John G. Peebles, Vice President; W. F. Gaylord, Treasurer and General Superintendent; Robert Peebles, Secretary; M. T. Hilton, Chief Engineer; Capt. D. W. Steele, Assistant Supt.

In the other departments we find Charles McKenzie, Bookkeeper; Frank Moore, Freight Agent; J. W. Hughes, Clerk; Charles P. Gayer, Yard boss, and Joseph T. Reese, Tip man; at the Mines we find D. Ramsey, General Manager, Norris Cameron, Bank boss, and Wm. Foster, Bookkeeper. The Merchants for the Company are Norton and Meredith, at Coalton, F. Gebhart, at Rush, and Lewis Kibbe, at East Coalton; all of them, agreeable, pleasant gentlemen, which may be said of every capacity. We are under especial obligations to Mr. Robert Peebles, Secretary, for these data. In addition to the coal interest the Company, in 1865-6, built the Ashland Furnace, one of the largest stone coal furnaces of the Hanging Rock Region, which will come in for its share of notice next week.

Loose Item

**BLANK
PAGE(S)**

The Seven Wonders of the World.

These were: 1st. The Brass Colossus of Rhodes, 121 feet in height, built by Beres, A. D. 288, occupying twenty years in making. It stood across the harbor of Rhodes 66 years, and was thrown down by an earthquake. It was bought by a Jew, from the Saracens, who loaded 900 camels with the brass.

2d. The Pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged 360,000 workmen, was 30 years building, and has now stood at least 3,000 years.

3d. The Aqueducts of Rome, invented by Appius Claudius, the censor.

4th. The Labyrinth of Psalmetichus, on the banks of the Nile, containing within one continued wall, 1,000 houses and 12 royal palaces all covered with marble, and having only one entrance. The building was said to contain 3,000 chambers, and a hall built of marble, adorned with statues of the gods.

5th. Pharos of Alexandria, a tower of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 282, B. C. It was erected as a light-house, and contained magnificent galleries of marble—a large lantern at the top, the light of which was seen nearly a hundred miles off; mirrors of enormous sizes were fixed around the galleries, reflecting everything on the sea. A common tower is erected in its place.

6th. The walls of Babylon, built by order of Semiramis, or Nebuchadnezzar, and finished in one year, by 200,000 men. They were of immense thickness.

7th. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, completed in the reign of Servius, the sixth king of Rome. It was 450 feet long, 200 broad, and supported by 126 marble pillars.

Who is VICTORIA?—Victoria is the daughter of the Duke of Kent, who was son of George the Third, who was grandson of George the Second, who was the son of Princess Sophia, who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister of William and Mary.

Then William and Mary were brother and sister, were they?

Who was the daughter and son-in-law of James the Second, who was the son of Charles the First, who was the son of James the First, who was the son of Mary, who was the grand-daughter of Margaret, who was the sister of Henry the Eighth, who was the son of Henry the Seventh, who was the son of the Earl of Richmond, who was the son of Catharine, the widow of Henry the Fifth, who was the son of Henry the Fourth, who was the cousin of Richard the Second, who was the grandson of Edward the Third, who was the son of Edward the Second, who was the son of Henry the Third, who was the son of John, who was the son of Henry the Second, who was the son of Matilda, who was the daughter of Henry the First, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqueror, who was the illegitimate son of the Duke of Normandy, by a tanner's daughter, of Falaise.—Conservatist.

Truth about the Maelstrom

A correspondent of the Boston Recorder, traveling in Norway, and feeling interested in gathering all the information possible in regard to the Maelstrom, addressed a number of enquiries to the Minister of the Norwegian Marine, Mr. Hagerup, who had been engaged in surveys of the Norwegian coast, and was "perfectly familiar with every island, fiord and current." The replies he received may be considered as giving the most reliable information existing about this celebrated vortex.

Mr. Hagerup says that, though during spring tides and heavy storms it is dangerous for all craft, great or small, yet in general, the danger is not of an extraordinary character, and when the wind is steady and not too violent, boats may venture upon it in summer, but to attempt passing it in winter during a storm would be fatal to the largest and strongest vessel. He adds that the direction and violence of the currents are dependent on wind and weather. During a westerly storm the Maelstrom runs continually to the east with a rapidity of six knots an hour. At one place called "Horgan," there is a shoal place in the stream of seven or eight fathoms, which is always manifest by a white foam produced by the "boiling and grinding" of the sea.

The whirls do not draw vessels to the bottom or under the surface, but destroy them by dashing them against the land or filling them with water. The writer thinks that though the civilized world has given up the idea of a mysterious subterranean tunnel, swallowing even the whales, it may still regard it with a tinge of awe.—Its over and under currents dashing wildly past each other, are more awe inspiring than the stormiest sea that rolls and breaks straight onward against the rudest coast.

"THE TRUTH OF HISTORY." Senator Toombs in a recent speech told about Virginia bearing "the burden of the Revolutionary War."

Let us see. According to official documents in the journals of Congress, Massachusetts furnished 67,907 troops; Virginia, 26,078!—Massachusetts over 2½ times as many as Virginia, yet under the first census it had only four-fifths the population of Virginia! Even Connecticut, with but little more than one-half the population of Virginia, furnished 31,939 troops, nearly 6,000 more than Virginia!

Further, Massachusetts furnished 67,907 troops; all six of the present Slave States of the old "thirteen," 59,335!

Here are the figures in detail:

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY STATES IN THE REVOLUTION.			
Northern States.		Southern States.	
New Hampshire.....	12,497	Delaware.....	2,386
Massachusetts.....	67,907	Maryland.....	13,912
Rhode Island.....	5,908	Virginia.....	26,078
Connecticut.....	31,939	North Carolina.....	7,263
New York.....	17,781	South Carolina.....	6,417
New Jersey.....	16,736	Georgia.....	2,679
Pennsylvania.....	25,678		

172,436

59,335

from time to time so as to keep about the same proportions of the oil and water in the still. The volatile fluid will pass over along with steam, and can be condensed in the worm-pipe by the refrigeratory apparatus. This fluid will be clear and transparent, and as it is lighter than water, it separates on standing from the water with which it will be mixed, as it leaves the worm-pipe of the still.

This fluid may be burnt for the purpose of illumination or applied to any other useful purpose to which it may be applicable. The last-named process will separate the greater portion of the volatile fluid from the oil, but a larger quantity may be separated by prolonging the operation. The oil left in the still, after the completion of the process lastly described, is then to be carefully separated from all the remaining water (upon which it will float) and conveyed into a leaden vessel, where to each one hundred gallons is added two gallons of oil of vitriol. This mixture is to be well stirred for six or eight hours, after which it is allowed to stand undisturbed for twenty-four hours, in order that the vitriol may settle to the bottom of the leaden vessel, carrying with it impurities with which it has combined.

The supernatant oil is now to be drawn off into another vessel, and to each one hundred gallons there is added 28 pounds of chalk ground up with a little water into a thin paste. The oil and chalk are then to be well agitated until the oil becomes freed from all sulphurous acid. This oil is to be kept warm, say at 100 degrees Fah., in any convenient vessel for about a week, to allow impurities to settle, and it is then fit to be used for lubricating purposes either by itself or mixed with an animal or vegetable oil, or it may be burned by itself in argand lamps for the purpose of illumination, and this oil may be further purified, if required by distilling it over again. To extract paraffine from the purified oil obtained in the manner described, the oil is to be cooled to a low temperature, say to 30 or 40 degrees Fah., and the lower the temperature the larger will be the quantity of paraffine separated from the oil.

In this way paraffine is made to crystallize, and in this state it may be separated from the oil by filtration through woollen or other cloths, and then squeezing it in a powerful press, by which means it will be made sufficiently pure to be employed for lubricating and some other useful purposes. But the paraffine may be further purified, if required, by treating it several times at a temperature of about 160° Fah., alternately with its low bulk of oil of vitriol, and with a similar quantity of a solution of caustic soda (of the specific gravity already mentioned) until the paraffine ceases to render the oil of vitriol black. It is then to be washed in a weak solution of soda, and lastly with boiling water, until the water ceases to change the color of red litmus paper.

The portion then remaining will contain a much larger proportion of paraffine than the paraffine oil at first put into the still contained. This residue being then distilled over into a separate vessel, and allowed to cool, paraffine may be separated by filtration and squeezing in cloths, and also purified by treatment with oil of vitriol and soda, as before described. Paraffine oil from which paraffine has been separated, as above described, still contains paraffine in solution, and is suitable for lubricating or lighting purposes, as already mentioned.

It claims the obtaining of paraffine oil, or an oil containing paraffine and paraffine from bituminous coals, by treating them in a manner above described.

as this
is in-
duced.
bituminous
therefrom an
ess is substan-

into small pieces of
egg, or less, for the pur-
the operation. The coal is
a common gas retort, to which is at-
tached a worm pipe, passing through a refriger-
ator, and kept at a temperature of about 55 deg.
Fah., by a stream of cold water. The temper-
ature of the refrigerator should not be made too
low, lest the product of distillation should con-
geal, and stop up the pipe.

The retort being closed in the usual manner, is
then to be gradually heated up to a low red heat,
at which it is to be kept until volatile products
cease to come off. Care must be taken to keep
the temperature of the retort from rising above
that of a low red heat, so as to prevent, as much
as possible, the desired products of the process
being converted into permanent gas. The coke or
residue may then be withdrawn from the retort,
which, being allowed to cool down below a visible
red heat (to prevent waste of the fresh material to
be introduced) may be again charged with a quan-
tity of coals, to be treated in like manner.

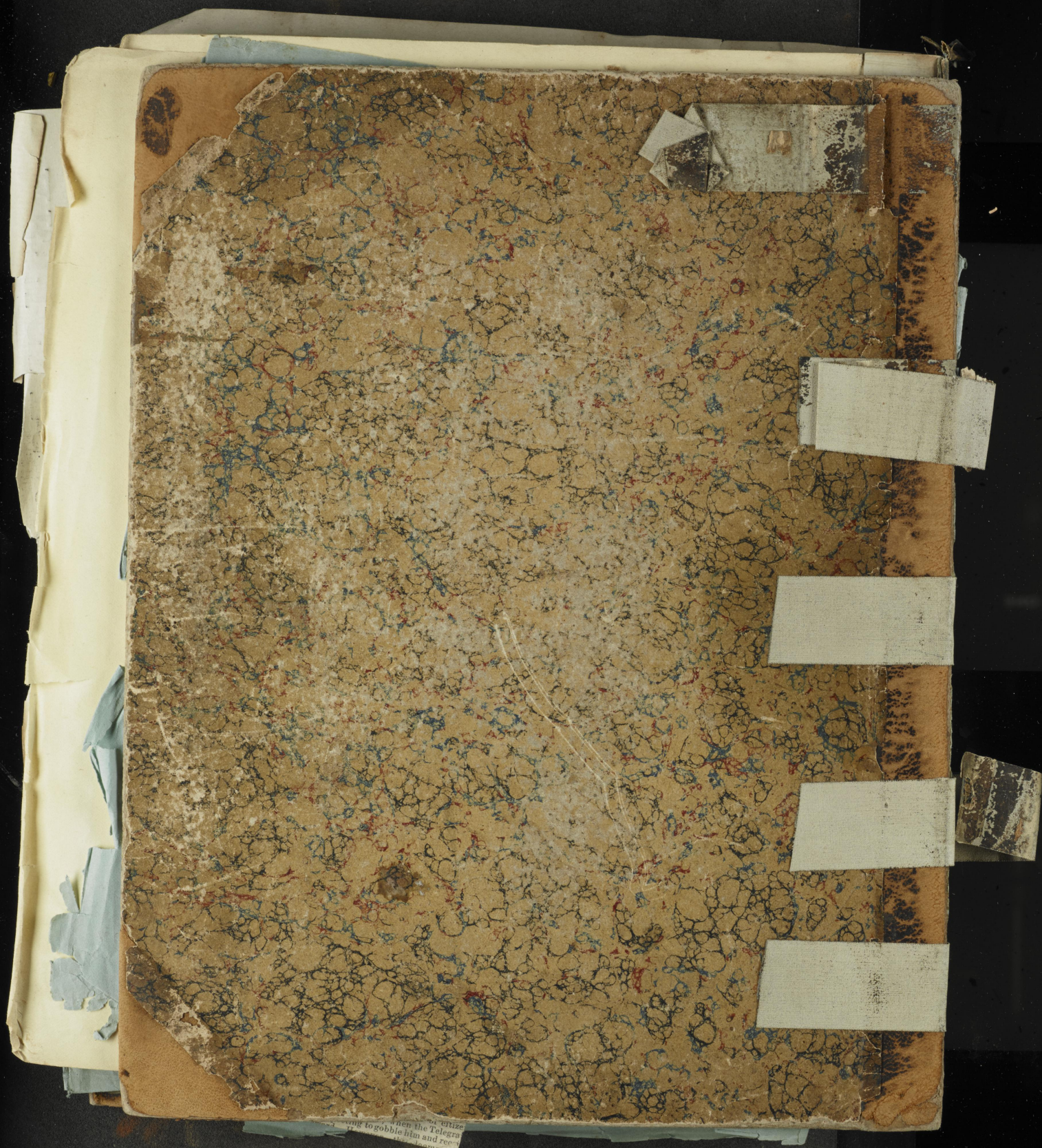
The crude paraffine oil distilled or driven off
from the coals as a vapor, will be condensed into
a liquid in passing through the cold worm pipe,
from which it will fall into a vessel which must
be provided to receive it.

He then puts the oil into a cistern, and heats it
to a low red heat, or otherwise, to a temperature of
about 100 degrees Fah. When thus heated, water and
impurities contained in the oil will
separate more readily from it than when cold, and
the oil being left in a state of rest, and kept warm
for about a day, many of these impurities will fall
to the bottom of the cistern, and the oil may then
be run off into a vessel, leaving the residuum be-
hind.

It then distills the oil in an iron still with a
worm pipe connected to it, passing through a re-
frigeratory apparatus, as before mentioned, the
refrigerator being kept at or about the temperature
of 55° Fah. When the whole of the oil has
been distilled over, it will then be found that the
still contains some dry carbonaceous residuum,
which should be taken out before the still is again
used. The oil is to be run from the condensing
apparatus, as it distills over, into a leaden vessel,
where to each one hundred gallons he adds ten
gallons of the oil of vitriol of commerce. After
this mixture has been well stirred for about an
hour, it is allowed to remain at rest for about
twenty-four hours, so that the oil of vitriol, and impuri-
ties with which it has combined, may settle at the
bottom. He then draws off the supernatant oil
into an iron vessel, and to each one hundred gal-
lons he adds four gallons of caustic soda of a
specific gravity 1.300, water being 1.000.

The soda and oil are stirred together for about
twenty-four hours, so as to neutralize any acid which may
be in the oil, and also take up any impurities
able of combining with it, after which the con-
tents of the vessel are allowed to remain at rest
for about six or eight hours, so that the solution
of soda may subside, and then the supernatant
oil is to be drawn off and again distilled in the
same manner.

Paraffine oil, obtained from the last mentioned
distillation, contains a fluid more volatile than
paraffine, and he separates a considerable portion
of this fluid from the oil, and obtains it in a se-
parate still, as follows: He puts the oil into an
iron still connected with a worm-pipe passing
through a refrigeratory apparatus, adding to the
oil half its bulk of water, and boiling the contents
of the still for about twelve hours, adding water



...when the Telegra
...gobble him and rec
...the land