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MARYSVILLE TRIBUNE.

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Advertisements inserted, one square (13 lines or less) 3 weeks for one dollar; and a liberal discount made to those who advertise for a longer period.

Job Printing.

We have got that lot of Job Type that we promised some time ago, and are now prepared to execute any thing in the line of Handbills, &c., right.

For The Marysville Tribune.

Medical Ethics.

FORENSIC MEDICAL POLICE.

There are numerous accidents and offences, the nature and degree of criminality of which are determined by medical opinion. Human passions daily occasion acts of violence which fall under the cognizance of public justice; and diseases of the mind, whether arising from vice, intemperance, sickness, or accident, have also their share of influence in the commission of crime; and often lead their unfortunate victims to suicide and murder. Crimes so originating could be perpetrated in ways so disguised as to conceal the authors or the means by which they were accomplished, were it not that juries can be assisted by medical men in evidence relating to physiology. A physician should always be in readiness to answer in these jurisdictional inquiries, and to give an opinion, on facts referred to his judgment, according to the approved doctrines of medicine and surgery, as far as these are ascertained. Ignorance, or an imperfect knowledge upon matters which place life, honor, and innocence, in a fatal predicament, is unpardonable, and should subject any physician so illiterate, to disqualification for the privileges of his profession.

To well instructed physicians only two rules need be recommended. The one relating to their conduct when they are called upon to give professional evidence; and the other, to the nature and extent of the secrecy which they are bound to maintain in relation to their patients.

When physicians engaged in the decision of a forensic question are unbiased, they have only to decide by known medical principles, and can therefore rarely disagree. It is their duty to obtain every possible information upon the case, and before giving in their declaration, candidly and conscientiously to canvass each other's opinions, so that erroneous ideas may be removed, and information participated.* Two or more physicians on one side of a question, should in the same manner freely communicate, in order to guard against hostile and contradictory declarations, for which the trivial sarcasm, "doctors differ," is no excuse, as they always invalidate their opinions, authority, decisions, and respectability.

The second rule is that of secrecy upon facts with which physicians become professionally acquainted, or are invited to ascertain; to the confession of which, a degree of shame, and the idea of exposure is attached, and which are never mentioned but with an engagement to secrecy.

This duty has been defined by comparing it to that of the Catholic Confessional, which admits of no disclosures except in cases of treason or murder. This inference has been acknowledged by the judiciary of New York, and its application to medical matters, admitted by that of Philadelphia in the year 1800; and the Medical Society of New York

*When two or more gentlemen of the faculty are to offer their opinions or testimony, it would sometimes tend to obviate contrariety if they were to confer freely with each other, before their public examination.—T. Percival, *Medical Ethics*, ch. 4, page 107.

†The sacred duty or privilege of a Catholic Priest not compellable to disclose the secrets of auricular confession was maintained by a decision of the Court of Sessions of New York, 14th June, 1813, in the case of the Rev. Mr. K. refusing his testimony on a matter of felony.—*Vid. cath. quest. report*, by Wm. Samson, Esq.

‡The same principle was recognized by a superior court of Pennsylvania, in the year 1800, in the case of a physician who refused to disclose his professional acts, against a defendant, in a

have adopted the same principle, so extended as to exclude felony.—But this great privilege of the medical profession ought to be limited by discretion, and regulated by a strong sense of moral duty; it should never be exercised to the injury of innocence, or the violation of the rights of Justice, or when it might operate to the dishonor or distress of families.

In closing a series of Medical Ethics, I would express an obligation to members of the faculty for the perusal of papers which have emanated from the *Physician and Man of Science*. Among other papers from which I have largely quoted, I have been politely furnished one by Dr. KINNEY, who was a member, and I believe, at one time President of the Oswego Medical Society of the State of New York. From an examination of the papers alluded to, I find that a majority of the Societies in the United States, especially in those States where statutory provisions have been made they have adopted the same or similar rules for the government of the faculty, as I have indicated in *Medical Ethics*, and surely no well informed mind will question the advanced state, and consequent usefulness of medical as well other sciences, in those States where study and fitness are requisite to an *entree* on one of the most responsible duties that man can assume. J.

Marysville, Nov. 30, 1849.

suit for divorce on the plea of adultery. Many persons would rather suffer or die than be exposed to shame or disgrace from the complaints they are laboring under. It is a law of nature that they should seek for cure or relief, and be protected by professional secrecy, even if a matter of prosecution should arise therefrom.—*Committee*.

Gen. Shields.

The "Southern Illinois Advertiser," one of the most influential Democratic papers of the State, clothes itself in mourning, and gives vent to its feelings in the following Democratic style, in announcing the election of Gen. Shields to the U. S. Senate:

"We mourn for the disgrace of our State.—We learn, just as we are going to press, that Shields has been elected Senator. We have not now time to express our indignation—but only remark about the action of the Legislature upon the subject, it is enough to drive all thinking and truthful men from political life. When such men as McClelland and Brees are beaten by an arrogant, vain ignorant, lying Irishman, it is high time that all men who respect their characters should retire in disgust from the political arena."

How do you like that, friend Pat? Don't you think the Democratic party is truly the "friend of the Foreigner?"—*True Whig*.

So we go.

The American Mechanic (Poughkeepsie) justly remarks:

"A man grows at paying a shilling for a loaf of bread, thinking he ought to get it for eleven pence, and the same evening takes his family to witness the feats of a magician, for the purpose of being humbugged, knowing they will be humbugged, and willingly pay a dollar for the privilege! Another is too poor to pay a dollar for a newspaper, but can spend two shillings every night at the tavern, and not miss it. Another is too poor to pay a few dollars, but can attend all the concerts and negro performances that come along. Another wants a mechanic to work for nine and sixpence a day, when he demands ten shillings, and watches him to see that he labors faithfully, and the next day hires a horse and wagon, at the expense of two dollars to travel ten miles to see a horse race. Another 'beats down' an old woman a penny on a bunch of radishes, and before getting home spends two shillings in treating his friends."

Opinion of the Press.

The Marysville Tribune comes to us considerably enlarged and improved. We hope the Whigs of Union will give such support as will enable them to make it still larger ere long.—*Mt. Vernon True Whig*.

The Marysville Tribune makes its appearance in an enlarged form. It has been much improved under the conduct of its present Editor, and is now quite an interesting paper.—*O. S. Tribune*.

To shake off Trouble.

Set about doing good to somebody; put on your hat, and go and visit the sick and the poor; inquire into their wants and administer unto them; seek out the desolate and oppressed; and tell them the consolations of religion. I have often tried this method, and have always found it to be the best medicine for a heavy heart.—*Bible*.

"Look heh Boy why does a chicken generally walk across de road?"
"I gin in Pete."
"Why, kase it's too fur to walk round it."

From Charles Swain's English Melodies.

Maiden Tears.

Her home was but a cottage home,
A simple home, and small;
Yet sweetness and affection made
It seem a fairy hall.
A little taste a little care,
Made humble things appear
As though they were translated there
From some superior sphere!
Her home was but a cottage home,
A simple home, and small,
Yet sweetness and affection made
It seem a fairy hall.

As sweet the home, so sweet the maid,
As graceful and as good,
She seemed a lily in the shade,
A violet in the bud:
She had no wealth but maiden worth—
A wealth that's little fame;
Yet that's the truest gold on earth—
The other's but a name!
Her home was but a cottage home,
A simple home, and small,
Yet sweetness and affection made
It seem a fairy hall.

A cheerfulness of soul, that threw
A smile o'er every task,
A willingness, that ever flew
To serve e'er one could ask
A something we could wish our own;
A humble floweret borne,
To grace in its degree a thorn
Or any rank adorn!
Her home was but a cottage home,
A simple home, and small,
Yet sweetness and affection made
It seem a fairy hall!

Cassius M. Clay's Idea of Work.

The following from Cassius M. Clay, shows that Mr. Clay understands the philosophy of work.

WORK—PAIN NOT.—There are times when a heaviness comes over the heart, and we feel as if there were no hope. Who has not felt this? For this there is no cure but work.—Plunge into it—put all your energies into motion—rouse up the inner man—ACT—and this heaviness shall disappear as mist before the morning sun.

There arise doubts in the human mind that sink into lethargy, wrap us in gloom, and make us think it were bootless to attempt any thing. Who has not experienced them? WORK.—That is the cure. Task your intellect—stir up your feelings—rouse the soul—do—and these doubts hanging like a heavy cloud upon the mountain, will scatter—disappear, and leave you in sunshine and open day.

There comes suspicion to the best of men and fear about the holiest efforts, and we stand like one changed. Who has not felt this?—WORK.—Therein is freedom. By night, by day, in season, and out of season, work, and liberty will be yours. Put into requisition mind and body—war with idleness—snap the chain-link of selfishness—stand up to the defender of the right—be yourself—and this suspicion, and these fears will be lulled, and like the ocean storm you will be purified by the contest, and able to bear and breast any burden of human ill.

Gladden life with its sunniest features, and gloss over with its richest hues, and it becomes a poor and painted thing, if there be in it no toil—no hearty—hard work. The laborer sighs for repose.—Where is it? What is it? Friend, whoever thou art, know it is alone to be found in work. No good—no greatness—no progress is gained without. Work then, and faint not: for therein is the well spring of human hope and human happiness.

Early Rising.

A talented physician remarks, that "early rising is the stepping stone to all that is great and good. Both the mind and the body are invigorated by the practice, and much valuable time is gained that is lost to the sluggard. It is the basis upon which health and wealth are founded. The early morning is the best period for reflection and study, for it is then after refreshing sleep, that the mind is most vigorous and calm. The statesman, as well as the merchant, arranges his plans for the coming day, and all passes smoothly; while he who wastes his morning in bed loses much of that most valuable commodity of life—time—which is never regained. Early rising will often make the poor man rich; the contrary will too often beggar the wealthiest. It will do much towards making the weak strong;—and the reverse may enfeeble the strongest.—Second sleep very generally produces headache and languor. There is nothing more true than that "He who loses an hour in the morning, is seeking it the remainder of the day."

D'Israeli says on the authority of a London attorney, that the amount of the mortgages of England is £100,000,000, which at 4 per cent would produce £16,000,000, per annum. The Scottish landlords are supposed to be in no better condition. The mortgages of the three islands added to the national debt of Britain makes about the sum of £1,400,000,000, bearing an interest of £52,000,000.—*Zanesville Courier*.

Arrested.

On Thursday morning, 22nd ult., a young man named Charles M. Gearheart was arrested in this place, by Sheriff Monrovia, charged with having purchased the letters that came to, or as they were passing through Danville Postoffice in the State of Pennsylvania, of which office it appears he was a *pro tem* Clerk, the regular deputy being sick during the time, which we learn was about one month. He was \$3,000.00 or \$3,700.00 in cash and drafts on banks, was found in his possession, the most of which, we believe, was put up in common letter envelopes, some twelve or fifteen in number, sealed and addressed to himself. He was taken before Esquire Corroon, and such evidence as was within reach was considered sufficient to convict him, and therefore he was required to give bonds of \$4,000.00 for his appearance when called for, but failing to do this, he was confined in jail until Monday morning when Marshal Jones took charge of him to convey him to the proper authorities for a final settlement of the case.

This is the fourth mail robber within our knowledge that has been arrested in Ohio, within some three or four months three of the number having fled for refuge to Ohio for crimes committed in other States.—Thieves and robbers will soon begin to learn that Ohio is not now a place of security for them. We have yet to learn of the first scoundrel that has escaped when our present Marshal had even the remotest scent of his track, and his deputies are everywhere spoken of as being men of the very best material. We say then to those who make their calculations upon waxy fingers and light feet for a life of luxury and ease, Ohio is not your protector.—*Mt. Vernon True Whig*.

Vulgarism Refined.

Vulgar.—Take the rag off the bush.
Refined.—Remove the dilapidated linen from off the infantile tree.
V.—Money makes the pot boil.
R.—The precious metals cause the cauldron to effervesce.
V.—Money makes the mare go.
R.—The calculating medium compels the female egg to subsquatulate.
V.—A fool and his money are soon parted.
R.—The partnership existing between a simple one and his small change is speedily dissolved.
V.—What is bred in the bone cannot come out of the flesh.
R.—That which is matured in the ossified substance, cannot emanate from the carnosus man.
V.—"Tell the truth and shame the devil."
R.—Proclaim what is veracious and cause Diabolus to blush.
V.—"Each dog has his day."
R.—Each masculine of the canine species is entitled to the possession of one diurnal revolution of the earth.
V.—"Does your anxious mother know you are out?"
R.—Is your solicitous maternal guardian aware that her offspring is abroad?

Ireland.

Letters from the unhappy country state, that cases of general suffering were never more severe than at present. The absent land proprietors, (that class of Absentees who have derived their main support from Ireland, and spend little or nothing in the country,) have been called together by the Government under the pressure of events, to see what could be done. The result is, after visiting their landed estates and seeing for themselves, a general surrender of all the rents due, and in addition, a reduction of rent equal to 20 per cent. Quite one-eighth part of the population of Ireland are now living upon charity.—*N. Y. Express*.

Bound to come off.

Somewhere in the west, a sable knight of the lather and brush was performing the operation of shaving a Hoosier with a very dull razor.
"Stop," said the Hoosier, "that won't do."
"What's de matta, boss?"
"That razor pulls."
"Well, no matta for dat, sah. If de handle on de razor don't break de bard's bound to come off."

Solenque, the Negro Emperor of Hayti, is said to be a stout good looking negro about 30 years of age, with a mild or rather a stupid expression of countenance. He is extremely superstitious, still practicing the African mysteries of Obi and Voodoo. His court favorite is a professed sorcerer, who, with several priestesses, performs the "wangoes" of the Voodoo ceremonies, although there is a Jesuit priest resident at the court. Nonpariel.

The Proprietors of the stage route from Vera Cruz to Mexico have petitioned the government to allow them to raise, at their own expense, an armed force of 400 men, to insure the safety from banditry of persons traveling on that route.

"I shall soon die Cuffy—I must soon set out upon a long journey."
"Berry well," replied Cuffy, "guess you hab good going, kase it's all de way down hill."

From Liberia.

We find the following letter from President Roberts in the Washington papers of yesterday.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

MONROVIA, Sept. 22, 1849.

Dear Sir: A few days ago I addressed you, via England, a short note noticing the arrival of the "Huma" at Sierra Leone, and the immigrants had all been landed in good health and fine spirits, and much delighted with their new home and the prospects before them.—They are indeed, as far as I am informed, a fine set of people, industrious and enterprising, and will no doubt prove a great acquisition to Sierra Leone, and Liberia in general—just the kind of people we need. I had also the pleasure of announcing the purchase of Grand Cape Mount and Manna by this Government, and the hope of being able soon to extinguish the slave trade at Gallinas. I have the satisfaction now to inform you that the slave trade at Gallinas is on its last legs, in consequence of the strict blockade of that territory by the British squadron, and the rapid extension of our jurisdiction of that direction.

The natives have determined to abandon the traffic in slaves, and the chiefs have actually delivered to Capt. Dunlap, of her Majesty's ship Alert, all the slaves that have been collected there for exportation, numbering several hundred to be taken to Sierra Leone. The foreign slaves have also taken advantage of Capt. Dunlap's kindness, and left the Gallinas in one of her Majesty's vessels for Sierra Leone, having promised Capt. Dunlap never again to return for the purpose of engaging in the slave trade.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters by the Liberia packet, which arrived here on the 18th, all well. Mr. Gurley is now with me, and requested me to present his kindest regards to you, and to say that he would be pleased to send you a line, but cannot now for the want of time. This goes by the United States ship Decatur, via Port Praya. I will write you fully by the packet. I have not time to add more. Yours, truly, J. J. ROBERTS
Rev. Wm. McLain, Washington.

Philadelphia Lawyers Beaten.

The following card of a new "beginner in the law," is decidedly original: Our Country our laws, our side.—John K. Coxson, attorney at law, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Jefferson county, and the public generally. He can be found at his office, in Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Penna. Collections entrusted to him, of money, will be attended to promptly in any part of the State, and shall be placed immediately in hands of good collecting officers. He will counsel on all matters touching the laws of God or man, taking no fees for the former, for its fruits of peace yield a sufficient reward; its summary is—love thy neighbor as thyself, and owe no man anything. By strict obedience to this first code, most likely you will never call on him for counsel on the second; but if you desire to leave the quiet waters of peace, and to tempt the troubled seas of disorder and commotion, he will stand your point through hells of strife, and wait you so gently over yawning elements of hungry ruins, howling to swallow wrecked estates, that when you have once more set your foot on terra firma, like Moses and Aaron, you will rejoice over Korah, Nathan and Abiram, or like Miriam over the host of Pharaoh, that horses, chariots, and every thing pertaining unto them, except what the law allows them, are engulfed in the Red Sea. J. K. COXSON.
Oct. 1, '49.

"We might as well have Queen Victoria or any other respectable woman, at the head of the government, as Gen. Taylor."—*Union*.

We trust our friends of the Union, will not labor to inculcate such a *monarchical* idea! It is an opinion, which though privately entertained by them, ought never to be publicly expressed.—*Alb. Gaz.*

"Doctor," said a gentleman who was notorious for laziness in general, and slovenliness of person in particular, "Doctor, I have tried every thing I can think of for the rheumatism, and without the least avail." The Doctor after having surveyed him for a moment, inquired if he had ever tried a clean shirt!

When you have anything to do, go ahead, and do it. A man who has the option of two roads, either of which will take him to his journey's end, must not stand long to consider which to take.

Wisdom is a habitual skill or faculty of judging right about matters of practice, and choosing according to the right judgment, and conforming the action to such good choice.—*Barrow*.

He who sedulously listens, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say to the point, is the fittest for business, and is sure to succeed.

An Island Ceded to the United States.

Mr. Squier, the U. S. Charge to the Central American Republics having received information of the intention of the English to seize the Island of Tigre, belonging to Honduras, and commanding the entire Pacific coast, has negotiated a treaty with Honduras, by which that island is ceded to the U. S., as will be seen by this Circular, issued to the diplomatic agents of other nations in the country. A Messenger.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN CENTRAL AMERICA,

Leon de Ficaragua, Sept. 28, '49.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that island of Tigre, in the Gulf of Fonseca, has been ceded to the United States of America, by the Republic of Honduras, for the time pending constitutional action upon an existing convention between the two republics, and that accordingly, speedy possession will be taken of the same, upon behalf of the United States.

The existing port and other regulations of the island will be continued until otherwise ordered.

I have also the honor to add, that the United States has acquired interests in the western island and coasts of Honduras, which will not permit her to look with indifference upon any measures which shall affect the present order of things in that quarter.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

E. GEO. SQUIER.

The President and the Proviso.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, under date of Nov. 6, thus alludes to an interview with Gen. Taylor, in which the "Wilnot Proviso" became a topic of conversation:

"I enjoyed the other day a pleasant call at the White House, in company with an intelligent whig from Massachusetts. The President happened to introduce the matter of the Wilnot Proviso. He remarked that he was urged from all parts of the country to announce his opinion on the question, but he had no right to take the lead of legislation, and should therefore decline. He was himself a slaveholder but regarded Slavery as a very great evil, and heartily wished it had never been introduced into the country.—He added that though he deemed it improper to take the lead, yet he was prepared to act at the proper time."

NIGHT.—Night is beautiful itself, but still more beautiful in associations. It is not linked, as day is, with our cares and our toils—the business and lightness of life. The sunshine brings with it action—we rise in the morning, and our task is before us; and night comes and with it rest. If we leave sleep, and ask not of dream's forgetfulness, our waking is in solitude, and our employment is thought. Imagination has thrown her glories around the midnight—the orb or heaven; the silence, the shadows are steeped in poetry.—Even in the heart of a crowded city, where the moonlight falls upon the pavement and roof, the heat would be softened, and mind elevated, amid the loveliness of night's deepest and stillest hours.

The Secretary of the Navy has dismissed from the service Purser Kennon, of Va., for being a defaulter. The deficit is supposed to be \$10,000; and it has been placed in the hands of the Solicitor of the Treasury that suit may be brought against Kennon and his sureties.—*Zanesville Courier*.

He who betrays another's secret, because he has quarreled with him, was never worthy of his sacred name of friend. A breach of kindness on one side, will not justify a breach of trust on the other.

Pour water hastily into a vessel with a small neck, little enters; pour gradually and by small quantities, and the vessel is filled.

Such is the simile employed by Quintilian to show the folly of teaching children too much at a time.

An official statement, made to the Kentucky State Constitutional Convention, shows that there are in that State 70,707 parents, and 192,900 children.

Another "Sour Spring" is said to have been found in Genesee county.—The water is acid and black—and will answer either for vinegar or ink.—*Troy Budget*.

The formation and steady pursuit of some particular plan of life, has justly been considered as one of the most permanent sources of happiness.

I. Nevitt Steele, Esq., of Maryland, has been appointed Charge d' Affaires to the Republic of Venezuela.

Col. James Watson Webb, of N. Y., Charge to the Court of Naples.

THE TRIBUNE.

Marysville, Ohio.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1849.

Blanks.

We have on hand a beautiful and large lot of blank DEEDS AND MORTGAGES, which we will sell at 80 cents per quire when a quire is taken at one time. They will be sold cheap at retail.

We have also a large lot of Justice's blanks—summonses, subpoenas, and executions. Justices would do well to call and buy a lot of these—as they would find them a great saving of labor.

Where a considerable lot of these, say a quire, are wanted, they can be afforded for half a cent a piece.

Will you read this?

It will be seen by reference to another column that we have adopted a very "tight" set of rules for the internal government of our printing office, and it is due to our hands, as a measure of protection to them, that we make an effort at least, to regulate those without in their intercourse with the office. We are sorry to have cause to allude to this subject, and in doing it we wish to be understood, not as charging our neighbors, and our neighbor's boys, with intentional intrusion. We have no idea that it is the intention of any person who calls in our office to annoy ourself, or our printers, or to retard our work, or to displace our papers, spoil our pens, &c. And in fact we presume that most (not all) of those who frequent our office, are not aware of the fact, that their conversation with each other, or with the Editor, and particularly with the printers, does retard them, and cause them to make many blunders that consume a great deal of time in the correction.

We do not intend to close our doors: the "latch string" will be left out as usual, and every person is invited to call just as often as they may have business, and just as much oftener as their sense of propriety may dictate. We do not intend to be judge in this matter, every man and every boy, must judge for himself when he shall call. And if we are in we shall bid him the time of day, and to be seated. If we should be very busy, we will not be found to be very talkative.

The above remarks are made in the kindest feeling, and we hope that all those who feel that they are meant will take the hint without taking offence. We hope "a word to the wise will be sufficient."

N. B. Loafers have a standing invitation—to stay away.

Paragraphs for Democrats.

Many of our democratic friends try to make themselves believe, and also to make the Whigs believe, that Judge Hart, in his opinion in the "Roll case," decided against the constitutionality of the law dividing Hamilton county. Indeed some of them have undertaken the hopeless task of convincing us that "the learned Judge" dismissed the case on the ground that the law was unconstitutional, and no law at all.

Judge Hart made no such decision. He dismissed the case on no such grounds, but on the ground that the clerk had acted corruptly, and that he had acted conscientiously, and that the complainants had their remedy before the Legislature.

"If a civil suit were brought, the Court would UNDOUBTEDLY render judgment AGAINST the Clerk, on the authority of that case and others, cited by counsel."

How could the court "render judgment against the Clerk" if it considered the law unconstitutional and void, on the authority of any case? The fact is Judge Hart has no doubt of the constitutionality of the law—he nowhere intimates such a thing in his opinion, and dismissed the case on the sole ground that the Clerk was not charged with corruption.

The Judge in speaking of the remedy of the complainants, and after saying that they had their remedy before the Legislature, adds—

"In the case of a representative to the General Assembly, the appeal was taken to the Legislature, and that body was required as a judicial body to determine; and if from dishonest motives they should determine these appellants not entitled to their seats they were acting corruptly—they were a disgrace to the name of legislators—a disgrace to the age and to the Republic which they so misrepresented."

Another Powder-Mill Explosion.

We are informed that one of the powder mills of the Messrs Austins, situated in Greene county, about ten miles south of Springfield, exploded on Monday, killing two persons. Within the past two and a half years, three or four explosions have taken place among these, and each time one or more persons killed. The frequency of these accidents is very singular, to say the least.—Springfield Republic.

Monday, Dec. 10th, neither Congress nor the Senate of Ohio, is organized!!

Rules for "The Marysville Tribune" Office.

The following rules adopted, with a little variation to suit the place, sometime since in the office of the "Scioto Gazette," we have concluded to adopt for the regulation of the hands now in, and that may hereafter come into our office. Hands that are now, or may hereafter be, connected with this office, who cannot, or will not, live up to these rules, may step out, without the formality of a dismissal.

1. Compositors to pick up every type they drop immediately.

2. The quadret boxes of every case must be kept entirely free from every thing except quads, and no type to be left on the edge of either the upper or lower case.

3. Each compositor to keep the stand given to him, and make no change, except at the suggestion of the foreman.

4. Whenever any furniture, galley, &c., is taken from its place, it must be returned as soon as through with.

5. The candlesticks and snuffers to be returned to their proper places by the person using them, as soon as he quits work.

6. All proofs to be corrected as soon as they are read.

7. Compositors to commence on the outside column to distribute; and to distribute all the matter in the column of the same font, before they commence on another column, and distribute all the pi about the matter, and put the leads, dash rules, and advertising rules, in their proper place. The column rules ditto.

8. When any cases are taken out of the racks, the compositor is to return them into their proper place immediately after he is done with the same.

9. No cases to be placed over others, or under the frames.

10. Matter pried by accident or otherwise, to be cleaned up and distributed immediately, by him who pries it.

11. The sheep's foot saw, sponge, ley brush, shears, bellows, galleys, paste dish, furniture, &c., to be returned to their respective places as soon as done with.

12. Every hand shall be "on hand," have his breakfast swallowed, and go to work at the hour designated, as it may be varied to suit the length of days, both in the morning and at noon.

13. For the present and until altered, the morning hour shall be 7 o'clock, the noon hour shall be 1, and all time lost in the day time shall be made up at night or charged against the hand losing it at the rate of two hours for one; and in case the loss of time by any hand, shall cause the issuing of the paper to be delayed later than 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, the hand, or hands, whose loss of time, or inattention to business, may have caused such delay shall forfeit one dollar each for every such delay, to be deducted out of their wages. Each hand in the office shall work ten hours per day.

14. No talking allowed during work hours, except with myself or the foreman.

15. No swearing, smoking, or drinking spirituous liquors allowed by the hands in the office.

16. No setting down to work at case allowed.

17. No corrections to be left on the stone, bank, press, or other place about the office.

18. Every form to be wiped off with the sponge before it is put on the press or stone.

19. The pressman must clear off the bed of the press, platten, and tympan, immediately after each form is worked off.

20. No two hands to be out of the office at the same time during work hours.

21. Each person employed about the office, to work on the evening previous to the morning of publication, until all the matter is up and corrected.

22. All copy to be given by me to the foreman, and by him distributed among the compositors.

23. No boys to be allowed about the office, except those who work in it.

24. All papers to be given out, and other business of the office attended to by the foreman, in my absence.

25. All fires to be made, and the office swept out by the youngest apprentice.

26. The foregoing rules to take effect on the morning of the 12th inst.

Charcoal Roads.

We give below an article from the report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1845, in relation to charcoal roads. The scarcity and inferior quality of gravel in this county, renders it almost impracticable to build gravel roads in any part of the county, and it is utterly impossible to get gravel in the north part of the county at any reasonable cost, and when gravel is got in the north, or any part of the county, it is so mixed with dirt, and so soft, that it can last but a little while, and must be perpetually undergoing repairs.

We do not wish to be understood as discouraging the completion, with gravel, of the road from here to Springfield, We

are told by reliable men that the gravel can be obtained at a cost that will justify the building of the road with it, and our motto is—push it through. Never stop until the last inch of it is completed. Improvements must have a beginning, and if this road is now suffered to die—it will have a very discouraging effect upon our citizens, and upon our neighbors, upon whom we must rely for help in these matters. Seventeen miles of the road (from Springfield to Mechanicsburg) are under contract, and but fifteen miles remain to complete a turnpike communication, with almost any point south or south west. Is there not energy enough, is there not enterprise enough, in Union county, in Milford and in Marysville to build 15 miles of turnpike? If there be not, it will be told "in Gath," and published "in the streets of Askelon," to the lasting disgrace of our town, and county. If there be not energy, and enterprise enough, is there not selfishness enough in the people interested in this road to induce them to go to work and build it?

But what have we done? We sat down to introduce to our readers an article on charcoal roads, and we missed the mark entirely, and "let off gas" about the Springfield road. Our object in submitting the article on charcoal roads is to try to start a spirit of inquiry as to the relative cost, durability, &c., of plank, charcoal, and gravel roads.

Union county will forever remain on the back ground unless she go to work herself and construct roads, so that it will be possible for men to come and go with some degree of ease and expedition. We are anxious to learn what kind of roads are best suited to our circumstances and our wants, and we shall then be ready and willing to do all in our power to rouse the sleeping energies of the people, and to help to the extent of our limited means.

But to the article referred to—

Charcoal Roads.

The process of making such a road is described by a writer in the Cleveland Herald, as follows:

"Timber from six to eighteen inches through is cut twenty-four feet long, and piled up lengthwise in the centre of the road about five feet high, being nine feet wide at the bottom and two at the top, and then covered with straw and earth in the manner of coal pits. The earth required to cover the pile, taken from either side, leaves two good sized ditches, and the timber, although not split, is easily charred; and, when charred, the earth is removed to the side of the ditches, the coal raked down, to a width of fifteen feet leaving it two feet thick at the centre and one at the sides, and the road is completed."

A road of this kind is now being made in the Gotton Wood swamp near Blissfield, in Michigan. From the writer above quoted we learn that about seventy roads are completed, twenty of which have been used for the last seven months, and the balance for three months; and as it is on the great thoroughfare west, and as in addition, on an average, sixteen heavy loaded teams to and from an ashery pass over it daily, it has been very well tried during the winter and spring and yet there is no appearance of ruts, but it presents an even hard surface.

The company making the road pay the contractors at the rate of \$660 a mile. The road is said to become very compact, and to be free from mud or dust. Hon. Elisha Whitteley, and Mr. Newton, an engineer who inspected the Blissfield road above mentioned, state that they passed over it the morning after a rain.

"At each end of the different sections of the coal road the mud on the causeway was felloe deep where there was that depth of earth, and nearly or quite half-a-foot deep where the logs were broken; when, on the coal road, there was not the least standing, and the impress of the feet of a horse passing rapidly over it was like that made on hard washed sand, as the surf recedes, on the shore of the lake. The water is not drained from the ditches, and yet there are no ruts or inequalities in the surface of the coal road, except what is produced by more compact packing on the line of travel. We think it is probable that coal will fully compensate for the deficiency of limestone and gravel in many sections of the west, and, where a road is to be constructed through forest land, that coal may be used at a fourth of the expense of limestone."

Taxes in Columbus.

We are indebted to S. B. Wright, as good an Auditor as Franklin county ever had, for the following information respecting the amount of taxes to be paid this winter—which we give for the benefit of tax payers.

State purposes,	\$12,559 65
County, (proper),	9,210 20
Township,	1,046 60
School, ordinary,	1,674 50
do extra,*	5,923 73
Corporation, (proper),	20,932 75
Railroad, city subscription,*	7,534 91
do. County do.	1,674 50

Total taxes to be paid by city,

\$59,656 87

These items, or tax, may in one sense be regarded as a city tax.—O. S. Trib.

Congress.

At the last accounts, (Saturday last) the House of Representatives was not organized. The cause of their not being organized is their inability to elect a speaker. Winthrop, the old speaker, is supported by the Whigs, he has received as high as 104 votes, 111 is necessary to a choice. Cobb was supported for several days by the democrats, but they have dropped him, and taken up Potter, of Ohio. There is a "balance of power" there and it is quite uncertain which end of the scale they will finally give the preponderance, or whether they will remain "solitary and alone" in their glory" until one or the other of the great parties comes to them.

"To BE (officers) or not to be, that's the question"—with more men than Shakespeare's hero.

The Legislature.

When we are asked what the Legislature has done, we answer nothing, and don't tell a big lie either. But when asked what they have said, we might say, as did an old priest when he closed a sermon on the 119th Psalm. The Psalm it will be remembered, is the longest chapter in the Bible, and the sermon, of course, was not short by a long sight. Said the old priest, in conclusion, "Well, my beloved brethren, you will no doubt agree with me, that, though much has been said, a great deal has been said to no purpose." A great deal has been said, and mainly to no purpose. The size of our paper necessarily precludes us from making lengthy legislative reports,—and in fact if we were to make them—

"One half would never be believed, The other never read."

We shall therefore content ourselves with giving an occasional synopsis of Legislative doings, and to report in detail those matters that relate to the immediate interests of our county.

In the Senate Mr. Broadwell elected in compliance with the law, for the first district of Hamilton county, has been sworn in. On the democratic side Mr. Johnson, elected in violation, and defiance of the law, is sworn in as a Senator from Hamilton county. Mr. Johnson was heard in a long speech in favor of his claim.

Mr. Beaver, on the Whig side, introduced the following preamble and resolution—

WHEREAS, Wm. F. Johnson, Esq., claiming a seat in this Senate from Hamilton county, has been heard by the Senate, in its judicial capacity as a court, upon the merits of his claim; and WHEREAS the public interests imperatively demand that the difficulties now obstructing the organization of the Senate, should be removed at the earliest practicable moment, therefore,

Resolved, that immediately after Lewis Broadwell, Esq., claiming a seat in this Senate as Senator from the first district of Hamilton county, shall be heard by the Senate upon his claim, the Senate will forthwith proceed, (neither said Johnson nor Broadwell voting,) to vote upon the following propositions.

1st. That Wm. F. Johnson is entitled to a seat in this Senate.

2d. That Lewis Broadwell is entitled to a seat in this Senate.

And the vote so given shall be final in the premises.

This proposition, so reasonable in itself, was objected to by Mr. Johnson, and his friends, and Mr. Johnson says "he will vote on the question of his own admission, if he is alive." That looks warlike!

When, and how, this matter will be ended is uncertain. We hope it will not last long. Last week Mr. Johnson's pork house in Cincinnati, was, with other buildings, burned down, and he is necessarily called home. There will be nothing done until he returns.

The House has decided that it can do nothing until the Senate is organized, and it is consequently in a glorious state of inactivity.

We are informed verbally that Col. Haynes, of this county, has received the Whig nomination for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The transactions of last winter, and this winter, will form a black page in the history of Ohio. We wish it could be blotted from the, otherwise, fair pages of our State's history. But the very records of our legislative proceedings must transmit to after years, and after generations, the disgraceful fact, that the legislature itself tread their own laws, and the constitution, under their "unhallowed feet." But while this fact, so prejudicial to the honor of the State, is being handed down from year to year, and from age to age, we rejoice that it carries inseparably with it, another fact, viz: the Whig party has at all times, during these dark transactions, stood up bravely advocating obedience to the law. Power may crush them. The popular current may, for the time being, bear them down. But history, and posterity, will do them justice—and though they fall their names will be registered, and cherished, in that

glorious list of names, that fell in their country's cause.

It may be said that we speak thus because we are a Whig. We think not. The law dividing Hamilton county may be wrong, or may not. Men differ in opinion about it. It is our opinion that it is not unconstitutional,—but our opinion is of no importance to any one. There is at least reasonable ground to suppose it is constitutional,—since

"doctors disagree, And soundest casuists like you and me."

Be it constitutional, or not, ALL parties are compelled to acknowledge IT as THE law, and beside which there is NO law, under which a legislature can exist!! This fact is so plain, that "the wayfaring man, though a Democrat," must see it. We may be censured for insisting on obedience to the laws of the land, but we cannot bring ourselves to the conclusion that the times are so depraved. We always held it to be the duty of every citizen to obey the law, and teach others so to do,—but we may be behind this progressive age.

57 The President's and Governor's Messages will, of course, not be delivered until after the organization of Congress, and the Legislature.

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57 Please be particular in writing all names of persons and places plainly.

57 Persons wishing a Journal of this kind, and who does not? cannot do better than to subscribe for the "American Phrenological Journal." It comes regularly to hand and we are glad to see it. The N. Y. Tribune says "it is a work of high merit, and none can fail to be benefited by reading it."

Letter from the President on Thanksgiving.

A friend of the New York Commercial, taking a lively interest in the appointment of a day of National Thanksgiving, communicated with the President upon the subject, and received the following reply to his communication.

Washington, Nov. 6, 1849.

SIR:—Your communication of Oct. 12th, in relation to a proclamation for a day of national thanksgiving, was duly received, and with many others of the same import, has been considered with the attention which its importance demands. While uniting cordially in the universal feeling of thankfulness to God for his manifold blessings, and especially for the abatement of the pestilence which so lately walked in our midst, I have yet thought it proper to leave the subject of a thanksgiving proclamation where custom has so long consigned it, in the hands of the Governors of the several States. This decision has been strengthened by the consideration that this is the season usually set apart for that purpose, and that several Governors have already issued their annual proclamations accordingly.

With high respect, I remain your friend and servant. Z. TAYLOR.

PLEADING AT THE BAR.—A toper trying to persuade the bar-keeper to trust him for a three center.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Beaver's Boots.

Strike, strike the harp—come sweep the lyre!

Kindle and blaze, Prometheus fire, Tune up your sweetest dulcet notes, My ponderous theme is BEAVER'S BOOTS.

Old Trumbull's bull—a bull whose hide Grew thick and tough—took sick and died, His soul went with all other brutes, His hide went into—BEAVER'S BOOTS.

Millions of creeping things lie dead, Mangled and crushed beneath his tread, TWO INSECT SMASHERS—Death recruits His ranks in following BEAVER'S BOOTS.

When first they thundered up the aisle, Filled inside—outside with FREE SOIL, The Senate hushed their fierce disputes, And speechless gazed at BEAVER'S BOOTS.

The tangled hair of Whitman rose, And pale with fear grew Graham's nose, Byers alarmed and backward shoots, Aginst, amazed at BEAVER'S BOOTS.

The Chase was up, the Swift grew lazy, The Burns grew cold, the Payne grew easy, E'en Cunningham's white head salutes The HIGH SOLED man in BEAVER'S BOOTS.

That well filled vest with pride displays The guard chain red of other days, That unshaved, honest face denotes A Governor stands in BEAVER'S BOOTS.

"SOME."

Something about the New Constitution.

A majority unexpectedly large, having decided in favor of a convention to remodel the Constitution of Ohio, it becomes necessary that public opinion—the great power which in our country gives principle, vitality, and tone, to our institutions and laws—should be elicited upon the various questions which must come up. This must be done in order that the public will may be distinctly understood in relation to the principles and provisions which ought to be embodied in the new Constitution, and that suitable persons may in due time be found who shall carry into the Convention sufficient information, experience, and acquaintance with the public will, to assist in perfecting a Constitution.

It would be difficult to point out any very definite, precise object, contemplated by all those who voted in favor of a Convention. There is it is true, a good deal of complaint in relation to the Judiciary—but the general motive seems to have arisen from the belief that our Constitution, adopted in infancy of the country, is not well adapted to the wants of the full grown State—without any very distinct views of the alterations required—and, on the other hand, those who voted against a Convention seem to have gone rather upon a notion of the sacredness of constitutions, than any particular fear of harm from a Convention.

"Old men for counsel, and young men for war" but in "these degenerate days," the great danger is that the members of the Convention may be chosen rather for their zeal as party men, than on account of the higher qualifications which will enable them to consider and understand what is best adapted to promote the permanent good of the country.

But what will be proposed? Let us see:

First. Biennial sessions of the Legislature, to save expense, and to prevent too much legislation. This question, in both aspects, deserves consideration. The ordinary annual expense of the Legislature is about \$60,000. In 1847, it was about \$50,000—in 1848, about \$60,000—and in 1849, the organized disorganizers made about \$85,000 expense.

Second. In the Executive Department there may be those who are opposed to the pardoning power of the Governor. And those who admire the veto power in our General Government, may insist on a conditional qualified veto for the Governor.

Third. A new organization of the Courts will be expected. Upon this subject the learning and talents of our lawyers will be employed, and will produce such a variety of widely differing propositions, that it is there that the public mind should seek concentration if it is practicable.

Fourth. A change in the appointing power, by removing it from the Legislature. That all public servants shall be chosen directly by the people has become one of the favorite notions of the day. But no doubt appointments by the Governor, and confirmation by the Senate, still has many advocates.

Fifth. There are many who will insist on preventing, by a constitutional provision, any distinction being made on account of color.

—Other questions of less consequence may also arise, and doubtless as to matters of detail there will be difference of opinion.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature, at its approaching session, will be satisfied to spend something less than \$85,000, as the new Constitution is so near at hand.—Springfield Republic.

Suicide.

The Cadiz Republican states that a Miss Hughes, of Wheeling, an interesting young girl of 16 years, destroyed herself by plunging headlong from the sidewalk of the bridge at Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling, into the river which ran swift and deep below. The cause which impelled this young creature to the destruction of herself, was the interference of her father in her intercourse with a young man to whom she was firmly attached. She was passing the Bridge in company with another young girl to whom she suddenly said—"I am going to drown myself!" and instantly throwing from her her bonnet and shawl, and before she could be prevented, sprang over the railing into the boiling flood beneath. The scene, from that time until she sunk, was one horrible in the extreme. Buoyed up by her clothes, she floated for some ten or fifteen minutes—allowed thus a few moments for reflection, terror overcame every other consideration, and loud and piteous became the screams for "help!" It must have been a heart rending sight. Some forty or fifty persons were collected instantly—but no skill could be found. A raft was hastily constructed, but so poorly, that it went to pieces, before it reached the unfortunate girl, and she hopelessly perished before them, rending the air with her cries for help. It is said that many robust men, known to be excellent swimmers, stood and looked on at it all, who might have saved her had they tried. If so, their consciences ought to lash them to the end of time.

Mr. Vernon True Whig.

Markets.

Whisky.—Firm at 8c.

Treasurer's Sale of Delinquent Lands and Town Lots, &c.

THE following is a list of Lands and Town Lots returned delinquent by C. LEE, Treasurer of Union county, for the Taxes of the year 1848, including twenty-five per cent. penalty and six per cent. interest for said year, to which is added the simple tax for 1849.

No. Entry.	Orig. Stream.	Orig. Proprietor.	No. of lot.	Acres.	Value.	Tax, int. and penalty for 1848.	Simple tax for 1849.	Total Tax.
Union township.								
Colver Samuel	7142	100 Treacle's cr	James Galloway	166	1463	\$ 5.37	\$ 5.37	\$ 10.74
Gabriel Wm's heirs	5127	150 Darbycr	Alex Kerr	54	513	5.37	5.37	10.74
Garlick Anna	2675	1000 do	L Sullivan	21	190	1.99	1.20	3.19
Mitchell David	9755	60 L Darby	W Dunn	30	342	3.57	2.56	6.13
same	8415	500 do	A Walk	50	570	5.97	4.27	10.24
Reynolds Elisha heirs	7789	800 do	Jos Parrott	90	983	10.26	7.37	17.63
same	5265	700 do	Robert Means	21	183	1.38	1.00	2.38
Simpson Robert	2675	1000 Darbycr	L Sullivan	2	119	1.24	.69	1.93
Sprague D R	5523	889 Treaclescr	James Johnston	100	665	6.98	4.98	11.96
Starling Lyne	4278	2000 Darbycr	Robert Kays	724	483	5.05	3.62	8.67
same	2675	1000 do	L Sullivan	84	400	4.19	2.20	6.39
Topliff Elias	5127	150 do	Alex Kerr	1	475	4.97	3.56	8.53
Darby township.								
Brown Christopher	2687	548 do	John Scott	264	1130	12.14	9.07	21.21
Harr George	5139	1000 do	R C Anderson	100	333	3.57	2.63	6.20
Jolly Elias	4067	1120 do	E Rickman	40	135	1.44	1.08	2.52
Sagar Samuel 2nd	5005	200 do	R Smythe	97	355	3.81	2.84	6.65
Sullivan Lucas' heirs	3482	508 do	R Stephenson	184	1093	13.04	8.74	21.79
Tasher Philip	4067	1120 do	E Rickman	40	172	1.84	1.37	3.21
Unknown	5141	100 do	Wm Steele	30	114	1.21	.91	2.12
Jerome township.								
Broom R L	2991	1330 Scioto R	John Philips	14	71	.73	.52	1.25
Bigelow Israel heirs	5128	80 Darbycr	Alex Kerr	32	274	2.84	2.02	4.87
Dunn Walter	7751 & 7774	447 Scioto R	W Dunn	25	119	1.24	.88	2.12
Depp Esther	6595	277 do	Thos Parker	32	104	1.08	.76	1.85
Frieze Adam	5107	200 do	Gallego & Therio	76	181	1.88	1.33	3.21
Gold Reuben (coll'd)	9505	277 do	Thos Parker	48	159	1.65	1.18	2.83
Hoge James	5234	600 do	Robert White	128	578	6.05	4.27	10.33
Henslin John	2355 & 3005	688 do	Thos Parker	20	160	1.67	1.18	2.85
Kramer Joseph	6420	433 do	Wm Barlow	115	236	2.47	1.74	4.21
Lamm Henry	6420	436 do	same	33	120	1.25	.88	2.14
Marshall Wallar	5134	533 Darbycr	John Pride	45	171	1.78	1.26	3.05
Marshall Thomas	5811	360 do	T M Bayley	81	346	3.63	2.56	6.18
M'Unher Jeremiah	2990	666 Scioto R	John Philips	90	454	4.74	3.33	8.07
Rickard Simon's heirs	3754	460 Darbycr	Chas Simms	28	71	.74	.52	1.26
Starling Lyne	2991	1330 Scioto R	John Philips	90	407	*7.87	5.55	13.42
Sagar Frederick	5238	300 Darbycr	L Sullivan	117	1364	14.30	10.09	24.40
same	3883	1000 do	same	277	2305	24.15	17.24	41.39
Millcreek township.								
Bowersmith Israel's heirs	2989	1070 Miller	John Philips	44	383	5.50	3.14	8.64
Baker Emanuel	3349	1200 do	J Jenkins	50	143	1.87	1.17	3.04
Graham John	3349	1200 do	same	325	1110	14.54	9.15	23.69
M'Cauley John's heirs	3006	1000 do	Peter Talbot	39	191	2.15	1.56	3.71
Dover township.								
Broom R L	5505	255 Bluescr	Robert Means	175	375	6.26	3.12	9.38
Graham John's of	3007	1087 Miller	John Graham	604	248	3.57	2.06	5.63
Kentucky, heirs	3007	1087 do	same	116	331	4.11	2.75	6.87
Howey Chas & Jane	3007	1087 do	Robert Means	108	454	5.64	3.78	9.43
Irwin Malin	5502	800 do	Means & Stokely	37	166	2.06	1.38	3.44
Reynolds James	5504	428 do	Robert Means	55	184	2.28	1.53	3.82
Richey William	5502	800 do	same	71	507	6.30	4.22	10.52
Shelden Thos A	5502	800 do	same	20	105	1.30	.88	2.18
Sprague Amos	5499	1358 do	same	454	152	1.89	1.26	3.15
Sexton James	5499	1358 Bluescr	same	454	152	1.89	1.26	3.15
Paris township.								
Brophy Wm T	3251	1087 Miller	Edward Dowse	4	95	1.74	.95	2.69
Chambers & Bonde	4072	600 do	E Rickman	727	2668	35.62	18.67	54.29
Dynes James C	1913	800 do	Thomas Kennon	21	148	1.74	1.04	2.78
Gordon & Evans	5392	642 do	Robert Means	148	848	9.94	5.93	15.88
Judy Joshua	5416	500 do	Nathan Lammie	102	387	4.56	2.71	7.28
Meeker Ambrose	4066	750 do	John Overton	115	1202	14.47	8.41	22.88
Pollock Alexander	3854	1087 do	Ed Dowse	1054	1404	16.36	12.63	29.00
same	4069	1000 do	E Rickman	74	421	3.88	2.04	5.93
Parthmore Jacob A	1013	800 do	Thos Kennon	194	738	8.70	5.16	13.86
Russel Letitia	5390	665 do	Robert Means	46	219	2.58	1.53	4.11
Reed Thomas V	4069	1000 do	E Rickman	6	43	.51	.35	.86
Rosette C W	3351	1087 do	Ed Dowse	2	233	4.36	1.66	6.03
Sprague Jackson G	4069	1000 do	E Rickman	60	223	2.68	1.59	4.28
Sprague Thos heirs	12399	440 do	James Galloway	88	673	7.93	4.47	12.40
Wason Mains	4069	1000 do	E Rickman	7	47	.55	.30	.85
Wood Michael S	4075	665 do	Benjamin Biggs	100	718	8.40	4.99	13.39
Ward E & N	3351	1087 do	Ed Dowse	74	914	10.77	10.59	21.37
Yost John	5892	642 do	Robert Means	100	685	7.88	4.65	12.53
Liberty township.								
Broom R L	13447	455 do	Allen Latham	254	724	9.72	5.39	15.03
same	4404	1333 do	Benj Grimes	130	371	4.95	3.00	7.95
same	4404	1333 do	do	80	265	3.80	2.37	6.18
same	3689	600 do	Jacob Woolston	14	80	1.06	.58	1.64
Baker Zebecdee	3480	700 do	Samuel Bailey	35	133	1.77	.97	2.74
Brake Michael	4815	1380 do	Lewelling Jones	1174	1000	13.36	7.33	20.69
Brown John	5729	1000 do	Robert Means	112	320	4.27	2.34	6.62
Cassil John	4404	1333 do	Benj Grimes	770	1830	24.45	13.41	37.86
Davis Abraham A S	12472	1600 do	Mazy Vance	100	280	3.73	2.05	5.79
Dean Greenland	3443	1000 do	David Duncan	76	225	3.01	1.88	4.90
Poster John	12427, 12428, 12399, 12395 & 12402	523 Darbycr	James Galloway	45	214	2.85	1.78	4.64
Golden Milly	5729	1000 Miller	Robert Means	12	35	.65	.25	.91
Griffith John	4404	1333 do	Benj Grimes	22	144	1.92	1.19	3.11
Hazle Jacob	5641, 5778, 6495, 5806	1828 do	Robert Means	132	627	8.37	4.59	12.97
Herd James' heirs	5777	300 do	same	200	2188	27.25	15.67	42.93
Hornbeck James	4404	1333 do	Benj Grimes	42	282	3.73	2.33	6.07
Judy Joshua	4404	1333 do	same	110	314	4.19	2.61	6.80
same	5641, 5778, 6495	1828 do	Robert Means	184	39	.52	.38	.91
Miner James G	5729	1000 do	same	112	320	4.27	2.34	6.62
Norvall Wm's heirs	12282	750 Darbycr	Richard Dorsey	75	212	2.83	1.76	4.59
Ramsay John	3480	700 Miller	Samuel Bayley	68	589	12.30	4.31	16.62
Seaman Henry's heirs	6232	400 do	Tuttle Hudson	27	103	2.15	.75	2.90
Stickney John	12393, 12400, 12413, 12403	1823 Darbycr	A Rodgers and others	41	117	1.56	.85	2.41
Thompson A H	3480	700 Miller	Samuel Bayley	54	459	6.16	3.38	9.54
Unknown	13760	100 do	Jacob Lease	100	238	11.38	1.74	20.13
Wing Alexander	3689	600 do	Jacob Woolston	25	143	1.90	1.04	2.95
White Elisha's heirs	5563, 6776	880 do	Duncan McArthur	1134	1080	14.40	7.92	22.32
same	5777	300 do	Robert Means	16	153	2.03	1.12	3.15
Leesburg township.								
Broom R L	3692	1000 Bokeser	Falvey Frazier	10	120	1.28	.87	2.15
Brown S P G	4405	1333 Miller	Benj Grimes	73	185	1.98	1.34	3.32
Cassil John	4405	1333 do	same	967	2660	29.57	19.28	47.85
Duncan Margaret S	4264	1333 do	John Holmes	60	206	2.20	1.42	3.62
Kezartee Ira	5870	1000 Bokeser	Wm B Bunting	50	125	1.34	.90	2.24
Lyon George A	4264	1333 Miller	John Holmes	219	700	7.51	5.07	12.59
McEwen Andrew	803	1000 Bokeser	Wm Sample	144	400	4.20	2.90	7.10
Martin Colwell's heirs	3394	1000 do	Thos Frazier	100	500	8.53	5.80	14.33
McBratney Margaret	5598	1000 do	Robert Means	119	508	5.43	3.68	9.10
McIntyre Wm's heirs	5503	1795 Bluescr	Andrew Mead	62	403	4.32	2.92	7.24
McAlister Alex.	14332	530 do	James Taylor	125	313	3.35	2.26	5.62
Near Jonathan	3334	1000 Bokeser	Thomas Frazier	100	325	3.48	2.35	5.84
Paxton James C	629	1000 Bokeser	Thomas Bowyer	600	2000	21.48	14.50	35.98
Smith Leonard	5322, 6493	1866 do	Robert Means	64	240	2.57	1.74	4.31
Shortless John	6010	711 do	B W Ladd	213	586	6.29	4.24	10.54
Saucerman Samuel	6010	711 do	same	42	126	1.54	.91	2.45
Taggart J	6340, 6898	418 Fultonscr	J Taggart & others	80	200	12.58	1.45	26.93
Timberlake Richard	5643	750 Bokeser	Thos Worthington	2124	531	5.70	3.85	9.55
Wheeler Samuel	5329, 6493	1866 Bluescr	Robt Means	450	2000	21.88	14.50	36.38
Allen Township.								
Caldwell John	7022	883 Darbycr	Rice Haggard	506	1200	13.20	8.70	21.90
Maynard R S	3744	100 do	James Willison	100	452	4.97	3.27	8.24
Messie Henry	14602	25 do	Henry Messie	40	114	1.25	.82	2.07
Rose Warren	3397	100 do	George W Credie	100	238	2.62	1.72	4.34
Jackson Township.								
Eckart Lemonte	9699	1000 Rusher	Mason & Swan	5	80	.71	.47	1.18
Grant E A	9943	1000 do	Singleton & Taylor	4	100	.67	.41	1.09
Kilbourn George	9921	600 do	Geo Weden	1	61	.15	.05	.21
Neilson Hall	9900	1000 Scioto R	James Neilson	100	210	2.63	1.73	4.36
Price John	9913	888 do	Singleton & Taylor	50	215	2.70	1.74	4.44
Taylor James	14559	45 do	James Taylor	23	105	1.31	.86	2.18

NOTES.—*747 and *48.—144 and 48.—1 From *41 to *48.

York Township.									
Bartlett George	3235	1000 Bokeser	Baxley & Merriman	2	315	900	1120	0	697.5
Beal Hiram	3238	1000 do	same	6	28	78	89.0		53.8
Brooks Lemm	3234	1000 do	same	6	65	171	212.6		132.5
Brooks A G & J W	3237	1000 do	same	3	546	1789	2226.1		1386.5
Brisben Andrew	3468	889 do	John Bowen	24	55	175	217.6		153.1