The Daily Press.

F. A. CRANDALL, Editor.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at the Delevan House, Albany, on the 6th day of April, 1870, it was resolved that a Republican State Convention be held at the city of ROCHESTER, ON THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF APRIL, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Chief Judge and for Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, to be filled by election on the third Tuesday of May next.

The representation in said Convention will be the same as that established by the State Convention of 1868, and under which the last State Convention was convened, viz: First—One delegate from each Assembly District. Second—One additional delegate from each Assembly District for every 1,000 or fractional part of 1,500 which shall be over 750 republican votes polled in such district. The apportionment to be made upon the Presidential vote of 1868. The several Republican Assembly Committees or associations, are hereby directed to issue calls for the election of delegates to said Convention hereby called in accordance with the appointment above directed. In case a less number of delegates are present from any Assembly district than such district is entitled to, the delegate or delegates present shall be entitled to cast the full vote of their district.

L. B. PRINCE,	N. LAPHAM,
SILAS B. DUTCHER,	N. M. CURTIS.
A. M. BLISS,	WALDO M. POTTER,
HARRY SMITH,	EBENEZER BLAKESLEY,
JAMES B. TAYLOR,	J. M. RICHMOND,
W. R. STEWART,	A. B. TUTTLE,
THOMAS E. STEWART,	CHAS. L. KENNEDY,
C. A. ARTHUR,	R. NELSON GERE,
EDGAR KETCHUM,	C. B. LATHAM,
JAMES W. HUSTED,	JAMES WOOD,
CYRUS B. MARTIN,	M. M. CASE,
CORNELIUS ESSELTYNE,	H. O. FISK,
GEORGE H. SHARPE,	BEN. FIELD,
HAMILTON HARRIS,	W. H. MERRILL,
A. D. WAIT,	ROBERT W. DANIELS,

EDWARD F. UNDERHILL.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Republican Electors of the First Assembly District of Oswego County are requested to elect five delegates from each Town and Ward in said District, to meet in Convention in the old Supreme Court Room in the City of Oswego, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH INST., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at the City of Rochester, on the 28th day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

S. M. ALLEN,
Chairman District Committee.

Our dispatches report another Fenian fright in the Dominion. These baseless panics are unworthy the English blood and lineage. Nobody this side the border can any longer be scared by the ghost of Fenianism—its body is long since dead.

It is confidently asserted that "Fernando Wood intends to make the investigation into the conduct of Gen. Howard a personal matter." Admitting the assertion to be true, we cannot think that much will come of it. But suppose Gen. Howard, or any other decent man, should make the investigation of Fernando Wood's conduct a personal matter!

The first act of the new Police Board of New York City has been to displace Superintendent Kennedy, who has been the chief bulwark of the Republicans and honest men who form the minority in the metropolis. Capt. John Jourdan succeeds him. He will do well if he gains one-half the reputation for efficiency that Supt. Kennedy has fairly earned.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed on a bill to carry out and enforce the fifteenth amendment. Its provisions are very stringent, and it imposes heavy fines and penalties on all persons who attempt to deprive or prevent persons from voting who are entitled to the elective franchise under that amendment. Such an enactment is already needed, the Attorney General of California having advised a disobservance of the amendment until some specific law compels it, and other Democratic officials probably standing ready to take the same action if a loophole be left for it.

The Indians have made another raid on the Pacific R. R. The news must be regarded as alarming. So long a line cannot be effectually patrolled, and if the savages once learn how easy it is to render a railroad impassable they will be very likely to keep at work at it. If they were to attack vigorously along the whole line through their country we do not see how they could be prevented from making this great work almost useless. At least, they could not be prevented except at great cost. It is not pleasant, moreover, to think of the perils of Indian warefare being added to the ordinary and quite sufficiently terrifying dangers of railroad travel.

LAND SUBSIDIES.

Schemes now before Congress ask for no less than one hundred and thirty million acres of public lands. Donations of lands have already laid the foundation for monopolies which will give us serious trouble before fifty years have passed. The public patrimony has thus been used to inflict injury upon the public. So much land has been given away that our domain no longer seems unlimited; if the present reckless policy be continued, the Government will very soon be landless.

It is contended by advocates of land grants that no better use can be made of the public domain than to secure the building of railroads, canals, and other public improvements. To a certain extent this is true. If just enough land were given to secure the building of the desired improvements; if actual settlers were not by the transfer of title debarred from buying the lands at the low Government price; if settlement were by the grants accelerated and not impeded; if, in fine, the transactions were the exchange of fair considerations instead of being mere jobs, then it might be good policy for the Government to buy railroads and navigable waters with its lands. But unfortunately the whole land grant system has come to be saturated with corruption. The grants are generally secured by lobbying and log-rolling, and the announcement of the vote is the signal for the formation of a ring.—Congress provides by a general law that lands granted to corporations shall not be sold at a higher price than $2.50 per acre. The very first operation is usually to inspect the grant, select all the choice tracts, all the probable town sites, all the water powers, all the valuable timber, and make a nominal sale of these selected portions to the ring, at the rate fixed by law. Then these lands are held out of market and immigration thus retarded, until, as the line of railroad or what not approaches completion, and settlement becomes active in spite of the land monopoly, the choice tracts are sold at exorbitant prices and the profits divided. This has been repeatedly done on a considerable scale, and we have not yet seen by much the full development of the system. When the schemes of the Pacific Railroads and the land companies they have formed reach their culmination, we shall have some of the most enormous and most odious monopolies ever known, and the people who suffer at their hands will be very likely to remember with regret that the basis of the combination which oppresses them is their own free gift. That which has already been seen under this head, and that which is feared in the future, have created a very widespread and very earnest feeling in opposition to further grants of land for any public improvements whatever. There are still those who speak of "a grant of ten million acres of unproductive and now useless land" as an insignificant matter, but they are not persons of judgment or influence. Those most competent to forecast the future hold that a very small part of the public domain is likely to be found unproductive or useless in the future—even in the near future. Indeed, the eagerness to secure the public lands shown by corporations of every sort is proof enough of their value.

Still, we cannot agree with those who would say unqualifiedly that no more grants of land shall be made. Railroads and canals are needed in this country more numerously and more rapidly than private enterprise can build them. We use them not so much to supply the wants of our population and furnish improved channels for trade already established, as to induce and attract population and create trade. We must either lessen the pace of our development or continue to subsidize new enterprises. If any subsidies are to be given, probably the Government can as well afford to give lands as anything. Certainly at the present time we can better afford to give lands than money. The problem is to devise plans for securing more public improvements in consideration of the lands given. The grants must be smaller and the restrictions on their improper use more stringent. It may be suggested that as log-rolling and lobbying and ring combinations seem to taint all of the land subsidies, any legal provisions whatever would probably be subverted and evaded and so come to naught. Such a suggestion does indeed touch the real difficulties of the case. The best solution of this as of most other vexed questions of legislation must await the growth of that political morality which, despite all the discouragements of the time, we have the faith to believe will become dominant in our affairs in time to save us from complete rottenness and decay.

The indications are that the House of Representatives will not adopt any proposition whatever looking to a continuance of the income tax. It is supposed to be impossible to so modify the law as to satisfy the House. This state of feeling is to be regretted, for there is no other tax, and in the nature of things can be no other tax, so just and equal in its operation. By it money is collected only from those who have it to pay. It is the only tax that cannot be shifted from one to another until it falls at last upon the poorest class. The discontinuance of the income tax will so reduce the Government receipts that it will be in vain to ask for reductions in other directions, and thus suffering industries will remain burdened, while those most able to pay go free. Congress has always been wonderfully successful in adjusting the taxes in the most onerous form, and the abolition of the income tax will be another brilliant stroke of the same sort.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

A bridge over the Black River canal, at Thomas street, Rome, is building.

—A public meeting at Utica on the 12th resolved in favor of cheapening canal tolls and funding the canal debt.

—The Merchants' iron mill, at Rome, which has been idle for some time, has started up again. An addition of $60,000 has been made to the capital stock, which now stands at $135,000.

—The Binghamton Republican denies the assertion made by the Cooperstown Republican, that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have increased freight rates over the Albany and Susquehanna railroad.

—A correspondent of the New York Post furnishes these interesting miscellaneous statistics about Cornell University at Ithaca: Of the thirty-seven professors, eighteen completed their education in Europe; two only are not native Americans. The University buildings contain thirty-five lecture rooms, seating from forty to four hundred students. The University library and collections are arranged in twelve rooms, each, with two or three exceptions, sixty feet long. Eleven rooms are devoted to the various laboratories (agricultural, botanical, chemical, anatomical, geological, physical, and veterinary), one of which, that of analytical chemistry, is of a sufficient size to accommodate sixty students at once. The workshops occupy at present only five rooms. The institution has two chapels, each seating over four hundred persons. The countries, outside of the United States, which are represented in the catalogue of students, are Canada, Nova Scotia, Bermuda, Hayti, England, Scotland, Germany, Bohemia, Bulgaria, and Russia. Members of every Protestant sect known in America are found among the students, in addition to which there are several Catholics and Jews, and even two persons of the Greek faith. On one occasion—without any previous notice of the investigation having been given—it was found that over eleven-twelfths of the students attended church; a far greater number than is usual in those institutions where attempts are made to enforce church-going by compulsory rules.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Jimmy Fitzgerald, Irish Republican, has been elected a member of the Cincinnati Common Council by the aid of negro votes. It is about as remarkable to find an Irishman who is a Republican as it is to find a negro who will vote for an Irishman under any circumstances. Jimmy aspires to a seat in Congress. This cross—negro and Irish—will create another novelty in Congressional annals.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—R. J. Dillon declines the position on the Board of Public Parks of New York tendered him by Mayor Oakey Hall.

—The following is given by an old staff officer as Gen. Thomas's exact language on the subject of the Presidency, when approached with reference to the nomination: "No, gentlemen; I desire that you do nothing in that direction, for I should not accept a nomination for the Presidency if offered me, and I wish my friends to understand it, and not to think of me in connection with that office. My mind is fully made up on that point. I have learned the trade of a soldier, and whatever success I have had has come from my sticking to my trade, and I am now too old to learn another. Besides, I have too much regard for my country to be willing it should run that risk."

—There has been received at Hamliton College a portrait bust of Mr. E. C. Litchfield, of the Class of 32, executed by Powers. It is to be deposited in the Memorial Hall now building. Mr. L. is a successful money-getter, originally of Cazenovia, N. Y., where he still has a country house, though his residence is Brooklyn. He is know in connection with the Michigan Southern, St. Louis and Terre Haute, and other Western railroads, and the Saginaw salt and lumber operations, Brooklyn real estate, &c. He has been the most liberal supporter of the Hamilton College Observatory, which is named after him.

—On Saturday last, in the House, Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts called attention to the fact that the Deficiency Appropriation bill, then under consideration in the House, was less than any other Deficiency bill for several years past. And thereupon the House proceeded to still further reduce it.

FINANCIAL.

Our Five-twenty bonds of 1862, first issued and best known in Europe, have been selling during the past week in the London stock market for 90⅞. But that rate is calculated on the basis of the pound sterling at $4.44, while the pound sterling is actually worth $4.85, so that the nominal rate of 90⅞ is really 98⅞. This, of course, includes the interest since the last coupon was paid, which is more than four months and a half, but, deducting this, it will be seen that the London value of our best six per cents., redeemable, as these now are, at the pleasure of the government, is very nearly 97 in gold. This is indeed a most gratifying appreciation of value. It is due largely, beyond question, to the late legal tender decision of the Supreme Court, supplemented as it has been by the pledge of the Senate not to consent to any increase of our national irredeemable paper. With gold, in spite of all the efforts of the speculators, hard and fast in the neighborhood of 112, and our securities in good demand at prices so near to par abroad, it would seem as if nothing but inconceivably bad management, and absolute insanity on the part of our financiers, could prevent the speedy return of specie payments, and the deliverance of the nation from those perils of bankruptcy that have so long environed it.—*Congregationalist.*

—Amasa Walker, of Massachusetts, who is regarded as somewhat of a financier and political economist, made an argument before the Congressional Committee on Banking and Currency, Tuesday, against the Funding bill. In his opinion, if the bill became a law in its present shape it would be found impossible to negotiate the loan for the twelve hundred millions proposed on account of the difference in the rate of interest. It would have been much better if the Senate Finance Committee had made the rate of interest uniform, so as to place all the bonds on the same footing. He thought the Secretary of the Treasury would discover some difficulty in negotiating the four and four and a half per cent. bonds, and he did not believe he could negotiate them all until all the five per cent. bonds were taken up. [illegible] Mr. Walker said the compulsory section of the bill would cause the ruin of the national banks, and as a result there would be a financial crisis and a panic, such as has not been known for years. He argued the injustice of those sections of the bill compelling the banks to take the low interest bonds.

SCIENTIFIC.

London scientific men are divided on the subject of the safety of the use of laughing gas as an anæsthetic.

—Iron-clad houses are rapidly becoming popular in New York. The advantages they possess over the ordinary brick and stone houses are found in cheapness, durability, safety, and beauty.

—Repeated experiments with charred timber have furnished conclusive assurance that the process of charring will not promote its durability. It is more apt to result in premature decay.

—Several journals state that the so-called tiers-argent lately introduced from Paris is an alloy of one-third silver with two-thirds of aluminium. This is erroneous; it is one third silver and two-thirds nickel.

—A paint, into which carbolic acid enters as one of the component parts, has recently been discovered, and some exposed brick walls of considerable extent have been coated with it. It is now undergoing the test of time and atmospheric changes. The inventor has not a shadow of doubt of its entire success.

How Money Circulates.—The Buffalo *Express* records a monetary transaction in that city which amusingly illustrates the philosophy of circulation, and shows with what a small sum of money many debts can be paid. Here is the story: "The office boy owed one of the clerks three cents. The clerk owed the cashier two cents. The cashier owed the boy two cents. One day the boy having a cent in his pocket was disposed to diminish his outstanding indebtedness, and paid the clerk, to whom he was indebted three cents, one cent on account. The clerk, animated by so laudable an example, paid one cent to the cashier, to whom he was indebted two cents. The cashier, who owed the boy two cents, paid him one. And now, the boy having again his cent in hand, paid another third of his debt to the clerk. The clerk, with the said really 'current' cent squared with the cashier. The cashier instantly paid the boy in full. And now the lad, with the cent again in his hand, paid the third and last instalment of his debt of three cents. Thus were the parties square all round, and all their accounts adjusted." This is a clear illustration of the curious way in which money goes and comes, and teaches the wisdom of paying one's debts at the earliest practicable moment. Commenting upon this, the Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks: "For one penny read dollars—from one to thousands; and for the three persons in one office substitute hundreds—aye, thousands of negotiators in a wide community, and you have before you the problem of 'circulation.' One cent in the story paid seven cents of debt. It might just as well have paid seventy, or seven hundred, if the circuit had been larger. The amount of money, or of tokens representing money, actually used and transferred from hand to hand in trade, bears a proportion to the business done less than even the one cent in seven. And much oftener than people know, or even suspect, the identical money they pay out, for debt or a new purchase, finds its way back to fill the void in their pockets or purses. Cash payments in small transactions are the life of trade. He who conscientiously pays cash or takes short credit for the articles he buys for consumption and use, does more in his sphere to keep up the wholesome current of trade than the man who writes on trade volumes which few persons read."

THE N. Y. AND O. MIDLAND R. R.

Pres. Littlejohn's Annual Report.

To the Stockholders of the N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R. Co.: I submit at this time, the close of our official year, a brief statement of the progress made since our last annual meeting in the construction of the road, its present condition and prospects. One year ago to-day our work was but fairly commenced. Since that time we have constructed 124 miles between Oswego and Sidney, and have been operating 100 miles from Oswego to Norwich since November last, thus completing over one-half of the whole distance from Oswego to the State line and have, in addition, including the branches to Delhi and New Berlin, finished the grading and masonry for over sixty miles more, and have the ties and iron purchased ready to commence laying the track upon the same as soon as the snow disappears. The work done has been performed in the most approved and substantial manner, the roadway and embankments have been made broad and firm. We have used the screw spike and the improved fish-plate joint, and have constructed a roadway which, for finish, durability, and safety, has not been excelled by any newly finished road in our country. Our rolling stock has been purchased of the best makers, and is of a superior quality and finish; and although we commenced running cars the last of November, and have had a most unfavorable winter, our road, so far as constructed, has been operated with unusual regularity and without accident or loss.

STATEMENT, MARCH 22, 1870.

Receipts from town and personal subscriptions,		$3,993,784.48
Receipts from first mortgage bonds,		2,340,470.00
		$6,274,254.48
Cost of road between Oswego and Sidney, including the New Berlin branch,	$5,007,497.48	
Cost of telegraph between Oswego and Sidney,	15,696.43	
Cost of DeRuyter branch,	98,853.79	
Cost of road south of Sidney Plains,	900,103.19	
Amount advanced on fuel (mostly on hand),	58,444.98	
Interest and commission on sale of bonds,	55,776.74	
		6,136,433.51
Balance on hand,		$137,820.97

There yet remains of town and personal subscription as unexpended about $1,900,000. It is possible that all of the personal subscriptions may not be collected, but the amount will not be large. It will be remembered that the Company can raise under the mortgage $20,000 per mile as fast as the road is completed, the proceeds of which bonds as sold will be applied to construction. Our road has cost more than our original estimates, made when the work was commenced. This comes principally from the high price of wages, the unusual wet season, the unexpectedly hard grading, and from the fact that we have used better material in construction than was originally intended—thus making the cost of road from Oswego to Sidney Plains, including the branch to New Berlin, average about $30,500 per mile, exclusive of outbuildings and equipment. It is proper to state that a large portion of the additional cost over the original estimates arises from the fact that the Directors deemed it for the permanent interest of the Company to use an extra quality of iron, to adopt the best fish-plate for the joints in place of old common chain and screw spike, and to construct at the more important points expensive wrought-iron bridges. While the first cost of the road is thus enhanced, it will prove to be a wise economy in the end. The right of way and iron originally estimated at $1,100 per mile, while the actual cost is about $3,000 per mile, notwithstanding a considerable portion of the right of way was donated. The increase is caused by the high price of farming lands and the great cost of right of way through the cities and villages, as well as from the fact that enough land has been secured for station and depot grounds to meet the wants of the Company when its business shall be fully developed. In the sale of town and mortgage bonds the Company have realized par, except the small commission paid for negotiating their sale. This I am confident can be said by no other railroad company in the country. All our material has been purchased for cash, and at the lowest prices for which it could be bought in competing markets; and all contracts for grading, masonry, and bridging have been let to the lowest bidder at cash prices. The progress made up to this time is very gratifying to the friends of our enterprise. One year ago very few, except those of us who intimately knew of its merits, had confidence in our success or deemed our undertaking feasible or likely to be accomplished in many years.

Now its merits and advantages are appreciated and admitted on all sides throughout the State, and thousands of those who opposed us or were indifferent have become our firm friends, and our road has justly taken rank among the most important enterprises of the day, forming a line between the lakes and New York. We have now, as I before stated, 124 miles of our road completed, doing a local but increasing business already far beyond our anticipations. The eastern portion of our road, from Middletown to the heart of Sullivan county, will be in operation during the coming summer, and with the appropriation which it is confidently believed will be granted us by the State, our whole line from Oswego to Jersey City will be running at an early day. Our confidence in relation to the appropriation by the State is based upon the justice of the demand of the midland counties, the citizens of which have for very many years been visited by the tax-gatherer to raise money to construct public works in the more favored portion of the State. I would also add in regard to that portion of our road through New Jersey, that we have obtained control of the several charters carrying us through to the Hudson River.—Under these charters we have obtained liberal subscriptions, and have procured an act from the Legislature of the State of New Jersey authorizing the consolidation of these several organizations under the title of the "Midland RR. of New Jersey."

The work on the New Jersey portion of the road is under contract from the Hudson River to the State line, and will be finished one year from the first of June next. I would, in conclusion, add that wisdom and prudence in its management, harmony and cordial support on the part of its friends and stockholders will insure successful completion of this important undertaking, which I feel with the utmost confidence when completed, with its comparatively small cost, and great advantages for transacting local and through traffic, will prove one of the most profitable investments of the day, justifying our early anticipations that its income will be more than sufficient to pay dividends that will meet the interest on the town bonds and all other means advanced for its construction.

—A Salt Lake letter says that Brigham Young is in constant dread of assassination.

Gen. Thomas.—The remains of Gen. George H. Thomas were committed to rest yesterday at Troy. The last rites have been performed, and the last honors paid the memory of the dead hero. But the last words of praise have not yet been said. His death has given expression to two opinions of him, which his modesty suppressed as long as he lived. One of these was that of Mr. Lincoln on his military ability; the other embraced his own objections to his nomination, as proposed, as a candidate for the Presidency. When public expectancy sought an excuse for the defeat at Chickamauga, which Thomas alone prevented from becoming a rout, Mr. Robert A. Maxwell of this city addressed to the President a telegram attributing the failure there to the lack of co-operation on Thomas's part. Mr. Lincoln immediately replied in these words:

"I hasten to say that, in the state of information we have here, nothing could be more ungracious than to indulge any suspicion toward Gen. Thomas. *It is doubtful whether his heroism and skill exhibited last Sunday afternoon has ever been surpassed in the world.*

"A. LINCOLN."

It is hardly proper, perhaps, to quote the opinion of an unmilitary mind like that of Mr. Lincoln in commendation of the military skill of Gen. Thomas; but the opinion of Mr. Lincoln is one long ago adopted by the general public, and by military students as well. His own ideas of the difficulties surrounding a Presidential candidate will be as generally acquiesced in. It is Gen. James S. Negley of Pennsylvania—the officer who always held the advance of Thomas's corps when in the immediate front of the enemy, and for whom the dead commander, in his brief moments of disturbed slumber, after the first bloody day at Chickamauga, continually asked—who furnishes his language. Replying to the suggestion of his nomination, in 1872, to the Presidency, he said to Gen. Negley: "The profession of arms is most congenial to me. I do not wish to be connected with politics as now conducted. No matter how irreproachable the conduct of a man, or how distinguished his services, he cannot hope to escape calumniation at the hands of partisans." It is easy to conceive how a man of Gen. Thomas's modesty would wish to avoid this peculiar political prominence. There were few men of such purity in the army. It is sad to reflect that if he had attained the position to which his services and character may be said to have entitled him it would have been only through a warfare more terrible to his modest soul than that through which he had already passed.—*Tribune.*

—The following is the introductory part of Gov. Woodford's eulogy on General Thomas: "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." "And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, 'Write, blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." With these solemn words still sounding above the grave where our comrade sleeps, with the highest in rank and the noblest in name gathered from all the land to pay the last tribute of respect and love to the mighty dead, I have not the heart to attempt an elaborate eulogy. The best praise that can be spoken of him whom we have this day given back to the all-receiving Mother Earth, has been already uttered by the common voice of the nation. Only a few days since the lightning startled the land with tidings that George H. Thomas was dead; dead in the fullness of his glorious manhood; dead in his full-fruited fame; dead just as all were coming to know and speak of his worth. Not alone did his soldiers mourn—they who had followed, and known, and loved him so long and well—but all the people paused in their pursuits, and with one voice reverently said, "he was a faithful citizen, a great soldier, a good man." Poetry can add no greener leaf to the chaplet of honor which the nation hath already placed upon the brow of the dead hero. Eloquence can breathe no loftier eulogy than this simple but grand tribute by the masses to the achievements of the soldier and the worth of the man. This pageantry of woe, with all its mournful pomp and ceremonials; these tolling bells, these strains of martial music, of voices of cannon; these muffled drum-beats and this measured tread of armed men, shall be passed and forgotten. The words we speak are gone with the speaking, but the nation, kneeling beside yonder new-made grave, writes the name of George H. Thomas as one who always deserved well of his countrymen, and he is canonized in the hearts of the people as among our heroes for evermore.

A Legal Anecdote.—Some years ago Mr. Childs, late deputy of Collector Bailey (at that time residing in Concord, N. H.,) had made a contract with the Penobscot and Kenebeck Railroad to build a number of bridges in Maine for that road. In discharge of his part of the contract he had made large expenditures and engagements, and had several bridges in process of construction, when the Railroad Corporation found it necessary to suspend work, and, unfortunately for Mr. Childs, also found itself unable to pay, and the Directors could not agree with him upon the value of his services. Mr. Childs found himself exceedingly embarrassed, and had finally to resort to a suit at law, which was brought in Portland. Mr. C. T. Russell of Boston and Judge Hoar (now Attorney-General) were the leading counsel for Childs, and Mr. H. W. Paine of Bostou and L. M. Morrill (now U. S. Senator) were in defense. Judge Curtis was on the bench. As the case was full of complications and computations, several days were occupied, and many experts examined before the jury. In his charge, Judge Curtis sought to caution the jury against giving too great weight to the opinions of witnesses, however expert, as opposed to the actual *data* furnished in the case. In his charge the Judge pronounced the first vowel in *data* more broadly than Maine backwoodsmen were accustomed to hearing it. The jury retired, and the Court adjourned for dinner. On reassembling some hours after, the jury were still out. Lawyers, as is usual in such cases, were gathered in knots in the bar. Judge Curtis was impatient, because he wanted to return to Boston on the evening train, and Mr. Hoar was chagrined at thought of a disagreement. Mr. Paine came up to him and said: "Judge, what is the matter with your jury?" Hoar looked over his spectacles and said in a very benignant way:—"Oh, the jury is all right; the marshal says they have found a verdict for Childs, but they are out now hunting 'arter Curtis's darter,' to bring her in." Upon this the laugh was loud enough to reach the ears of Court. Judge Curtis took the joke and really laughed, sent for the jury, gave them some additional instructions, and in a few minutes they returned with a verdict for Childs of some $35,000, as I now remember it. But it was of no use. The Corporation had so plastered its road-bed and running material with mortgages that Mr. Childs realized nothing.

—The Macon (Georgia) *Telegraph* commends General Breckinridge for branding the Ku-Klux, "those masked marauders and assassins," as they deserve, and after declaring that he could not have said one superfluous word in denunciation of their midnight deeds, adds that they must be put down some day, and the sooner the better.

LUMBER.

MIDDLEBROOK & POWELL,

WHOLESALE

LUMBER DEALERS,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

OSWEGO, N. Y.

C. D. MIDDLEBROOK, GEO. B. POWELL.

SMITH & POST,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

LUMBER MERCHANTS,

Smith's Cove, Foot East First St.,

OSWEGO, N. Y.

A. F. SMITH, J. K. POST.

EAST OSWEGO

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL.

GOIT & McCOLLOM,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDING AGENTS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Flooring, Roofing, Ceiling, Clapboards, &c.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Pine Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, &c., &c.

Corner East Second and Cayuga Streets,

OSWEGO, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAINTS AND OILS

At Reduced Prices.

5 Tons Jewetts & Son's White Lead,
5 Tons North River White Lead,
5 Tons Pittsburg White Lead,
10 Tons different brands White Lead,
50 Barrels Amsterdam Pure Oil, together with a full stock of Colors, Varnishes, &c., at a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent. on last year's prices.

apr9 DOOLITTLE, DUNN & CO.

J. P. HOEY.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST OF

THE BEST CUSTOM MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR CASH.

NO. 52 EAST BRIDGE STREET.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of doing a general

CARTAGE BUSINESS

TO AND FROM ALL RAILROADS.

The old firm, thanking the public for past favors, would respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

Office and Barn,

Corner West Second and Albany Streets,

Third Ward.

Also, at each of the Railroad Depots will be found a competent man to receive and see that all orders are promptly attended to.

☞ We have Spring Trucks particularly adapted to moving Household Goods, Furniture, &c.

Horses Bought and Sold.

D. McRAE,
D. C. BUEL,
E. A. VAN HORNE,
} D. McRAE & CO.

ap9d6m

CITY STEAM BAKERY.

MANNISTER WORTS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer and Manufacturer of all kinds of

Crackers, Bread, Cakes,

and Confectionery,

No. 130 WEST FIRST STREET,

OSWEGO, N. Y.

DENTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Open and Top Carriages,

Democrat and Market Wagons,

OPPOSITE MIDLAND R. R. DEPOT.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

B. J. DENTON,
C. W. DENTON,
H. C. DENTON.
} ap9tf

CASTLE & SELLECK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS,

AND CIGARS,

Also, Agents for

Scobell's Celebrated Ales

(In Wood and Bottles.)

No. 49 EAST BRIDGE STREET,

Two Doors West of Midland Depot,

OSWEGO, N. Y.

☞ Cash paid for empty Ale and Porter Bottles.

CITY NOTICES.

CITY ORDINANCE.—The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Oswego, in Common Council convened, do ordain and enact as follows:

CHAPTER 6.

SECTION 17. No person or persons, individually or in groups, shall obstruct, or remain standing or lounging on any of the sidewalks in this city; nor shall any person or persons remain standing, sitting, or lounging on any platform in front of, or in any stairway or entrance into the street from, any building in this city, without the express permission of the owner or occupant of such building. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of three dollars for each and every offense.

By order of the Common Council.

T. H. WENTWORTH, City Clerk.

ap12d10t

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 25 of Title 6 of the City Charter, that all that part of the City of Oswego which is included within the following limits and description, has been declared by the Common Council to constitute the Public Lamp District of said city for the ensuing year, to wit: All that part of the First and Third Wards bounded as follows, to wit: commencing at the Light House, at the east end of the west Government Pier, thence on a line southerly to the middle of the Oswego river; thence southerly along the middle of said river to a point due east from the south line of Ellen street, at its intersection with First street; thence west to the centre of First street; thence northerly, along the centre of First street, to the centre of Ohio street; thence westerly, along the centre of Ohio street, to the centre of Second street; thence northerly, along the centre of Second st. to the centre of Albany street; thence westerly, along the centre of Albany street, to the centre of Seventh st.; thence northerly, along the centre of Seventh street, to the center of Montcalm street; thence northerly, along the center of Montcalm street, to the Lake shore; thence easterly, in a direct line, to the place of beginning.

Also, that part of the Second and Fourth Wards bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the west end of the east Government Pier, thence along the said pier, easterly, to the Lake shore, at a point intersected by a line one hundred feet east of the east line of Fifth street, produced northerly to said point; thence southerly, in a direct line through the center of the block between Fifth and Sixth streets, to a point where it intersects the center line of Mohawk street; thence easterly, along the center of Mohawk street, to a point midway between Seventh and Eighth streets; thence southerly, along the middle of blocks one hundred and forty-four (144) and one hundred and sixty-three (163), to the center of Albany street; thence westerly, along the center of Albany street, to a point midway between Third and Fourth streets; thence southerly, along a line parallel to Third street, to a point one hundred feet south of the south line of Albany street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to the south line of Albany street, to a point one hundred feet east of the east line of Second street; thence southerly, on a line parallel to the east line of Second street, to the south line of subdivision 16 of lots 1 and 2, Hamilton Gore, thence westerly, on said south line produced, to the center of the Oswego river; thence northerly, along the middle of said river, to the place of beginning; excepting out of the above limits, lands ceded to the United States, and other property exempt from taxation.

T. H. WENTWORTH,
City Clerk.

Dated Oswego, April 2, 1870—d1awdw

LEGAL.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, a Court of Oyer and Terminer is appointed to be held at the Court House, in the City of Oswego, in and for the County of Oswego, on the 9th day of May, 1870. Proclamation is, therefore, hereby made in conformity to a precept to me directed and delivered by the District Attorney of Oswego County, on the 31st day of March, 1870, to all persons bound to appear at the said Oyer and Terminer by recognizance or otherwise, to appear thereat, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and other officers, who have taken any recognizance for the appearance of any person at such Court, or who have taken any inquisition, or the examination of any prisoner or witness, are required to return such recognizance, inquisition or examination to the said Court, at the opening thereof, on the first day of its sitting.

Given under my hand, at the Sheriff's office, in the Court House, in the City of Oswego, on the fifth day of April, 1870.

JAMES DOYLE,
ap6d3d Sheriff of Oswego County.

HARDWARE.

WALLACE, DAVIS & CO,

Dealers in

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils, Colors, Glass,

Sash, Putty, Doors, &c.

RUBBER, COTTON, HEMP AND SOAPSTONE PACKING.

Old Colony Scoops, and Ames's Shovels.

TOILET SETS, FEATHER DUSTERS, WALL BRACKETS, &c.

Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER, and SHEET IRON WORK,

Agents Buffalo Scale Co's Scales.

Oriental Powder Co's Sporting, Blasting and Cannon Powder.

No. 71 EAST FIRST ST.,

OSWEGO, N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Doolittle, Dunn & Co.,

(Successors to Charles Doolittle.)

HARDWARE STORE,

No. 70 East First Street, Oswego, N. Y.

We take the liberty of informing the public that we now have in stock, and shall continue to receive additions thereto to meet the public wants, the largest and best selected stock of

GENERAL HARDWARE

Ever before offered in Western New York. Our purchases are all MADE FOR CASH! by our Mr. Doolittle, who has been engaged in the Hardware Trade in this City for over twenty years. Our stock consists in part of

100 Tons of Bar, Bundle, Band and Sheet Iron, Nail-rods, Steel, &c., &c. 1000 Kegs Nails, Boat and Ship Spike and Horse Shoes. 500 Kegs Blasting, Cannon and Rifle Powder, from Dupont's Celebrated Powder Works, of which we are the exclusive Agents in this city. 500 Bales Oakum, of different brands. Also, Pitch, Tar, Manilla Rope, and other Ship Chandler's Goods. 5 Tons of Jewett & Son's Pure White Lead. 10 Tons of other brands of White Lead, from $6.00 to $13.00 per hundred pounds. 50 Barrels Pure Amsterdam Linseed Oil.

We have also the sole agency for the city and county of Oswego for John Capp's celebrated Hot-Air BASE and SURFACE BURNING FURNACES, the only *perfect* Hot-Air Furnace ever made. We now have over ONE HUNDRED of these Furnaces up in practical use in this county.

Agents for the County of Oswego for the GREAT AMERICAN COOK STOVE, which has been improved yearly since patented in 1863, and been awarded at all State and County Fairs, wherever presented, *first premiums* over all other Cook Stoves.

Agents for Clapp & Co.'s (of Boston) celebrated Rubber Belting. Also, Pawtucket Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Fire Hose. Messrs. Briggs & Huntington's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

Our Store, two hundred feet deep, running from First to Second Streets, occupying three stories, is full of all kinds of Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Tin, Japanned and Stamped Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Door Locks and House Trimmings, Door Sash, Blinds, Glass, &c., &c. Also, every variety of House, Ship, Wagon Makers' and Builders' Hardware, Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' Tools.

The Farmer's attention is particularly directed to the class of Goods they use, viz: Emery & Son's and Peckham's Agricultural Furnaces, the Protector Cooking Stove with a Galvanized Iron Hot Water Reservoir—a continual supply of hot water, and no extra expense. Also, to the Seven-Thirty and Pioneer Cook Stoves. Huggins' Patent Iron Bottom Milk Cans for Cheese Factories—never need repairs. The celebrated Peckskill and Pulaski Plows, Cultivators, &c., &c.—THE LARGEST STOCK EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET. Stamped Milk Pans, all sizes. Plain and heavy Tin Milk Pans, 100 dozen constantly on hand. Come and make your purchases, where you can get a variety and low prices. Agricultural Implements of all kinds. Pedlars supplied with their goods. We also exchange or pay cash for Old Iron, Rags, Copper, Brass, &c., &c. Clover and Timothy Seed at wholesale and retail. Country merchants supplied at wholesale with all kinds of Hardware at as low rates as can be had in New York City.

We also carry on under the supervision of our Foreman, JOHN CALPFIELD, a Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Job Shop in all its branches. Steamboat, Distillery, Tin Roofing, Furnace and other work, done to order.

Purchasers at wholesale or retail, can save from TEN TO TWENTY per cent., besides the great advantage of assortment and variety to select from.

☞ Come and look at our Goods.

DOOLITTLE, DUNN & CO.

79 East First Street, Oswego, N. Y.

ALLEN & SMITH,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

No.