PLYMOUTH ADVERTISER.

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TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER--DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, ETC.

Volume 1. Plymouth, Ohio, Saturday Morning, February 18, 1854. Number 18.

POETRY.

COMIC MISERIES.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

My dear young friend, whose shining wit
Sets all the room ablaze,
Don't think yourself a "happy dog,"
For all your merry ways;
But learn to wear a sober phiz,
Be stupid if you can,
It's such a very serious thing
To be a funny man!

You're at an evening party, with
A group of pleasant folks,—
You venture quietly to crack
The least of little jokes,—
A lady doesn't catch the point,
And begs you to explain—
Alas! for one who drops a jest
And takes it up again!

You're talking deep philosophy
With very special force
To edify a clergyman
With suitable discourse,—
You think you've got him—when he calls,
A friend across the way,
And begs you'll say that funny thing
You said the other day!

You drop a pretty jeu-de-mot
Into a neighbor's ears,
Who likes to give you credit for
The clever thing he hears,
And so he hawks your jest about,
The old, authentic one,
Just breaking off the point of it,
And leaving cut the pun!

By sudden change in politics,
Or sadder change in Polly,
You lose your love, or loaves, and fall
A prey to melancholy,
While everybody marvels why
Your mirth is under ban,—
They think your very grief "a joke,"
Your's such a funny man!

You follow up a stylish card
That bids you come and dine,
And bring along your freshest wit,
(To pay for musty wine,)
You're looking very dismal, when
My lady bounces in,
And wonders what your's thinking of,
And why you don't begin!

You're telling to a knot of friends
A fancy-tale of woes
That cloud your matrimonial sky,
And banish all repose,—
A solemn lady overhears
The story of your strife,
And tells the town the pleasant news;
You quarrel with your wife!

My dear young friend, whose shining wit
Sets all the room ablaze,
Don't think yourself "a happy dog,"
For all your merry ways;
But learn to wear a sober phiz,
Be stupid, if you can,
It's such a very serious thing
To be a funny man!

Miscellaneous.

RUSSIA.

The attention of the world is now excited upon the ruler of this vast Empire. Her monarchs held a position which no hereditary family has before attained in modern Europe; and that whole continent is watching her with an eye of jealousy, so nearly allied to fear that the most discriminating would find it difficult to draw the line between them.

In comparing Russia to most of the great powers of Europe, she is still in her infancy. England, France and Austria have in all probability, nearly or quite reached their altitude. Their territory is occupied, there can be no great emigration to other parts as in the United States and Russia. The latter occupying an area about equaling all the rest of Europe, and surpassing Rome in its hight of power, is constantly and rapidly (even without extending her territory,) making herself more formidable to the continent. *Her* resources, her strength, are rapidly developing.

The Russians in general are a people, hardy, vigorous, patient of labor to an incredible degree, and make some of Europe's best soldiers. Their late disasters on the Danube and in Asia, are to be attributed not alone to the bravery of the Turks, but to the force against which they are now contending—being but a handful of the immense hordes Russia is marshaling for a spring campaign, should hostilities continue. Frederick the Great, of Prussia, said he could kill the Russian soldiers; but he could not make him run. And the first time Napoleon met them upon their own soil was the field of Eylau, in 1807. It was the first time his army led by himself, received a check, and by far the most unsuccessful contest in which he had been engaged. Notwithstanding his forces were superior, for eight days after the battle he remained inactive; and then, instead of driving the Russians behind the Pregel, as he had threatened, he prepared himself to retreat upon the Vistula. And it was only by his exertions in the next campaign, unexampled in European history, which enabled him, when so remote from France, to assemble a superior force, and then obtain the mastery.

In 1812, no soldiers but Russians would with such alacrity have obeyed their own commander, and devastated their own homes from the banks of the Nieman to the suburbs of Moscow, that Napoleon might be retarded in his advance.

No soldiers in Europe ever fought better than they did, in the battle of Borodino, called the bloodiest battle of the age of Napoleon. Obliged at last, to succumb and abandon the metropolis of their adoration, none but Russians would have consigned those palaces and cottages to the flames. This it is well known, caused the destruction of the French army; and when Bonaparte, from the heated windows of the Kremlin, saw it at midnight a burning chaos, the future was anticipated in his exclaimed—

"These are indeed Scythians!"

Russia is still young. So late as 1826 when Michael Tzar, of Muscovy, half brother to Peter the Great, received the embassy from King James II. of England, the British court was so ignorant of that country, that James was actually unacquainted with the Autocrat's name and title, and gave him only that of Grand Duke, and Lord of Russia.

Previous to that Muscovy had been torn with intestine quarrels, and subservient both to Sweden and Poland. Under the reign of Peter she advanced rapidly, yet so deficient were they, at that time, in military tactics and discipline, that in the battle of Narva, against Charles XII, of Sweden, in 1700, the latter, with a force of 8,000, totally defeated the Tzar, whose army numbered 80,000.

All Europe was then at war, and the little kingdom of Sweden measurably held the balance of power. Invincible in arms, master of Poland Saxony, Louis XIV of France, on the one hand, Germany Great Britain on the other, send for his assistance. Marlborough visited his camp to learn his intentions. Placing a map before Charles, he gradually moved his finger until it rested upon Moscow. The keen sighted politician closely observed him. When his finger passed gradually over Peter's capital, the eye of the Lion of the North kindled. It was enough. Marlborough had played his game. The great duke returned to his camp and wrote to his government, that they need not fear his presence in the south of Europe.

It was then in the power of Sweden to have humiliated Russia, perhaps to have crushed her. Peter was alarmed, and sued for peace. "I will treat at Moscow," laughed heartily, replied the Swedish monarch; and like a mad-man, foolishly relying upon Mazeppa, the Barbarian, for aid, as though defying fate, he rushed to the field of Pultowa, in 1707, was defeated and took refuge at Bender, in Turkey.

The Ottoman throne was powerful, when Russia was scarcely known in Europe. The crescent was once more dangerous to that continent than Russia is now. In 1520, Solyman, the Magnificent, the greatest prince that ever filled the throne of Ottoman, commenced his wars against the Christian powers, and all Europe was terrified. The Turks, successful both on land and sea, with an overwhelming force took Buda, the metropolis of Hungary, and Belgrade, carrying off 200,000 captives. In 1528 he advanced into Austria, and laid seige to Vienna. That capital was only saved by Charles V, of Germany.

Europe has frequently been compelled to arm to resist Turkish encroachments. In 1652, Capnuli, grand vicar of Mohomet IV, took Canada, from the Venetians, after a seige of thirty years. The loss of the latter amounted to 80,000; the Turks 180,000. A bloody war followed; the Imperialists were unsuccessful.

Capnuli again laid seige to Vienni, and had it not been for John Sobieski, King of Poland, the capital of Austria must have fallen before the troops of the Grand Seignor.

Turkey still continued in the ascendent. In 1700, Achmet III, was the sovereign. To him Charles fled for protection. The invincible Janisaries proceded by Mahomet's banner, still made her neighbors tremble.

But she has been gradually declining, and the political state of Europe, the jealousies existing among its princes has been and is now the principal support of the Ottoman Empire. This is the chief reason why the first Provinces in this world have been suffered to remain in the possession of the Infidels.

In 1708, Turkey through the intrigue of Charles the XII, then at Bender, aided by the Sultana Walida, mother of Achmet III, declared war against Russia. Peter assembled a formidable army. Encouraged by Demetrious Contrimus, Governor of Moldavia, and the wily arts of the Greek Patriarch, he passed the Dneister and reached the Northern banks of the Pruth, near Jassy, the capital of Moldavia. When he had involved himself in that predicament, the Moldavians, happy under the Turkish government, which has generally affected great lenity towards its tributary provinces, refused to join his standard. The Tzar's position became critical: Baltazi Mahomet, with an army of 250,000 men encompassed him; and it was then in the power of Turkey to have inflicted an almost irreparable overthrow upon her enemy.

But the incompetency of her generals has more than once counterbalanced the efforts of her troops. Peter saw the ex remity to which he was reduced. In great agitation he retired to his tent, with positive orders that none should disturb him. Turkey's power was in the ascendant, and Baltazi could have swayed the event in her favor. Poniatowski flew to Bender, with the intelligence that the Tzar was ruined. Charles hastily mounted his horse, anxious to witness the humiliation of his foe.

It was at this time that a woman, a plebian, displayed firmness, sagacity, &c, sufficient to save the Russian army. Catharine, the Empress, undismayed entered his tent, and through her energy a treaty was effected by which the Russians were relieved from their dilemma, when escape seemed hopeless.

Charles XII arrived while they were marching out with honors of war, drums beating and colors flying. He saw at a glance that the Grand Vizier had been outwitted. Swelling with indignation, he rushed into the tent of that officer, and threw himself upon the divan, and darting upon those around him a look of scorn, fearlessly stretched out his leg, entangled his spur, and tore Baltbaz's robe. Never since has Turkey had such an opportunity to humiliate Russia.

In 1768 the insulting [illegible] would, if possible, have driven her into Asia; now they would make every effort to retain her—for that detention is their salvation. Russia is the old and inveterate enemy of Turkey, and Nicholas to the Porte is, in one respect, as Henry V of England was to France. That infidel power has made many desperate efforts to obtain her equality—to sunder the Anaconda-like coil of the Autocrat which was gradually encircling her. In 1736 the Empress of Russia declared war against her, and the Count de Munich entering the Crimea, laid it waste with fire and sword. In the next campaign he was equally fortunate.

The rapid success of the Russians awakened ambition at the Court of Vienna. The emperor was made to believe if he should attack the Turks on the side of Hungary, whilst the Russians pressed them on the banks of the Black Sea, the Ottoman Empire, might be finally subjugated. Prophecies were even propagated that the fatal period for the crescent had arrived; but these predictions proved illusory. The Turks turned their principal arms against Hungary, the Imperialists were defeated, and Charles forced to ask the mediation. A treaty advantageous to Turkey was obtained, both with Austria and Russia. So strong was the Ottoman in 1738, that Russia dared not continue the war alone, and was obliged to succumb to an inglorious peace.

Since then, wars between the nations have been of frequent occurrence. In 1768, when the dismemberment of Poland occurred, the French Court was in an miserable condition; still her influence determined the Porte to take the field against Russia. The struggle continued until 1774, and was concluded disadvantageously to Turkey. Catharine II obtained the unrestricted navigation of the Black Sea, and a free trade with all the ports of the Ottoman Empire. In this war Russia was assisted by England. But the historian Guthrie, as though foreseeing the future, says: "It may very reasonably be questioned whether the English government was influenced by sound policy in using their armament against Turkey."

After the negotiations of Tilsit and Erfurt, in 1807 and 1808, Alexander threw aside the mask. The reduction of Constantinople was the goal of his wishes. But the infidels made a far better defence than was anticipated. The Grand Vizier obtained a victory over the Russians. But eventually they found themselves unable to cope with that formidable power. Bonaparte's expedition, in 1812, forced the war to languish. And British diplomacy, which has not always predominated against France, brought the Czar and Porte to terms. It would have been better to have continued the struggle, even had it enabled Napoleon to have dated one of his dispatches at St. Petersburg. The Turks would not have been as much endangered then as they are now. Napoleon I was the only man of this present century who has had it in his power to humble *Russia*.

The division of Poland by the three Northern States, was a deed unparalleled in the history of modern Europe. England and France only remonstrated.—They had better have armed en masse for her defence. *Austria* and *Prussia* were benefitted; but Russia received the chief advantages of that division. It opened the door to the interior of Europe. The exiles in the wilds of Siberia can witness to the unrelenting inhumanity—to the Nero-like disposition of her sovereigns.

Napoleon, in 1812, might have established a strong barrier against her in the North of Europe. All Poland would have been on horseback. He could have assembled 200,000 Polish Lancers under his standard, and thrust Russia measurably back into her former position of an Asiatic power, unconnected with the politics of civilized Europe.

Notwithstanding the assertions of some historians to the contrary, Austria agreed to relinquish Polish Gallicia, if France would surrender the Illyrian Provinces, wrenched from her at the treaty of Schoenbronn. But Napoleon, who had at that time over a million of men, thought himself invincible; that the Polish lance would not be requisite. That same Poniatowski, who died for him in 1813, if he had been placed upon the throne of Poland in 1812, even though the Emperor had been unsuccessful in his Moscow campaign, would have established a strong and effectual rallying point for him after recrossing the Borezina. Bonaparte knew it. It was nothing but his tenacity to retain every territory that fell into his possession, which prevented him at once from simplifying these complicated matters by surrendering those provinces, and even Venice if necessary to conciliate Austria.

England, France and Prussia in 1827, probed the very vitals of Turkey. The naval fight of *Morea*, the annihilation of the Egyptian fleet with a loss of 97 sail, was a blow from which she has never recovered. The cruelty of the Turks towards the Greeks is yet fresh in our memories, in the same position towards Turkey that she now does with Russia, and her government sent express orders to Admiral Codrington to commence the conflict but if possible to induce the Porte to settle the difficulty amicably and spare the effusion of blood. The latter refused and Codrington's "Battle with a flag of truce" was wantonly shot in his boat. The battle commenced and England, that temporised in 1827, as she now does, in 1854, not from fear but leniency, sacrificed more men than either France or Russia at Navarino.

Croley, author of the life of George IV, in speaking of the several European Sovereigns in 1830, describes Nicholas, then thirty-four years of age, as tall, handsome and accomplished—handy, active and accustomed to laborious exertions. He is considered a very ambitious man, and the enlarge ent of his territory seems to be his ruling passion. It has been this principle which has swayed that Empire from the time af Peter the Great to the present. That monarch who could make slaves of his prisoners of war, and condemn his own son to the scaffold, had the heart of a Caligula; and could he scan the nineteenth centuiry, would perceive that inhumanity, extortion and cruelty of every character, had become hereditary in his family.

In a lecture on China which he delivered at Bolton, England, Dr. Bowring said it had been calculated that if all the bricks, stones and masonry of Great Britain were gathered to together, they would not be able to furnish materials for the wall of China; and all the buildings of London put together would not make the towers and turrets which adorn it.

The Rev. W. P. Strickland, pastor of Union Chapel, M. E. Church, Cincinnati, lately performed a marriage for a couple, and received in return for this services, from the bridegroom the neat sum of $50 in gold; and from the bride, a deed to a city lot valued at $2,500.

A SHARPER.—'Sonny, where is your father?'

'Father's dead, sir.'

'Have you any mother?'

'Yes, I had one, but she's got married to John Dankin and don't be my mother any more; cause she says she's got enough to do to 'tend to his own young 'uns.'

'Smart boy; here's a dime for you.'

'That's ye sir; it's the way I get my livin'.

'How?'

'Why, by tellin' big yarns to green 'uns like you at a dime a pop.'

MODESTY.—'Pray,' said Snooks to a gentleman who overtook him on the road 'will you have the complaisance to take my great coat in your carriage to town?'

'With pleasure, sir; but how will you get it again?'

'Oh, very easy,' replied the modest applicant; 'I shall remain in it.'

From "Life of Rev. J. B. Fuller."

The Two Spies.

As early as the year 1790, the blockhouse and stockade above the mouth of the Hocking river, was a frontier post for the hardy pioneers of the North-western Territory. There nature was in her undisturbed livery of dark and thick forests, interspersed with green and flowing prairies. Then the forest had not heard the sound of the woodman's axe, nor the plow of the husbandman opened the bosom of the earth. Then those prairies waved their golden bloom to the God of Nature: and among the most luxuriant of these were those which lay along the Hockhocking Valley, and especially that portion of it on which the town of Lancaster now stands. This place, for its beauty, its richness of soil, and picturesque scenery was selected as a location for an Indian village. This afforded a suitable place for the gambol of Indian sportsmen, as well as a certain spot for concentrating the Indian warriors.

Here the tribes of the North and West met to consult, and from this spot led forth the war-path in different directions. Upon one of these occasions, when the war-spirit moved mightily among the sons of Nature, and the tomahawk leaped from the belt, and the spirits of their friends who had died in the field of battle, visited the warrior in his night visions, and called loudly for revenge, and it was ascertained at the garrison above the mouth of the Hockhocking river, that the Indians were gathering in great numbers for the purpose of striking a blow on some post of the frontiers. To meet this crisis, two of the most skilled and indefatigable spies were despatched to watch their movements and report.

M'Cleland and White, two spirits that never quailed at danger, and as unconquerable as the Lybian lion, in the month of October, on one of the balmy days of Indian summer, took leave of their left-hand plum and hazel bushes with the noiseless tread of panthers, armed with their unerring and trusty rifles. They continued their march, skirting the prairies, till they reached that most remarkable prominence, now known by the name of Mount Pleasant, the western termination of which is a perpendicular cliff of rocks of some hundreds of feet in high, and whose summit from a western view, towers to be clouds and overlooks the vast plains below.—When this point was gained, our hardy spies held a position from which they could see every movement of the Indians below in the valley.

Every day added a new accession of warriors to the company. They witnessed their exercises of horse-racing, jumping, throwing the tomahawk and dancing, the old sachems looking on with their Indian indifference, the squaws engaged in their usual drudgery, and the children engaged in their playful gambols. The arrival of a new warrior was greeted with terrible shouts, which, striking the mural face of Mount Pleasant, were driven back in the various indentations of the surrounding hills, producing reverberations that would have sent terror to the hearts of those unaccustomed to Indian revelry.

To our spies this was but martial music—strains which waked their watchfulness, and newly strung their veteran courage. From their early youth, they had been on the frontier, and were well practised in all the subtility, craft and cunning of Indian warfare, as well as the ferocity and blood-thirsty nature of these savage warriors. They were, therefore, not likely to be ensnared by their cunning, nor, without a desperate conflict, to fall victims to their scalping knives or tomahawks. On several occasions small parties left the prairie, and ascended the mount from the eastern side. On these occasions, the spies would hide in the deep fissures of the rocks on the west, and again leave their hiding-places, when their uninvited and unwelcome visitors had disappeared.

For food they depended on jerked venison and corn-bread, with which they were well supplied. They dare not light a fire, and the report of one of their rifles, would have brought upon them the entire force of the Indians. For water they depended upon some rain which still remained in the hollows of some of the rocks; but in a short time this was exhausted, and McClelland and White must abandon their enterprise, or find a new supply. To accomplish this most hazardous enterprise, McClelland, being the oldest, resolved to make the attempt, and with his trusty rifle in his hand, and their two canteens slung across his shoulders, he descended by a circuitous route to the prairie, skirting the hill on the north, and under cover of the hazel thickets, he reached the river, and turning to a bold point of the hill, he found a beautiful spring within a few feet of the river, now known by the name of Cold Spring, on the farm of D. Talmadge, Esq. He filled his canteens and returned in safety to his grateful companion. It was now determined to have a fresh supply of water every day, and this duty was performed alternately.

On one of these occasions, after White had filled his canteens, he sat a few moments watching the limpid element as it came gurgling out of the earth, when the light sound of footsteps caught his practised ear, and upon turning around, he saw two squaws a few feet off him. Upon turning the jut of the hill, the eldest squaw gave one of those far-reaching whoops peculiar to Indians. White at once comprehended his perilous situation. If the alarm should reach the camp or town, he and his companion must inevitably perish. Self-preservation compelled him to inflict a noiseless death on the squaws, and in such a manner, as, if possible, to leave no trace behind. Ever rapid in thought and prompt in action, he sprang upon his victims with the rapidity and power of a lion, and grasping the throat of each, sprang into the river. He thrust the head of the eldest under the water. While making strong efforts to submerge the younger, who however powerfully resisted him, and during the short struggle with this young athletic, to his astonishment she addressed him in his own language, though in almost inarticulate sounds.

Releasing his hold she informed him that she had been a prisoner for ten years, and was taken from below Wheeling, and that the Indians had killed all the family, and that her brother and herself were taken prisoners, but he succeeded on the second night in making his escape. During this narrative, White had drowned the elder squaw, and bailed her first off with the current, where it would not probably be found out soon. He now directed the girl to follow him, and with his usual speed and energy pushed for the mount. They had scarcely gone half way when they heard the alarm cry some quarter of a mile down the river. It was supposed some party of Indians, returning from hunting, struck the river just as the squaws were floating down the stream, and the girl succeeded in reaching the mount, where M'Cleland had been no indifferent spectator to the sudden commotion among the Indians.

The prairie parties of warriors were seen immediately to strike off in every direction, and White and the girl had scarcely arrived before a party of some twenty warriors had reached the eastern acclivity of the mount, and were cautiously and carefully keeping under cover. Soon the spies saw their swarthy foes as they glided from tree and rock, to tree and rock, till their position was surrounded, except on the west perpendicular side, and all hope of escape was cut off. In this perilous condition nothing was left but to sell their lives as dearly as possible, this they resolved to do, and advised the girl to escape to the Indians, and tell them she had been taken prisoner. She said, "No, death to me, in the presence of my own people, is a thousand times sweeter than captivity and slavery. Furnish me with a gun, and I will show you I can fight as well as die. This place I leave not. Here my bones shall lie, bleaching with yours, and should either of you escape, you will carry the tidings of my death to my few relations."

Remonstrance proved fruitless.

The two spies quickly matured the plan of defence, and vigorously commenced the attack from a front, where from the very small back bone of the mount, the savages had to advance in single file, and without any covert. Beyond this neck the warriors availed themselves of the rocks and trees in advancing, but in passing from one to the other, they must be exposed for a short time, and a moment's exposure of their swarthy forms was enough for the unerring rifles of the spies. The Indians being entirely ignorant of how many were in ambuscade, were the more cautious how they advanced.

After bravely maintaining the fight in front, and keeping the enemy in check, they discovered a new danger threatening them. The arch foe now made evident preparation to attack them on the flank, which could most successfully be done by reaching an isolated rock lying in one of the ravines on the southern hill side.—This rock once gained by the Indians, they could bring the spies under point blank shot of the rifle, without the possibility of escape. Our brave spies saw the utter hopelessness of their situation, which nothing could avert but a brave companion, and an unerring shot. These they have not, but the brave never despair. With this impending fate resting upon them, they continued calm and calculating, and as unwearied as the strong set desire of life, and the resistance of a numerous foe could produce.

Soon M'Cleland saw a tall swarthy figure preparing to spring from a cover so near to the fatal rock that a bound or two would reach it, and all hope of life then was gone. He felt that all depended on one single advantageous shot; although but an inch or two of the warrior's body was exposed, and that at the distance of 80 or a 100 yards, he resolved to risk all, coolly raised the rifle to his face, and shading the sight with his hand, he drew a bead so sure that he felt conscious it would do the deed. He touched the trigger with his finger, the hammer fell, it broke his flint into many pieces, although he felt that the Indian must reach the rock before he could adjust another flint, he proceeded to the task with the utmost composure.

Casting his eyes toward the fearful point, suddenly he saw the warrior stretching every muscle for the leap; and with the agility of a panther, he made the spring, but instead of reaching the rock, he gave a yell, and his dark body fell, and rolled down the steep into the valley below. He had evidently received a death wound from some unknown hand. It was evident they had lost a favorite warrior, as well as being disappointed for a time, of the most important movements. A very few minutes proved that the advantage gained would be of short duration; for already the spies had caught a glimpse of a tall, swarthy warrior, cautiously advancing to the covert, so recently occupied by his fellow companion. Now, too, the attack in front was renewed with increased fury, so as to require the incessant fire of both spies to prevent the Indians from gaining the eminence, and in a short time, McClelland saw a warrior making preparations to leap to that fatal rock. The leap was made, and the Indian turning a somerset, his corpse rolled down the hill towards his former companion. Again an unknown agent had interposed in their behalf. This second sacrifice cast dismay into the ranks of their assailants, and just as the sun was disappearing behind the western hills, the foe withdrew to a short distance, to devise some new mode of attack. This respite came most seasonably to our spies, who had kept their ground, and bravely maintained the unequal fight, [illegible] the middle of the day.

Now, for the first time, was the girl missing, and the spies thought that through terror she had escaped to her former captors, or that she had been killed during the [illegible] conjecture. The girl was seen emerging from behind a rock, and coming to them with a rifle in her hand. During the fight she had drawn a warrior fall, who had advanced some distance before her rest, and while some of them changed their position, she resolved at once, live or die, to possess herself of his gun and ammunition; and crouching down beneath the underbrush, she crawled to the place, and succeeded in her enterprise. Her keen and watchful eye had early noticed the fatal rock, and here was the mysterious hand by which the two warriors fell, the the last being the most intrepid and bloodthirsty of the Shawnee tribe, and the leader of the company which killed her mother and her sisters, and took her and her brother prisoners.

Now, in the west, arose dark clouds, which soon overspread the whole heavens and the elements were rent with the peals of thunder. Darkness, deep and gloomy, shrouded the whole heavens, the darkness greatly embarrassed the spies in their contemplated night escape, supposing that they might readily loose their way, and accidentally fall on their enemy; but a short consultation decided the plan; it was agreed that the girl should go foremost, from her intimate knowledge of the localities, and another might be gained in case they should fall in with any of the parties of the outposts. From her knowledge of the language, she might deceive the sentinels, as the sequel proved, for scarcely had they descended twenty rods when a low whist from the girl warned them of their danger. The spies sunk silently on the ground, where, by previous arrangement, they were to remain until the signal was given by the girl to move on. Her absence, for the space of nearly a quarter of an hour, began to excite the most serious apprehensions. Again she appeared and told them she had succeeded in removing two sentinels to a short distance, who was directly on their route.—The descent was noiselessly resumed and the spies followed their leader for half a mile in the most profound silence, when the barking of a dog at a distance apprised them of a new danger. The almost simultaneous click of the spies' rifles was heard by the girl, who stated that they were now in the midst of the Indian camp, and their lives depended on the most profound silence, and implicitly following her footsteps. A moment afterwards the girl was accosted by a squaw, from an opening in the wigwam, she replied in the Indian language, and without stopping still passed on. In a short time she stepped and assured the spies that the village was cleared, and that they had passed the greatest danger. She knew that every leading pass was guarded by the Indians, and at once suggested a bold adventure, to the village, and the success of one, and sequel proved the correctness of her judgment. They now pursued their way for the Ohio river, after three days they arrived safe at the Block-house, and escaped without the loss of a man, and that at the distance of 80 or a 100 yards, he resolved to risk all, coolly raised the rifle to his face, and proved to be the sister of the [illegible]

Washburn, the renowned hero of Indian warfare, so celebrated as the spy of Captain Kenyon's bloody Kentuckians.

Plymouth Advertiser.

Plymouth, O., Saturday, February 18.

Matters and Things.

There is at present a great sufficiency of "Matters and Things." The most raving appetite for excitement may be satisfied now at small pains. The whole world is agitated—nothing is calm, and nobody is serene. The winds that create this "bubbling, boiling, and breaking," blow from all quarters at the same time, and the shrewdest men are somewhat at a loss to say when, how and where it will end. For our part, we are not prepared to prophesy, as we don't profess to see further into a mill-stone than other people, but we do believe that good will come of it. "When rogues fall out, honest men get their dues," is a saying worthy of all acceptation, and in our opinion, honest men are about getting their dues. Rogues are falling out with a vengeance. We'll commence with our own state.

Ohio is boiling. Politicians in office are trying to pour oil upon the troubled waters, but the other and more numerous class, politicians out of office, feed the fires vigorously, in strong hopes that in the general melee the rotary principle may thrust some of their noses in the flesh-pots. There are several questions under discussion, and each one is a death to the party that discusses it.

First comes the tax question. Our Supreme Court has declared that section of the tax law permitting persons, when giving a statement of their moneys and credits for taxation, to deduct therefrom the amount of their indebtedness, unconstitutional. The people don't like this, and we believe the people are right. A law declaring that individuals should be taxed on their credits and moneys without allowing a deduction of their debts, would create a tax in many instances as great on persons struggling for a mastery of their debts, and really unable to pay the tax assessed against them, as on persons in good circumstances. As the case now stands it would frequently occur that men worth nothing would pay a greater tax than those well off. But the best part of the matter is that the opposition to it comes principally from the Democracy, or rather, the people, irrespective of party. Old party hacks like the Columbus Statesman and the Cleveland Plain Deal[illegible] they would. Were Old Lucifer to be nominated for Governor, and his second in command for Lieutenant Governor, by a regular Convention, they would go the whole ticket, and aver that their fall from heaven was brought about by a combination of circumstances entirely beyond their control, and should not be used at this time against them. But the people kick in the traces, and the honest, independent portion of the press are exposing the corruption which exists at Columbus, in a manner very refreshing. As an evidence of the feeling which this matter has raised, we extract from the Cincinnati Enquirer, a leading Democratic paper, the following:

"The question is now in every man's mouth, *Can the legislative power redress the serious grievance?* Can this branch of the government that alone can make laws, interpose an authority to relieve the people from an oppression which we question whether tax-ridden England can show a more obnoxious and unjust exaction? If it can, then it should be done speedily, for there is throughout the community a *universal groan of disapprobation* of such a system of taxation; a solemn protest that such oppression *shall not be borne*, and a firm determination that *right and justice shall prevail* even if party fealty must give way in obtain it."

Party fealty is giving way, and one more imposition like this, and it will give way beyond hope of repair. Speaking of the Democratic members of the Legislature, he says:

"They cannot shirk, evade, or retreat from this duty. Act, they must, and intelligently, before they return home, or their will be such an uprising in Ohio that will *wreck the party*, and raise and refloat the old, rotten hulk of Whiggery."

"We have heard members of our most substantial citizens—Democrats of consistent lives and stern attachment—express themselves convinced that the state of affairs could proceed from no other influence than profligacy, extravagance and mismanagement."

So far as we are concerned, we have no choice between the parties. Experience has demonstrated that Whiggery has long fingers as Democracy. Both have insatiable appetites for public plunder. It is true that Whiggery has met with and reverses, and under them feels somewhat humbled, but one nibble at the emoluments, and it would become as rampant as ever. When the fight is solely between the parties, we are in the position of the [illegible] whose husband was struggling with a [illegible] we don't care which whips.

Another bone of contention among the harmonious Democracy, is the U. S. Senatorship. Several patriotic gentlemen are extremely anxious to serve their country at $8 per day, and the howl they get up about it, is terrific. "The longest pole knocks the persimmons," but whether Allen, Manypenny or Medary is the longest pole, remains to be seen.

But the absorbing question is the Nebraska bill. We have expressed our views on that subject pretty freely, heretofore, and shall therefore make no comments, at this time. The people are rising in their might, and from every quarter of the North, indignation is issuing, in no limited quantities. Enthusiastic meeting have been held all over the country, and there is but one voice, that of unmeasured contempt for the authors of this infamous scheme.

To get farther from home, "things is workin'," in Lower California. Colonel Walker, the self elected President of that peppery little Republic, so far from being subdued, still holds his power. Revolvers and bowie knives have succeeded in dispersing the dark clouds that hung over that benighted country, and letting in the light of Freedom. To be sure, the original inhabitants of that locality objected strenuously to this patent civilization, but as they have all been knocked on the head, they are now comparatively quiet.

In Europe Republicanism is looking up. Disaffection is spreading rapidly, and it requires no sagacity to foretell that the days of Despotism are well-nigh over. We advise our readers to watch closely the progress of "Matters and Things."

☞ Mrs. Blowing.—This celebrated lady, who has recently made Mt. Vernon, in this State, her residence, gave the good folks of Mansfield a lecture—not a *curtain* lecture, we hope—on last Wednesday evening. The hall was well crowded, but whether the people come to hear her talk, or see how a lady looked in Bloomer costume, does not appear. Mrs B's. lecture was on "Woman's Rights and Women's Wrongs." The editor of the *Shield* is by no means convinced of the utility of the present movement by "strong-minded woman," and says: "Make woman a political gladiator and the charm is broken—her pure and holy destiny is changed to the coarse, public virago. The refinements of society can no longer exist—the sanctity of the marriage vow must be destroyed—the silken bonds sundered. Nature, indeed, revolts at scenes which must occur from a change of the place(illegible) man shines most in her mission of love, and in the direction of the tender infant mind in the channel of virtue and truth, to the assuming of the various avocations of man, and we are only astonished that a woman possessing the social qualities and strength of mind of *Mrs.* Bloomer should thus seek to unsex and misdirect what God designed as the sphere of woman."

In connection with the above Lecture, the Shield gets off something we presume is intended to be witty, as the funny part has been carefully *italized*. It doubts whether the audience were convinced that ladies were fitted for Congressmen (rather a bull, by the way) Senators, etc., particularly when they have babies at home, who need their *nourishing* and fostering care."

The present movement puts us in mind of a resolution which was *said* to have been passed by some indignant females "down east," some time since:

Resolved, That posterity having done nothing for us, we therefore we will do nothing for posterity.

☞ I. O. O. F.—The different Odd Fellow Lodges comprising district No. 51, held an election, last week, for Representative to the Grand Lodge of this State, which meets at Zanesville, next week. The contest was quite animated, this being the second election, a previous one having resulted in a *tie* between the two competitors. Mr. *H. P.* Gaylord, of Sharon Lodge, a Shelby, was elected by one vote. *Mr.* G. will do honor to the District which sends him.

We understand that the Order in this vicinity is in an unusually prosperous condition. Long may it continue to thrive.

☞ A new Passenger Train is to be put on the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, next Monday morning. Leaving here at 5 P. M., connects at Monroeville with trains for Toledo and Cleveland at Shelby with train for Columbus and at Mansfield with train for Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Returning, leaves Mansfield after the arrival of the Eastern trains, at 7½ A. M., arriving at Sandusky at 10 o'clock.

A school boy being asked by the teacher how he should *dig* him, replied—"If you please sir I should like to have it upon the Italian system of penmanship, the heavy strokes upwards and the down strokes light."

☞ Legislative.—Monday, Mr. Williams, of Coshocton, introduced a bill providing for the removal of any Justice who fails to pay over Judgments collected.—At the afternoon session, the Nebraska resolutions were taken up and referred to the Committee on Federal relations.

In the House, morning session, Mr. Converse introduced a bill allowing directors of turnpikes to use either plank or gravel in re-constructing them.

Mr. Rogers introduced a bill authorising administrators and executors to administer oaths.

Mr. Taylor of Geauga, moved to take up resolutions in favor of the removal of the Mint from Philadelphia to New York, and of the establishment of a branch at Cincinnati. Agreed to. *Mr.* T. made a speech in favor of the resolution, which was then adopted by thirty-nine to thirty-four.

In the Senate Mr. Lawrence's bill to authorise free banking was under consideration. The bill was reported back without amendment, and referred to a select committee of three. During the afternoon session a petition was presented from the citizens of Morrow county praying that no change be made in the present school law of Ohio, until its efficiency is fairly tested. They give as a reason that great care was taken in the perfection of it, by Mr Rice, the originator of the bill, hence they believe it to be as nearly perfect as possible.

In the *House* the Committee on Public Works recommended indefinite postponement of the bill providing for the sale of the Public Works. *The* Judiciary Committee reported that the law requiring two days labor on the highways was still in force. The resolution in favor of abolishing the life tenure of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States was adopted.

Tuesday afternoon in the Senate, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Jewett relative to the proposed amendments to the Constitution. It proposes the reference of the whole subject to a joint committee of five Senators, and six members of the House of Representatives, to who the whole subject will be committed, with power to report amendments, if any are needed, as may be found necessary, for the action of the two houses. When reported, if agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected, they will then be submitted to the people, and if adopted by a majority of the persons voting at an annual election, they will become a part of the Constitution.

In the Senate on Wednesday, a resolution was offered by *Mr.* Mackenzie condemning the Nebraska and Kansas bill of Senator Douglas.

Mr. *Rogers* was opposed to printing any resolution of the kind. The whole affair was merely a nine day's wonder, and only calculated to subserve the purpose of fanning the flame of excitement for the benefit of broken down politicians. The people had not petitioned upon the subject, and he trusted the patriotism of Congress would be found equal to the crisis. *Mr.* R. said he attended the Nebraska meeting last evening, and that the principal actors were the broken down politicians; candidates for Congress, &c.

Mr. Mackenzie said if it was the intention of the gentleman, or any one else, to attribute to him a pandering to Buncombe, they had greatly misapprehended him.—His position was well known in his own district. His position was as unchangeable as was his faith in his God. There was nothing which he more heartily reprobated than this passion to grasp at nine day bubbles, whether manifested in an humble member of the Legislature, or in a candidate for the Presidency. *Mr. M.* said he knew nothing about the Nebraska meeting to which Mr. R. had alluded. He had never attended a Free Soil meeting in his life. The only two votes cast against him in his own township were those of Free Soilers.

A division was called for by *Mr.* Burchard, when it was ordered to be printed—yeas 46, nays 23.

A number of petitions for the modification of the present School Law in some other business transacted, when the House adjourned.

☞ News from the Sandwich Islands, to the 27th of Dec., announce that annexation to the United States, meets with very general favor, and it is thought cannot be postponed to next spring.

Mr. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner, has arrived, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. There is every reason to believe that negotiations for the acquisition of this group will be commenced at once, and that the meeting of the Legislature will only be waited for to consummate the business.

The government at Washington appear to be fully aware of the importance of the subject, and the absolute necessity of possessing these islands, particularly when looking to the critical condition in which all Europe is now placed.

Foreign News.

New York, Feb. 14.

The Africa arrived below last night, and anchored on account of fog, and still remains there, as the fog still continues dense.

The following news has been received from Sandy Hook:

The screw steamer from New York arrived out on the 25th inst., which had been chartered by Consul Hawthorne to convey home those rescued from the San Francisco, was at sail from Liverpool on the 30th.

There is but little news as to the Turkish war by this arrival. The Czar's conduct is still evasive, and he does not regard the entry of the allied fleets into the Black Sea as a declaration of war, and is not now expected to send a reply to the Vienna note, until the middle of February. He has, however, appointed Count Orloff to visit the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, to explain on what terms he really will treat. It is thought by all that his object is to gain time.

There is a doubtful rumor that Count Parrien has succeeded Nesslerode as Chancellor.

A quiet tone is observable in the Russian organs but the appearances of peace are not nearer.

On the Danube preparations were making by the Russians to attack Kalafat although they admit it will cost them 10,000 men.

Omar Pacha continues to fall on the Russians whenever an opportunity occurs.

There have been several skirmishes but no action of importance.

In Asia a report prevails that the Russians had taken the city of Kars, but a Russian bulletin says that all the troops are in winter quarters.

The fleets were last seen part at Sinope and part near Bateoum, but are reported to have sailed for Varna.

The russian squadron was off the sea of Azoff.

Servia is much aggravated by the intrigues of the Russian Consul General of Belgrade.

A Vienna dispatch hints that good news has reached the Austrian Government from St. Petersburg.

The Shah of Persia has definitely promised to act peaceably towards Turkey.

The Austrian government have ordered 10,000 troops in great haste to Hungary. It is not yet known what is going on there.

Dost Mohammed was at Candahar.

There is no news of importance from France or England.

The British fleet in the Tagus was ordered to sea.

The Brazilian mail steamer Olinda was ashore near Holly cold.

The steamer Florida, formerly of the line between New York and Bermuda, was burnt on the Clyde the 8th.

Shipwrecks of 1853.

Seldom has a year furnished such melancholy statistics of casualties by sea, as that which is just closed. [illegible] and though the San Francisco, from the magnitude of the disaster, excites lively regret at present, there are many others almost forgotten, yet which have occurred within twelve months, that have also entombed their shattered victims and regret [illegible] [illegible] on the open ocean, or upon its shores, destroyed by fire, is 21; of which 10 were American, 8 English, 1 Russian and 1 Holandaisch.

The American steamships destroyed were the Independence, the S. S. Lewis, the Albatross, the Ocean Wave, the Cherokee, the Ajax, (tow boat,) the Winfield Scott, the Humboldt, the San Francisco, and the Pearl.

The English steamers were the Highflyer, the Duke of Richmond and the Marshal. The Russian steamer was named the Seraka; the name of the Hollander is unknown to us.

One steamship foundered at sea, with all on board—the Marshal, from Hull, England, bound to Hamburg, which was supposed to have capsized through striking a bolder a midnight. With her perished 150 souls.

The wreck of seven other steamships was attended with the loss of a portion of the passengers and crew viz: The Independence lost 129, the Duke of Sutherland 6, the Ocean Wave 28, the Monumental City 32, the Holland steamer 102, the San Francisco 150, and the Pearl 18. The entire number of lives involved in the loss of these steamers is 515.

Public sympathy is generally more warmly elicited for the loss of a steamer, than for any other maritime catastrophe, destroying sailing vessels. The majority of casualities, however, have occurred among the latter, and the wrecking of some of them has sacrificed more than twice the number of victims that were taken from the San Francisco.

The total number of three masted vessels which have been lost during the year is 89; and the authenticated loss of life thereupon attendant, reached 1,120.—Among the most lamentable of these, was the fate of the Nestor, in which 340 persons were drowned; the Lady Evelyn, 264; the Annie Jane, 300; and the Staffordshire, 140.

In addition, 25 barques, 12 brigs, and 21 schooners have disappeared during the year, from with them, the aggregate loss in number to 164; and of fishing vessels, (smack, &c.,) 20, with 25 lives and much more valuable cargo.

In recapitulating the list, we find that the entire number of ships lost during the year past, including steamers and sailers, reaches 120; and with their loss we have to deplore the death of 1,942 persons.

☞ A Yankee has invented a specific called California Gold to ease for the use of gold hunters. The operator is to grease himself well, lie down on the top of a hill, and then roll to the bottom. The gold, and nothing else, "will stick to him. Price $94 per box.

Congressional.

Washington, Feb. 9.

Senate—After Mr. Everett concluded his speech, yesterday, the Senate adjourned without coming to a vote.

To-day the French Spoliation Bill was taken up, and referred to be engrossed, after which the Nebraska Bill was taken up.

Mr. Smith of Connecticut, made an able speech against the bill.

House—The Deficiency bill was taken up. The question being on agreeing to amendments made in Committee, the following, among others were concurred in: For custom houses at Cincinnati and Louisville, $400,000 each; at St. Louis, $100,000; Mobile, $250,000. The amendment appropriating $53,000 for an assay office at New York was agreed to, and the *House* then proceeded to vote on the bill, when it was rejected—nays 83, yeas 57.

The rejection of the bill produced much excitement. A member from Philadelphia announced he had voted against it because it was one of the abominations, and contained a nest egg for a mint at New York.

Mr. Clingman moved a reconsideration of the vote, and then moved to lay the motion on the table, the design being to kill the bill beyond the possibility of a resurrection.

After various ineffectual efforts for a call of the House and for adjournment, the vote was announced—88 to 88; the speaker gave the casting vote in the affirmative, thus clinching the nail that killed the bill.

The House then, amid much confusion adjourned.

Senate—Private bills from the House extend the time for filing certain land claims in California, and confirming private land claims in Wisconsin, were passed; also, the bill for the relief of Lieut. Wickliffe.

The Nebraska Bill was then taken up, when Mr Smith resumed his speech.

House—An attempt was made to get up the Deficiency Bill again, by a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was lost.

The Chair decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee, appealed, but the appeal was laid on the table—yeas 134, nays 35.

One private bill was passed, and after several ineffectual efforts to introduce a new Deficiency Bill, the House adjourned until Monday.

14th—Senate.—Amongst others, Mr. Seward presented a petition from Syracuse, against passing the Nebraska bill.

The House, after some unimportant business went into Committee of the Whole on the Homestead bill.

15th.—Gen. N. Saunders' nomination as Consul to London, was rejected yesterday, by a vote of 19 to 15.

J. O'Sullivan's nomination as Charge to Portugal was confirmed by a vote of 28 to 17. A motion to reconsider O'Sullivan's nomination is pending. Gen. Cass spoke strongly in favor of his confirmation, while Seward and Douglas advocated it. Douglas and Bradbury were among those Senators who voted for the confirmation.

Feb. 16—The Chair presented a petition from the publisher of the Union, of Georgetown, for the contract for printing the senate proceedings and debates, in place of Gideon, who has resigned the Senatorship, who had given up his contract.

Mr. Rose presented the petition of 12,000 citizens of Hamilton county, Ohio, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, also similar petitions from other parts of the State.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Illinois and Missouri to against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

New York, Feb. 9.

It was reported that engagements had been renewed between the Turks and Russians at Kalafat, on the 10th 11th and 12th, in which the former were again victorious.

A despatch received at Berlin, from St. Petersburg, dated the 14th, states that the Czar had rejected the combined note as unacceptable with his dignity, as it would only serve to divert attention from the real question at issue. To prove however that he is still inclined to treat, he has appointed Prince Gortschakoff his Plenipotentiary to treat with the Sultan alone.

A late number of the Paris Constitutionnel states that the Czar, on hearing that the combined fleets had entered the Black Sea, calmly remarked to those around him, that when a battle should be offered, Russia would accept it—that she would afford to mourn for her fleet but not for her honor as a nation. He anticipated, he said, that France and England would take the course they have, and he was, therefore, not unprepared, and all his orders had been given in advance foreseeing that such actions on their part would be violating existing treaties, and freeing him from all obligations.

It appears certain that the Czar had asked Prince Menschikoff whether he could make head against the combined fleets. The Prince replied—"Yes, we can conquer; or fight and die to the last man." The French and English Ministers are to demand their passports.

Baltimore, Feb. 15.

The Maryland Legislature, yesterday, re elected Pearce as U. S. Senator for six years. The vote stood, Pearce 56, Constable 35. The temperance delegates from Baltimore, voted for Pearce. The Liquor Law has been amended in the House so as to prevent its going into operation until May, 1856, and not until after its direct approval by a vote of the people.

"Mr. Smith, you said you boarded at the Columbian Hotel six months; did you foo your bill?"

"No sir; but what amounted to the same thing the landlord footed me."

Verdict for defendant. Call next case.

Probate Court.

We clip the following from the *Shield and Banner:*

This Court, Judge Myers presiding, was in session during all of last week, for the disposition of criminal charges of a petty character. It has been the heaviest term by far that has yet been holden under the new criminal regimen, which dispenses with the necessity of an indictment found by a Grand Jury, and substitutes an Information in its stead, which is filed by the Prosecuting Attorney, stating in plain and ordinary language the charge to which the prisoner must answer. The *modus operandi* commends it by saving the expense of a jury of fifteen men to say whether a man shall be put on trial or not, while at the same time it puts the State to the inconvenience of going into trial without having had an opportunity of knowing just what it will be able to prove. Under the old system, all the testimony on the part of the prosecution was first heard by the Grand Jury, and if thought insufficient, no bill was found, and the cost of an useless prosecution saved. The charge throws a greater responsibility than before upon the Pro ecuting Attorney, and upon Justices of the Peace who bind over over—and they should make it a point *never to bind a defendant unless they have before them sufficient proof to convict, if they has final jurisdiction*, and in such case recognise all the witnesses before him necessary to support the charge by *establishing* the guilt of the defendant; thus a great deal of costs may be saved the county.

We give below a report of cases and their determination:

Larceny.—In the case of the State vs David Young, jr. No proof of guilt and the prosecution entered a nolle.

Assault and Battery.—State vs W. B. Carpenter, Charles Fleming and Calswallader Swings. The defendants elected to be tried separately, and Carpenter was put upon trial—verdict, not guilty—a nolle entered on the other two.

Assault and Battery.—State vs. W. A. Fisher. Jury disagreed. Fisher is a Conductor on the C. C & C. R. Road and was charged with having thrown a young man from the cars, while they were in motion, near Salem Station, in this county, breaking his leg and shoulder. It will be for trial against the next term.

Complaint to keep the Peace, by Hannah Plunket—State vs. Patrick Plunket. Aggrieved parties settled the difficulty—are now living together again, and the prosecution was dropped at defendant's costs.

Riot—State vs. Wm. Adams, Daniel Adams, Peter West, Wm. West and Jacob Roadpouch. Verdict, guilty. The decision in this case we regard as of great importance to the people of the county. The facts in it were these—on the 23th day of last month, a daughter of Mr. Adam Failor was married, and on the evening of that day, the young men named above, with others who have not yet been arrested, met together, and proceeded to the house of the bride's father, for the purpose of "belling" a neighbor's party, and during the operation broke in the windows and doors of the house. This act was done by but a few of the rioters, and it was claimed that those who did nothing but "bell" were not guilty. The Court held that as they were associated together from unlawful purpose, if one of their number committed an act of violence, the whole company were guilty, and equally answerable to the law; and sentenced them to three days imprisonment in the dungeon of the county jail, and a temperance diet of bread and water; and in addition pay the costs of prosecution, and a fine of ten dollars each. This is as it should be, and will have a strong tendency to repress those lawless outbreaks which so greatly disturb the peace, and not unfrequently endanger life.

☞ Board of Public Works.—In the House on the 13th, Mr. Van Hook, from the Standing Committee on Public Works, reported against the proposition to sell the same to the highest bidder. The report is based upon two arguments.—First, that they would not sell for a sum that would be equivalent to the income to be derived from these Works. Second that if these Works were in the hands of private companies, they might form combinations with Railroad companies, and pay up the price of freight to the great detriment of the producers of the State. It was stated that the average net receipts for the last ten years have been about $350,000, and they think it will be at least equal to that sum during the coming ten years.

The Bill upon which the report is founded is still in the Committee of the Whole.

Gustave Wagner, lately in the employ of the Catawissa (Pa.) Railroad company as Engineer and Draughtsman, has started for Constantinople, at the request of of Kossuth. He was Major in the Hungarian army, and Kossuth expects to want him, and all his companions in arms, next summer, when it is expected there will be warm and destructive work going on in Europe.

A young lady who lost her arm on the South Reading railroad, Mass., brought suit to receive $10,000. It was proved that she attempted to get on the cars after the train started, and the jury very properly returned a verdict for the defendant.

A Military Court of Inquiry is now in session at Washington, to investigate the facts connected with the loss of the San Francisco, and the conduct of the Commanding Officer having the troops in charge.

The Queen of England is said to be in great distress at her husband's unpopularity.

Mrs. Frayer, of Slack county, Ohio, has presented her husband with six children within the year—twice three.

The Niagara river is frozen at Towanda to Grand Island Shore, a circumstance which has not occurred in 30 years.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The House of Congress, rejected the Deficiency Bill, in which $500,000 was appropriated towards purchasing the buildings for an assay office in New York city. Congress does not seem disposed to encourage the extravagant expenditures of money-to punish any city which New York may look upon as a rival.

The New York Courier says that during the last three months nearly one thousand vessels have suffered damage at sea, and during the same period the losses sustained by the Wall street insurance offices exceed four millions five hundred thousand dollars.

Charles, Wertz, a penitentiary convict whose time had just expired, attempted to burn Springfield, O., the other day, for the sake of plunder.

Dr. Newton Fox, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Todd county, Ky., was murdered near his residence in Trenton, a few nights since.

The Legislature of New Jersey has passed a resolution to the effect that it is improper and inexpedient to charter or recharter any Bank within that State.

Mr. Byrne, District Attorney of, San Francisco, is reported to have said that twelve hundred murders have been committed in that city during the last four years! and that but one conviction has been had.

Near New London, Ct., is a long old rope walk, stretching across the harbor. In the war of 1812, a British admiral cruised off New London. He could have easily entered and burned the town, and some time after was asked why he did not do it. He replied that he should have done it, had it not been for the formidable fort whose guns entirely commanded the harbor. What alarmed him was the window holes of the old rope walk.

The merchant shipping of Prussia is now composed of 978 vessels for the foreign trade, measuring together 181,406 tons, and carrying 8 221 men; and 389 coasting vessels, of 6 005 tons, and 824 men, forming a total of 1,352 vessels, 187,951 tons, and 9,045 men. The vessels in the foreign trade belong chiefly to Memel, Stettin, Danzig and Stralsund.

The British Admiralty have announced that if intelligence of Sir John Franklin or his ships, Erebus and Terror, and of the officers and crews being alive, is not received by the 30th of March next, they will be considered as having died in her Majesty's service.

Mat. F. and Robert Ward, charged with killing Mr. Butler, the school teacher, of Louisville, for flogging severely their brother, were removed last week from Louisville to the Hardin county jail, where they are to be tried.

Since the discovery of gold in California, six hundred vessels have gone round Cape Horn and never returned. A few of them have been lost, but the greater number have been employed in the Pacific trade.

A good locomotive engine costs from $9000 to $10,500, and it would take nine men a whole year to build one well, with all the machine power of the best machine shops to aid them in the work.

The capital engaged in the Australian trade has been estimated at £20,000,000.

The N. Y. police are still engaged in looking up the lottery policy venders.—They are determined to break them up.

Owen's Hotel, in Louisville, was destroyed by fire on the evening of Friday, February 10 Loss about $50,000.

There have been exported from Baltimore, during the past week, 31,000 bbls. of flour and 55,000 bushels of wheat.

William Pitt Fessenden was elected on Friday, February 10th, by the Legislature of Maine to the United States Senate for the long term.

The Gadsden treaty was taken up on Friday, 10th inst., and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to have it printed for the senators only.

The Tunnel has been completed and the old Portage Road Inclined Planes, for many years a nuisance, are now avoided in crossing the Alleghenies. By this new arrangement passengers will go from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia or Baltimore in 15 hours. The time will soon be further decreased.

The Pennsylvania State Works cost $32,542,267, and there has been paid on them, including interest upon their cost, a further sum of fifty-five million, while their whole revenue was but little over twenty-five million of dollars. A bill has passed the Legislature for the sale of the State Works.

George M. Dallas, late Vice President of the United States, has been nominated by the citizens of the Fifth ward, a candidate for Mayor of the consolidated city of Philadelphia.

Charles Eamer, late of the Union, was confirmed on the 8th inst. as charge to Venezuela.

The Church of England, by its separate centralized exertions raises above 400,000 pounds annum for religious objects, out of which 250,000 pounds is applied to foreign missionary operations.

The female authors of England are all apparently very busy just now, for we are announced new books in preparation from the pens of Miss Mitford, Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Trollope and Miss Pardoe.

A bill is before the Legislature of the State of Ohio to prevent the manufacture of alcoholic drinks and another to sell the Public Works of the State.

Small pox is prevailing to a fearful extent in the Sandwich Islands. More than half of all the persons attacked, die. More than 2000 members of the church in Oahu have died. The native population in these Islands is rapidly decreasing.

Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Feb. 4, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—When I wrote to you last I believed I was at Somerville, in the south-western part of this State, and from which I returned to the city of Memphis, and after remaining there for eight days, during which time nothing worthy of note occurred, except that there was two murders in one week, and both the culprits escaped, although the foul deeds were committed in large crowds. It was the 3rd time one of the murderers had killed his man in the same city, which is an evidence that they do not much regard human life, as much as we do in the North. Leaving Memphis on a small steamer of about 300 tons burthen, we made slow progress up "the father of rivers," which had risen about 30 feet in the last five days, and was spread over the bottom for miles, and in many places almost covered with drift wood and large trees, sweeping down with a rapid current, which makes the Mississippi very dangerous to navigate during time of high water; and it is only about three weeks since a heavy laden steamer, struck a snag opposite Delany's Ark, and the boat and every soul on board sunk to rise no more in this world, except three of the hands who swam to shore. Arriving at Paducah, we took aboard about 100 passengers, and about the same number at Smithland, so that our passenger list numbered about 400, while the boat was only large enough to accomodate about one-third of the number comfortably with such a load we were nearly two days and nights in ascending the Cumberland; but such a as scene—it beggars description—you may imagine, but I cannot describe it. The passengers were strewed over the floor in every direction, where they could find room between the card tables. I have seen two or six card tables arranged along the cabin, where they gamble and drink all night long, without any regard to those that are trying to sleep around them, and to cap the climax, they had a regular fight in the cabin, while we were at dinner the last day, and pistols and knives were brandished in every direction, but to the credit of Capt. Cabber and Mr. Harris, clerk, I must say that they done their duty" at last, by knocking down and disarming the assailants before any serious injury was done. The people of this country ought well to exclaim "millions for a Maine Law but nothing for tribute to King Alcohol"—I discovered that his Satanic Majesty was the principle cause of all the disturbance on the boat. The Cumberland from Nashville to its mouth, is a beautiful stream when at an average height, but at the present time it is fifty feet above low water-mark and is a mile wide in some places, over-flowing farms and surrounding houses. We observed one man in skiff, to day, paddling towards a house where he entered the second-story window, the water being almost to the top of the door—we were told this was not an unusual occurrence. Nashville is the most beautiful city that I have seen south of Ohio, excepting Washington, D. C. The Capital building here stands on a beautiful circular elevation of about 400 feet above the river; it is built of white lime stone and marble, and is one of the most splendid buildings in the Union, not even excepting the beautiful Capital of Ohio. We have just returned from a visit to the tomb of the lamented James K. Polk, it is on the grounds adjoining his late residence, and is situated between the street and the house, in full view of the street and the house. The monument is of plain white marble of the Doric order, about 15 feet square, the base is one plain slab, raised about four feet from the ground, and is supported by four plain columns about eight feet high; it is a chaste and beautiful structure, and is an honor to the relatives of the illustrious dead.

Yours, BOOK.

One of the most positive announcements yet given to the English public of the imminence of war, occurred on Saturday the 20th ult., at Spithead. The Theis, a British man-of-war, had just arrived from a long cruise; and, as soon as she had let go her anchor, Rear Admiral, Richard Dundas steamed up to her in the Fire Queen, and, boarding her, ordered all hands to be piped to the quarter deck, and then addressed the men. He told them that, at the request of the Board of Admiralty, he had come down to let them know that England was on the eve of a war—and that war with Russia! He said that the country could not dispense with their services and therefore, instead of being prid off, they would be paid down. He knew that, after a long cruise, this might seem hard; but the exigencies of the country acquired it, and he was sure that they would look upon the announcement in its proper light. They should have a few weeks' run, after which, he felt assured, they would act as British seamen had ever done in defence of their country. It is said that the announcement has in fact been received given considerable satisfaction. War, with all its attendants, seems to all classes infinitely preferable to the solicitous uncertitude in which the nation has been thrown, and the operations of commerce deadened.

The new clipper ship Red Jacket, Capt Asa Eldridge, which sailed from N. Y. on the 10th ult. for Liverpool, made the passage from Sandy Hook to the Bell Buoy in twelve days. The best day's work was 284 and the next 279 miles. In the English channel she came up and passed a channel steamer. The Red Jacket was built at Rockland, Maine, and is of 2,400 tons register. Her extraordinary passage will astonone more when we recollect that at this season of the year the Collins and Cunard steamers occupy from twelve to sixteen days.

The Grand Lodge of the Independen Order of Odd Fellows is to hold its annual session in the city of Zanesville, commencing on the 23d inst. The Grand Encampment of the same body is to hold a session in that city on the 22d. It is announced also that there is to be a grand procession on the 24th, with an oration and the whole to conclude with a grand banquet in the evening.

Arrival of the America.

Steamer America arrived the 16th inst, bringing three days later dates from Europe, but prices are unimportant, and may be summed up thus: Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. A great battle has been fought near Kalafat, and Omar Pacha is reported victorious, though nothing definite is known, as no particulars were received at Liverpool later than the sailing of the steamer. Forty-five thousand Russian troops are concentrated around Kalafat. From China it is rumored that the rebels were within sixty miles of Pekin. An engagement had taken place between the Imperial and Rebel fleets, in which the latter lost a steam frigate.

LAST CALL.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, will please call, settle and pay up before the first day of April, or they will find their accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

R. McDONOUGH.

Plymouth, Feb. 18, 1854. 18,3t*

NEW BARBER SHOP.

LOYD AND JOHN CARTER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Plymouth, that they have opened an establishment for the purpose of Shaving, Hair-Cutting, &c., and would solicit the patronage of the public. Clean towels, sharp razors, and easy chairs will ever be found shop open from 7 A. M., till 8 P. M.

Mr. Carter would also inform the citizens of this place and vicinity that he prepared to remove the stains of all kinds from clothing, and Old clothing cleaned. Give him a call. feb18

Great Inducements! Great Inducements!

DAY & KIRTLAND,

In order to make room for New Goods, and half-crowded with Seasonable Goods, Now offer to their numerous customers still greater inducements than ever before offered in this place. SHORT PROFITS AND SHORT SALES! Short profits and ready pay, is our motto. Our motto is, Short profits and ready pay. Our motto is, Short profits and ready pay. Our motto is, Short profits and ready pay

Agricultural.

Leached Ashes.

The following article on the value of Leached Ashes as a fertilizer, we clip from *Moore's Rural New Yorker*. We commend it to our agricultural readers:

In conversation with an agricultural friend a few days since, he mentioned that he had found great benefit from the application of old leached ashes to wheat, especially on sandy soils. In one instance, 100 bushels of ashes per acre, spread on the soil after the wheat was sown, gave him an increase of ten bushels per acre. He has spoken to him of it here he one see the beneficial effect of leached ashes applied nine years ago every time the lot is sown with wheat. He has tried unleached ashes with no benefit to wheat, though he thinks them good for corn. To what is the fertilizing property of old leached ashes owing? We cannot definitely answer this question. We are inclined to think, however, that it is owing in some way to a substitution of alkali ammonia for the potash and soda which have been leached out. It may be that they contain the double salt of silicate of alumina and soda, to which clay owes its power of retaining ammonia. If this is the case, by adding leached ashes to sandy soil, we add ammonia, or at least, the means of retaining the ammonia brought to the soil by rains from the atmosphere! and that too, in the best condition for assimilation by the plant. Taking this view, it would follow that the older the ashes, and the more they have been exposed to rain, the better and stronger they will be.

But whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the cause or reason of the fertilizing value of leached ashes, all agree that they are valuable for wheat on sandy soils.

There is in most parts of the country old asheries, from whence leached ashes may be obtained at a mere nominal price; and it is truly surprising that they are not more extensively used. The fall is the best time to apply them, though they may be spread on the wheat while more or less snow is on the ground in the winter, to advantage.

CHESTER COUNTY HOGS.—The origin of this breed, now so widely known and esteemed, appears to be from a pair of hogs brought to his country from England, by Captain Jeffries, late of Chester county, about the year 1818. They were then called the Bedford Breed; and by judicious breeding and careful treatment, this stock is perhaps now not excelled by any other breed in this country. They are pure white, large size, very neat, small offal, very deep and long and easily fattened. In these particulars they are not easily surpassed. I have known them to be made to weigh 300 lbs. dressed, at eight months old, and 600 to 700 lbs. at less than two years old. We have tried the Suffolk and the celebrated Berkshire hogs; but one or two years with them was sufficient to convince any farmer that he had got the wrong sow by the entry. They are all gone. I do not know of a Berkshire in the county. We are now pretty well satisfied that the old Chester county white is good enough, if judiciously bred and well treated.

STRAWBERRIES IN JANUARY.—We were greeted yesterday with a beautiful though quite unseasonable prospect. The thermometer measured, early in the morning, some twenty six degrees, and shortly after we beheld large, ripe, full strawberries, as luscious looking as we see here in May. They were brought thither by Mr. Peabody, of Columbus Ga., editor of the Soil of the South, and were growing in the open air on the morning of the 2nd ult. The specimens we saw contain the fruit in every stage of progression, from the bloom to the full matured luscious berry. His process of growing them is a simple one, and original with himself. It consists merely in the selection of light, thin, wet soil for the beds, and top dressing twice a year with leaves or pine straw from the forest. Abundant water is the main requisite.—*Mobile Advertiser Jan. 10th.*

TO DESTROY GARLIC.—In answer to a letter from a correspondent on this subject, the editor of that excellent *Agricultural* monthly, the American Farmer says:—

So far as our correspondent's present crop of wheat is concerned, there is no remedy; the garlic will grow on in despite of anything that could be done. But if he desires to destroy this pest, his plan will be to winter-plough any grounds he may have infested with it, about three inches in depth, that being the depth to which the bulb of the garlic descends. The result of this process will be to destroy the vegetative powers of all the bulbs that may be thus exposed.

Some there will be that will be sufficiently covered by the earth to save them from destruction. To destroy such, land must be ploughed deep the ensuing spring, and put in corn, which must be cleanly cultivated, so as to destroy every garlic plant as it may make its appearance. No field infested with garlic should ever be sown in small grain, so such crops favor its growth and seeding.

REMEDY FOR COUGHING.—Many a valuable animal has been sacrificed to a little bit of turnip, or very small apple. When the obstruction is in the throat, the handle of a cart whip, or Paine Wingate's tasted rope with a twisted end, may generally be used with success in forcing it into the stomach. But when the substance is in the windpipe, it becomes a matter of more difficulty to get rid of it. We have seen various remedies tried, but none so successfully as the following: Raise up the animal's hind, and after disembowling the cow as widely as possible, throw a handful of gunpowder so far into the throat as possible. The powder will irritate the parts, and produce a violent coughing, by means of which the obstruction is ejected.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

THE CHEAPEST and best place in town to buy Ready Made Clothing. If any one takes exceptions to this assertion, I will bring forward some of the proof, and first and foremost, our Cutting is done by one of the best Artists in Northern Ohio. Those who are acquainted with Mr. LAWRENCE'S work, will attest that fact, and our work is done, not by apprentices, but by experienced workmen, and we are now in cutting and Trimming, nearly all the excuses at auction. Therefore we can and will sell well-made Clothing, very nearly, if not quite, as cheap as the cloth and trimmings can be bought. Cutting or making done on short notice, or we will make any garment to measure, as cheap as we sell them made up. We will sell

Coats from	$2,00 to $14,00
Over Coats from	3,50 to 12,50
Vests, from	,37, to 6,00
Pants, from	1,00 to 6,50

Will you call and examine for yourselves.

T. W. CROWELL.

Plymouth, Oct 22, 1853.

J. DEVENY, JR S.,

CLOTHING & SHOE STORE,

(*Next door to the Exchange Hotel.*)

WHERE may be found constantly on hand, a complete assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made by the best workmen, from the most select styles and of American and Foreign fabrics. The proprietor having made arrangements with the largest establishments in New York and Philadelphia to supply him with the Newest Styles of every description of fashionable materials. A very exertion that capital can demand, ingenuity devise, or skill accomplish, is brought into exercise to produce, not only the

BEST CLOTHING,

but to sell at the lowest possible prices.

In connection with the above, there will be uniformly kept on hand, a supply of

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

of the latest styles; the Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Umbrellas, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Under Garments, &c., &c., all which will positively be sold as cheap as any establishment in Ohio.

Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of clothing to order, having on hand a fine assortment of cloths, cassimeres, satinets and fancy, buff cassimeres, buff Mariseil es, plain and fancy, fancy silks, satins, &c

Having entirely adopted the Cash system, he is prepared to offer still better bargains than heretofore. The public are invited to call and examine his stock of goods before purchasing. oct15

FLOUR! FLOUR!

THE BEST BRAND in market, the Plymouth Mill, is kept constantly on hand, for sale by *KERR & ORTRIGHT*. This Flour is made of the best white wheat, expressly for family use, and put up in sacks and half sacks, and is pronounced the best ever sold in Plymouth.

VARNISH—Bronzes, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Gold and Silver Leaf, Vinegar Chinese and American Vermilia Sold by oct15-y1 H. M. WOOSTER

PORTEMONEYS, in at variety For sale by DU BOIS & SON

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, with notes by Scott, Mason, &c. Price one dollar. For sale by DU BOIS & SON

EVERY size and quality. A large assortment constantly on hand.

CUL and CRONINGER

QUEENS OF ENGLAND—By Miss Strickland, for sale by

A DU BOIS and SON

STANDARD HISTORIES.—Gibbon, Rollin, Jose, hus, Hume, Macaulay, &c., for for sale by A. C. DU BOIS & SON.

OILS AND PAINTS.—Flax Seed Oil, both very dry and ground in Oil, for sale by H. M. WOOSTER.

BARNES NOTES ON THE NEW TESTAMENT, for sale by oct25 A. C. DUBOIS & SON.

PAILS AND WIRE, at Nov. 10-n4 SPENCER & WRIGHTS.

FLOUR.

WARRANTED of the very best quality, made at the Plymouth Mill, of the best white wheat, expressly for family use, put up in sacks and half-sacks. This Flour has become a favorite with the lovers of good bread. Kept constantly onhand, and for sale by

T. W. CROWELL.

DAY & KIRTLAND,

HAVING purchased McDonough's entire stock of Goods, and at such prices that they can and will sell

MORE GOODS FOR A DOLLAR

than any other firm in town—none excepted—and all who wish to test this point, will please give us a call. We are happy to inform the public that we have received from New York, a splendid assortment of

ENTERING GOODS,

such as Wool and half-Wool Merinos,
DeLaines, splendid lot,
Long Shawls,
Cloths, every description,
Cassimeres, a choice lot,
Satinets,
Sheep's Greys,
Tweeds,
Jeans, &c.

all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

We heartily extend this invitation to all, but more particularly to those who have formerly patronized our friend McDonough, as it will save considerable time, trouble, expense and shoe-leather, in looking for another place to trade. All who wish to

PURCHASE GOODS CHEAP,

should not fail to call at the store formerly occupied by R. McDonough.

DAY & KIRTLAND.

Plymouth, December, 17, 1853.—n3

DU BOIS' BOOK STORE.

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

PLYMOUTH, OHIO.

A. C. DU BOIS & SON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity, that they are constantly receiving and will keep selected stocks of the latest publications, including

Literary, Theological, School, Scientific and Miscellaneous Works

which they will dispose of, as cheap as any establishment in Northern Ohio.

They also have on hand, a large and desirable stock of

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,

to which they invite the attention of those wishing to purchase.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

in great variety. 1ms

STATIONERY,

of an excellent kind, embracing everything needed. Those wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call and examine.

STANDARD POETS—Byron, Shakspeare, Moore, Burns, Scott, &c. For sale by A. C. DU BOIS & SON.

BUFFALO ROBES.—Choice whole Skins for sale by SPENCER & WRIGHT.

STOVES, STOVES.

J. MORFOOT,

DEALER IN

SADDLES, HANESS,

Saddler's Hardware, &c.

J. MORFOOT would respectfully inform the citizens of Plymouth, and the surrounding country, that he has now prepared, and shall keep on his best endeavors to remain so, to do all work pertaining to the profession of a HORSE TAILOR.

He has now ready for the inspection of the public, a large assortment of fancy

SPANISH SADDLES,

a beautiful article, to which we would ask the respect attention of those wishing to purchase

Also,

CO MON SADDLES

from $6 upward, in great variety. His stock of

Harness,

is at, and was made by the best workmen in the country, no apprentices being employed.

He has Plated Harness, at $15; Coarse Harness at from $15 to 25, made with an eye to strength, as well as neat, and he warrants them perfect in every detail.

Single Harness,

splendidly finished, and durable, from ten to eighteen dollars. Give him a call and purchase work made by workmen. His shop is located opposite the Exchange Hotel, where he will find ample time to attend to any quantity of customers. Call and see

POWERS & KINNEY,

HAVE received their fall and winter stock of Cooking and Parlor Stoves, for

WOOD OR COAL,

of every variety and size, which they offer for sale at

The Lowest Kind of Prices.

Also, a large assortment of TIN WARE, which will be sold cheap. Call and see. n8

Plymouth Drug Store.

H. M. WOOSTER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Groceries, Glass Ware, and Window Glass, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, South side of the Public Square,

Plymouth, Ohio.

I have just received direct from New York, a very large and well selected stock of American French, and English Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, which I offer to Physicians, and all others in want of them, at less prices than they can obtained for at any other establishment in Northern Ohio. Great inducements are offered to Cash buyers oct15-1y

Leather, Leather!

ALL PERSONS wanting anything in the line, can be supplied at the *Metropolitan Shoe, Hats and Leather Store*, of SEELY & CAMP.

We have Spanish and slaughtered Sole Leather of the best quality; also

Upper, Kip and Calf Skins,

of our own tanning, together with every other article used in this country, for manufacturing Shoes, such as Boot, Kid, Lining and Binding Skins, Pegs, Thread, and a general assortment of Shoe Makers' Kit, which we are anxious to sell low for cash.

Attention Farmers

WINCHESTER'S

CELEBRATED

CONDITION POWDER,

For Horses and Cattle.

THESE POWDERS have, by long experience been found to be highly useful for diseases to which horses and Cattle are subject, viz: Hide-bound, Loss of Appetite,

Heaves, Stiffness,

Founder, Inward Strains, Yellow Water, inflammation of the Eyes, &c. It carries off all Gross Humors and purifies the blood.

Price Twenty five Cents per Package.

WINCHESTER'S CELEBRATED

ARABIAN OIL.

Which is acknowledged to be the best known Liniment, for the cure of Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Sores,

Windgall, Spavin, Lameness,

and all other ailments, every curer and every injury to which the horse is liable. For use in families for the cure of

RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, &c,

it has no superior, it indeed an equal. Price One Dollar for large, and Fifty cents for small Bottles.

The above valuable Medicines are for sale by the following Agents.

H. M. Wooster, Plymouth, Ohio; R. T. Johnston & Co. Bucyrus; Jones, Moore & Co. Shelby; Wm H. Pratt, New Washington Sims & Son, Way ashburg; H. Smith, Greenfield; Daniel Piler, Rome: M. F. & T. Wooster, Norwalk. oct22

HOLLAND BITTERS

JE MAINTENDRAI

BOERHAVE'S

Electro Chemical Aroma,

OR

GENUINE HOLLAND BITTERS,

From LOUIS A. DYBERLES, Chemist and Pharmacist of Amsterdam, the only Amsterdam.

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND, prepared on strictly scientific principles after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction in the United States was intended more especially for those of our Father land scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

Several efforts will be experienced from its use, for many diseases arising from disorders of the stomach, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, Constipation of the Bowels, Cramps, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, etc.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continued use of ardent spirits, or other forms of Liquor, and the usually inconvenience in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, fortifying and quieting the nervous system, raising up the drooping spirits, and in fact bringing new health and vigor into the system.

None genuine without my Signature.

Certificate of Dr. R. O. Wyatt, late Justice of the Peace in East Birmingham:

Mr. Beck, Dear Sir:—I do not hesitate to say that have been afflicted with a disease of the stomach, in consequence of the heart and nervous system for the past fifteen years; and I have spent some hundreds of dollars in search of relief, but to no purpose, after having used three bottles of your "Electro Chemical Aroma or Holland Bitters," I feel myself entirely restored, I can eat and sleep well, and enjoy life, and I now with pleasure, and would therefore recommend it to all who are in a similar condition.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 24, 1852.

Mr. Beck, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Dear Sir—I have been relieved from the dread recommending your Holland Bitters. Having used them for some time, I find increased appetite, mental depression, and in fact, general disorder of the system, which I had long suffered from, to the satisfaction of returning health.

Beck, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Dear Sir—I have been relieved of the most distressing pain of dyspepsia by the use of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, for which I feel bound to recommend them, and shall do so on every occasion.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN RUTHERFORD.

Sold by the proprietor, H. M. WOOSTER, Druggist, Plymouth, Ohio.

Sold by the proprietors, BECK, LAIR, & CO., Drug and Chemical House, cor. Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. n2-1y-4t

HEAD-QUARTERS!

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF HOSTILITES

RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON TURKEY.

FIGHTING EXPECTED.

But the latest streak, and creating the greatest stir, is

CULP & CRONINGER'S FORTRESS,

IN PLYMOUTH.

Where more goods are sold for One Dollar than anywhere in Northern Ohio. C. & C. keep constantly on hand an IMMENSE stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes and Sole Leather. We purchase mostly of Manufacturers in the New England States, and save a large Jobbing Profit in New York; enabling us to sell at retail, near wholesale prices in New York.

The great rush of Customers shows conclusively that their efforts are appreciated, and still they come. While Democratic old Richland sends in her sons and daughters, Logwood follows in the rear, certing goods by loads—citizens of Ashland, Huron and Seneca Counties, by townships rush to the scene, but amidst all the confusion none go empty away. More anon. CULP & CRONINGER.

S. H. STARR,

AT THE

GREAT EMPORIUM!

North side of Broadway, Plymouth,

IS just receiving direct from New York and other Eastern Cities and Manufactories, one of the largest and most complete assortments of

FALL AND WNTER GOODS,

That has ever been brought to this market. They have been selected with the greatest care and attention, and with particular reference to the wants of the country merchant, and all who may favor me with a call. My stock consists in part of all kinds of

DRESS GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, Linseys, Cotton Flannels, Striped Shirtings, Checks, Coarse and Fine Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings, Knit Under-shirts and Drawers Prints, Ginghams, Plain and Figured De Laines, Cashmeres, Alpacas, English and French Merinos of all colors, Black and Fancy Silks, Plain and Dotted Mulls, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, &c., beside a thousand and one things too tedious to mention. Also I have on hand, and will constantly keep large stock of all kinds of Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c., which will all be sold as cheap as the cheapest, for cash, or ready pay. Those wishing to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Plymouth, Nov. 8, 1854.—n4

Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscriber has now on hand a very large and general assortment (to which he is continually making additions, by receipts direct from the Eastern Cities and manufacturing villages of New England,) of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of French, English and American Broad Cloths, of various colors, French, English and American Cassimeres, Tweeds, Beaver and other Overcoat Cloths, Satinets, Jeans, Sheep's Grays, and various other cloths.

French and English Merinos, Parramattas,

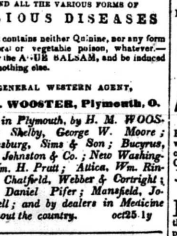
Alpacas, Parramattas, Alpacas, Poplins, DeLaines, French, English and American Prints, Scoted and American Ginghams. Gloves and Hosiery of every style and quality, brown and bleached Muslin, with various other articles. Also, a large and general assortment of

HARDWARE,

consisting of Cable Chains, Axes, Broad Axes, Adzes and almost every article in the assortment of SADDLERY. All kinds and descriptions of GROCERIES and CROCKERY, and everything else that is usually required for by even the most inquisitive, all of which I will sell very low for cash or produce. Always very glad to show goods and sell prices, whether I sell or not. Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, always on hand, and sold cheap.

PAPER paid for most kinds of rags delivered at my store. Don't forget to call and see me before purchasing, at the corner of Main and Plymouth-sts.

Plymouth, Ohio, December 10, 1853. D. HOORNBEEK.



DR. CHRISTIE'S

AGUE BALSAM

Is a Speedy and Thorough Cure

FOR

Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Remittant and Intermittent Fevers.

AND ALL THE VARIOUS FORMS OF

BILIOUS DISEASES

It contains neither Quinine, nor any form of mercury or vegetable poison, whatever—ASK for the AGUE BALSAM, and be induced to take nothing else.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENT,

H. M. WOOSTER, Plymouth, O.

Sold in Plymouth, by H. M. WOOSTER; Shelby, George W. Moore; Waynesburg, Sims & Son; Bucyrus, R. T. Johnston & Co.; New Washington, Wm. H. Pratt; Attica, Wm. Ringer; Chatfield, Webber & Cortright; Rome, Daniel Piler; Mansfield, Stepell; Delt; and by dealers in Medicine throughout the country. oct25-1y

PRIVATE DISEASES.—Dr Brown, No. 41 Diamond alley, devotes his whole attention to all the private diseases, his practice is mostly confined to Private Venereal Diseases, and such as require delicate treatment, such as Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Urethal Discharges, Impurity of the Blood, with all Diseases of the Venereal Organs, Skin Diseases, Scorbutic Eruptions, Tetter, Ringworm, Scaldhead, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Nodes, Impotency, Pimples, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Monthly Suppressions, Diseases of the Spine, Palsied in Arm, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Back and Loins, Irritation of the Bladder and Kidneys, successfully treated. use unfailing remedies.

Sixteen years' practice six in Pittsburgh enables Dr. Brown to offer assurance of a speedy cure to all who may come under his care.

Letters from a distance, containing a fee for advice, will be immediately answered.

Office and Private Consultation rooms, 41 Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. Charges moderate. 5a-n3-y1

American Engineer's Assistant.

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SADDLES AND HARNESS.

A. M. BODLEY

Would respectfully advise all those who want anything in his line to call and examine his work before purchasing. He is prepared to accomodate his customers with Saddles, Harness, Bridles, and Halters. Trunks of all the Manufacture, best workmanship and materials, constantly on hand or made to order. The Shop is over J. Berry's Clothing store and opposite A. M. BODLEY.

Plymouth, November 11, 1854.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

LOYD AND JAMES CARTER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Plymouth, that they have opened an establishment for the purpose of Shaving, Hair-dressing, &c., and would solicit the patronage of the public. Clean towels, sharp razors, and easy chairs will always be found. Shop open from 7 A. M., till 8 P. M. n4

I. E. WEBSTER,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

North side of Public Square,

PLYMOUTH, OHIO.

E. WEBSTER, would inform the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity, that he is prepared to fill all orders, in his line, at the shortest notice. He will keep constantly on hand, a well-selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and Provisions, comprising everything a family may need. He has fitted up in connection with his store, an elegant

Oyster Saloon,

to which he would invite the attention of those fond of the bivalves. They will be served up in every style. His saloon is fitted up in suitable style for Ladies, Parties &c.

Cigars of different varieties, constantly on hand. n6-1y

The Plymouth Advertiser

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

At Plymouth, Ohio.

ROBINSON & LOCKE,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 12 lines		One square 1 year	8 00
1-4 do 3 weeks or less	$1 00	1-4 do 1 year	10 00
1-2 do do	1,50	1-2 do do	18 00
Every subsequent insertion	,50	1 do do	30 00
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OF ALL KINDS,

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

JOHN HAFT, JR.,

(Successor to James M'Cully,)

Wholesale and Retail druggist,

And Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. 119 Wood st., one door below Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sole Proprietor of Morgan's Worm Killer and Cough Syrup, and agent for Dr. Fuch's Medicines. oct15-1y

New Music Store.

HENRY SCHROEDER & CO., Carge's Hall, Fourth st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Dealers in Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Clarinetts, Tamborines, Banjos, Drums, Strings for Violins, Guitars and Banjos, Reeds, Keys, Horns, Cornets, Bugles, Post Horns, Bass Horns, Orchestlias, Flutes, Flageolets, Tromboones, Tubas, Sic Horns, Instruction Books for all instruments, etc, Carge's Hall 81 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, Pa. oct15 6m

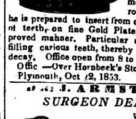
Ferrimance's Daguerrean Rooms,

Post Office Buildings, Third door below Ball Road Bridge, Federal Street, Allegheny. Minimum size of the Establishment either singly or in groups, of all sizes. oct15.1y

Red Lion Hotel,

St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Boarding One Dollar per day (oct15ly) W. SEANOR, Proprietor.

Dentistry.

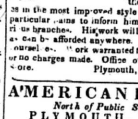


DR. LORD, would respectfully inform inform the inhabitants of Plymouth and the surrounding towns, that he is prepared to insert from one to a whole set of teeth, on Gold Plate, in the most improved manner. Particular attention paid to filling carious teeth, thereby arresting further decay. Office over the Grocery store.

Plymouth, Oct 22, 1853.

DR. J. S. METHONG

SURGEON DENTIST,



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Plymouth, and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in this place, where he will attend to all the various branches in the most improved style He has taken particular pains to inform himself in all its various branches. His work will be done as cheap as can be afforded anywhere. Office and Residence on Plymouth-st, a few doors south of the Public Square.

NEW HAVEN HOUSE

BY

D. W. HILL,

North-west Corner Public Square, Main street, NEW HAVEN, OHIO.

Every attention paid to guests. no7

WESTERN EXCHANGE,

South-east corner of the PublicSquare

Plymouth, Ohio.

H LININGER PROPRIETOR.

WM. W. DRENNAN,

INSURANCE AGENT

Oct. 25, 1853. Plymouth, O.

M'GILLS & ROE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

oct25 No. 257 Liberty-st., Pittsburgh.

HIRAM ROGERS. WELLS ROGERS.

H. & W. ROGERS

Dealers in Provisions, Groceries, Fish,

OYSTERS, &c., &c.

ODD FELLOWS BLOCK, SLYMOUTH.

Pure Liquors for Medical Purposes.

D. HORNBEEK,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c

Will pay cash for Wool, Flax, Feathers and Corn. Plymouth, Oct. 25.

CULP & CRONINGER,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hardware, Nails, Fish, &c.,

NORTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

Plymouth, Ohio. Large stocks constantly on hand, and selling cheap.

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

STARK COUNTY

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THOS. S. BONFIELD, President.

THOMAS GOODWAN, Sec'y.

Office of the Company, CANTON, Ohio.

Policies issued on either the Mutual or Cash Plan.

Apply to WM. CASE, Agent, Plymouth. 6

FLOUR,

OF THE BEST QUALITY, made at the Plymouth Mill, of the very best white wheat, and warranted superior to anything of the kind ever sold here, kept constantly on hand, and for sale by

H. M. WOOSTER.

SANDWICH ISLANDS—By King Sugar. For sale by DU BOIS & SON.

FLOUR,

MADE at the PLYMOUTH MILL, is kept constantly on hand, of white wheat, and equal to any brand of Flour in market. We have received the highest premium at the Fairs, and intend to sustain the place in all other respects. It will be kept on hand constantly, and for sale by D. HOORNBEEK.