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POETRY.

OLD MAIDS.

BY HANNAH ANN.

Oh! sages may preach of the world and its duty,
And prosers may prate of their purse-filling trades,
And poets may rave of the magic of beauty,
But I'll say a word for poor slandered old maids
Unfortunate Old Maids!
Unappreciated Old Maids!
I'll speak up for poor slandered Old Maids!

When saucy young beauty gadding for pleasure,
How safely attends her where'e she may roam!
For gallants stand thronging awaiting her leisure,
Alert for the "honor of seeing her home."
Not so with Old Maids!
Miserable Old Maids!
Old Maids must be valiant, or else stay at home.

Your foolish young flirts can break hearts by the dozen,
And then by a smile can restore them again!
Yet who but an aunt, or an elderly cousin,
Can soothe a poor victim in actual pains?
Pillow soothing Old Maids!
Jelly-giving Old Maids!
There's nobody like them in sickness and pain.

There be in the market—young ladies a plenty,
Who, rather than bear great Society's laugh,
And sooner than live to be single at twenty,
Would fly to the arms of the veriest calf.
Not so an Old Maid—
A brave hearted Old Maid;
Not though he were gold would she honor a calf

The bold glaring sun shines alone in his power,
While millions of brilliants are hiding their light
But wait ye for beauty a holier hour—
The pure, modest stars are seen only at night,
Just so with Old Maids!
Outdazzled Old Maids!
They shine out like stars in Adversity's night.

Then, ladies, don't let your dear freedom be shaken,
But stand to your colors and don't be afraid:
For my part, my firm resolution is taken,
Other things being equal to be an Old Maid.
An independent Old Maid—
An intelligent Old Maid;
Yes, (unless I should marry!) I'll die an Old Maid.

Miscellaneous.

THE SILENT HUNTER.

The narrative ensuing is strictly historical and truthful. We are indebted to the pen of the hunter-naturalist—Webber—for it:

Shortly before the American War of Inppendence, there arrived in New England an orphan boy called Bill Smith.—Some friends of his parents took an interest in him, and apprenticed him—though only eight years of age—to an old farmer in North Carolina. The indentures stipulated that he was to have, besides sufficient food and clothing, reasonable opportunities for education; but Saunders, the yeoman, thought this folly, and all that Bill learned was in spite of his prejudices. There was a little daughter of the old farmer's, however—Mattie, a blue-eyed child, with golden ringlets and dimpled face—who took a fancy to instruct the young alien that had come under her father's roof. He learned to read and write and soon become proficient in both, that he began in turn, to teach his tutor.

This pleasant exchange of mutual kindness went on till the children grew up, and Mattie was a blooming girl, unconsciously betrothed in the time of her life to the orphan who had been perpetually by her side. The farmer discovered this, and immediately began to punish Smith for a series of petty and abominable persecutions. He made him sleep in a barn, on a pile of hay, with only a tattered blanket to cover him, and cut him off from all the consolations of little Mattie's love. He was rich, and hoped by this means to prevent the unfortunate lad from being a suitor for her hand.

Before this was known, however, the orphan boy had formed a plan of running away. He made up his little bundle, and one night creeped into Mattie's room through the window, bade her a gentle good-bye. He embraced her, and kissed her, and told her he would come back again a great man, and make her his wife; and she said, "I'll wait for you." He ran all night the highway, and came next morning to the settlement of Raleigh.—Without his friend for counsel, he proved to be at the kitchen of the gentry by day, subsisting on the scraps which some kind hearted dame bestowed on him, and when it was dark crawled into some shed to sleep.

It happened that a Judge Campbell—a very humane man—was then presiding in the circuit court. He found Bill Smith one morning among his cattle and horses half dead with hunger and cold. He took him into the house and fed him, and learned his story, and began to consider how his inhuman master might be punished. Great, therefore, was his delight when, on looking over the list of causes to be tried before him in that circuit, the very first was a commonwealth vs. Samuel Saunders, for abducting, murdering, or otherwise unlawfully making away with an indentured male child, known as William Smith.

The trial came on. Judge Campbell compelled the strictest scrutiny into the fact. His charge to the jury was stern and dead against the accused. It sounded like a sentence of death. The prisoner stood pale and shivering. His countenance was startled, cowed, almost hopeless. The winding up was near. All felt the verdict must be "guilty."

Suddenly there was a commotion in the court. Carriage wheels were heard rapidly to be nearing the place. The sheriff came in, and with him was the boy, still attenuated from suffering, but neatly clothed, and with the bloom of life reviving in his cheek. Old Saunders was carried from the dock in convulsions—his shrieks being heard until the prison doors were closed upon him.

He was acquitted, but compelled to give security for the maintenance and education of Bill Smith till the age of eighteen.

That was the first public scene in Bill Smith's career. The next, was when, as an eloquent, vivacious, bold young lawyer, he pleaded his first case at the bar.—He gained it, and gained many after it, and gradually rose to great honors, wealth and prosperity. *Mattie* became his wife, and their home was blessed by sons and daughters, till, when the Declaration of Independence was made, men knew no happier family than that of William Smith. He was generous and he was charitable, but nevertheless one of the most opulent men in the province, for he was prudent and economical. When, however, the war of liberty broke out, his treasures flowed like waters to support Washington in his tremendous campaigns. *Mattie* did not repine when she saw their riches melting away in the fervor of that glorious cause. "Let the gold go," she said, "and the gold did go, and when America was free, it was all gone, and Wm. Smith found himself a beggar! But he was not sorrowful: for over the Allegheny Mountains was the country of Kentucky—beautiful land, with fertile soil and timber, and water and game abounding. There they might settle, and thither were many going who had lost their possessions in the terrible but sacred war.

In the spring of 1784, fifty emigrants assembled in Powell's Valley, on the frontiers of the old colony. They were to journey in company over the mountains, for mutual defence, for the swarthy tribes of Indians still hovered over the regions, revenging on the white men that long Iliad of calamities which had fallen on their race.

The caravan went forward. It passed through a wild territory, among mountains and defiles, with the shaggy forests still throwing their primeval shadows over the slopes. At a distance there was known to be a settlement where provisions might be obtained. Smith, with a small party, went in advance to bring back supplies for the rest. He was six days away. The remainder had promised to await his return in a sequestered little valley. To that he came with his companions. There were traces of the camp, and marks of conflict, but no living being stirred there—no voice could be heard, no welcome of the dear ones he had left. A confused and broken trail showed that the emigrants were in full retreat for the Clinch river, to regain the more populous district they has quitted. Smith hurried after them. "Where is my wife—where are my children?" he asked the first straggler he came up to.

"You will find them where you left them. Ask the Shawnees; they can tell you the rest."

"You have neglected your trust—they are murdered," said Smith, in a stern and deliberate, yet trembling voice. "And yet you are retreating, you cowards!" he added, and shook the man to the ground. Then he turned back, rode alone to the abandoned camp in the valley, and there in the evening he was found, looking with tearless eyes, but a countenance more mournful than weeping could weeping make it, on the lost and loved—Mattie and her children.

Smith with his own hands dug their graves—with his own hand he laid them side by side; his first born on the mother's right hand, his youngest on her bosom, where it had been nursed and nestled so long. And then he stood for a few moments looking upon this last couch made for their earthly rest, and filled the grave, and piled stones to mark the spot, and bade adieu forever to the love in which his heart had made its home. His countenance were stirring around in silence. They expected that when he had finished he would follow them. But he walked about the site of the camp, and found where the Indians had come and gone. Then he shouldered his rifle, waved his hand solemnly, and speaking no farewell, disappeared on the trail of the Shawnees.

Now that hour a strange mystery sprang up among these mountains. There was known to dwell on them a lonely hunter—a white man who was seen occasionally by the Indians, or by some solitary trapper, always with a rifle in his hand, but perpetually silent, never speaking a word to any. If he was addressed he turned and retreated into the woods. Gradually he was lost sight of altogether, except to Daniel Boone, that far-famed hunter, whose name is familiar over the whole continent of America. Daniel Boone was believed to have frequent interviews with him, and to supply him with powder and ball, but he never spoke of him, and only replied to questions by shaking his head and touching his brow with his finger.

This went on for two years, and men had almost forgotten Bill Smith. But at the end of that time a Shawnee Indian was taken prisoner by the people of Boone's fort, and he once more revived the excitement as to the mystery of the Silent Hunter.

He said that a terrible spirit had for two years haunted the war-path of the Shawnees—an evil demon, whose sight was appaling to their nation. More than thirty of their best braves had already fallen under his hand. This fearful *Medicine Man* was seat, they believed, to punish them for some portentious sin. So dreaded had he become, that the tribe had met, and were nearly determined to quit forever their ancient hunting-grounds in Kentucky. When asked whether they had ever seen this demon, they said they had never seen it distinctly, though their young men had pursued it often, and always came back with one, at least, of their number missing. At length none dared to follow the terrible apparition.

After this story had been rumored abroad, men began to speak of Bill Smith. They spoke of him, however, with an unaccountable dread, and always in a low voice. The Shawnees had been formerly one of the most formidable and powerful tribes of the red nations. They now become timid, and carried on the most desultory warfare. They were beaten by every hostile tribe, for whenever a battle took place, the Silent Hunter made his appearance suddenly, fighting with their enemies. If they attacked a fort, he was always with the defenders; if they defended a stronghold, he was never away, but regularly headed the assailants. But he came and went without speaking. He never greeted any man, and no man ever said farewell to him. The border people looked on him with respect, and fear; and the Indians shuddered at his name, and the Shawnees especially looked upon him as a curse sent from the Great Spirit to exterminate their race.

At last they became so terrified by this phantom of the Silent Hunter perpetually haunting their paths, that they collected and fled across the great stream of Kentucky. But he followed them over and was ever on their hunting grounds. So they fled again and passed the Green river. He passed it too and never crossed it again. Still the Indians were appalled by hearing the braves slain in the forest, and at their camp fires, by an arm which they now so fully believed to be the arm of some avenging spirit, that they never dreamed of having a conflict. The Silent Hunter never lost their trail. Then they once more burned their wigwams, and went away forever from that country, And when the last of the Shawnees had launched his canoe upon the Ohio, Bill Smith rose from amid the bushes on the shore, and fired after the little bark

Revenge was his monomania. When he buried his wife and children, a rash and bloody resolution fixed itself in his mind. It became madness. He never more spoke to man, but silently and remorselessly haunted the trail of the Shawnees to slay every one that came within range of his far famed 'rifles. Then, after the Indian tribe had gone from its ancient hunting-grounds, he retired, mute and alone, to the most inaccessible part of the Green River Hills. There, in a shady cleft, remote from the habitations of man, he built himself a hut, where, in solitary quiet, he passed the remainder of his days. He hunted to supply himself with food and skins enough to exchange for powder and shot, which an old man at an out settlement down on the Green River was accustomed to supply him with. His life was protracted to the age of eighty-eight.

"One day the old man at the settlement was heard to say that something must have happened to the Silent Hunter, for he had not come as usual to fill his shot bag and his powder-pouch. Bidding no one follow him, he went away to the Green River Mountains, and when he came back, though many questioned, he said nothing of where he had been. From that day, however, no man ever saw the Silent Hunter. No one heard of his fate, but it became a dim tradition in that country that his spirit was still among the mountains of the Green River.

Not many years ago, however, Webber, the hunter-naturalist, started with a companion in search of game among the Green River Hills. After wandering for many days among the solitudes, they came to the dwelling of an old trapper, living alone with the dogs—an eremite of the forest, full of its traditions, and familiar with all the spots they haunted. He said that near that place lay, under a black oak, the grave of a mighty hunter. *He* had been a mysterious inhabitant of those mountains, and his resting-bed had been marked by a stone. He had chosen it himself years before he died. It was near a spring of which he had drank, and an old man buried him, though no one had since visited the grave. Webber offered the trapper some money if he would lead them to the spot; but he shuddered, and refused, though at length, with visible trepidation, he consented to guide them within sight of it.

He walked before for some time among cliffs and trees, and over streams, and through hollows, till from a bluff eminence they looked down on a narrow wild plain. Over the surface of this lay springkle with what seemed a number of flat rocks, but were in reality stone sarcophagi, or graves, which are to be found in thousands, sometimes covering miles of ground in the southern part of Kentucky and portions of Tennessee. The people who used this singular mode of sepulture are now extinct. They existed long before the Indian nation—long before the red skins hunted through those woods and savannas. Their burial grounds are all that remain of them. They were apparently, pigmies, for the graves are not on an average, more than three feet in length. Some have imagined that these were the tombs of Aztec children; but the children of the Aztec nation, in this case must have died by thousands when they were just about three feet high, and the older people must have been burned or secretly interred.

In one of these curious sepulchres the body of Bill Smith was discovered. It was a sarcophagus sunk in the earth, almost eighteen inches deep, by the same rude stones and flat slabs. The bottom and sides were lined with unhewn stones, and one of a similar kind was laid over the top. No cement of any kind had been used. The explorers examined the grave—they even disturbed the remains, but they laid them again in their place of rest, and left once more to his solitary repose the Silent Hunter of the Green River Hills.

What a dark and mournful story! How strange and checkered a life! It was the fault of this man to his early love, and the affection of his heart to his children, that made the terrible silent, remorseless being he afterward came. But he was not in his nature wicked. During the early part of his life his mind was shaken by remembrance of that melancholy day when Mattie and her little ones had been buried by his hands in the "Vale of Pines."

NEBRASKA BILL.—"Get the Testament, Isaac, and see what it says about the 'New basket bill.'" said Mrs Partington, as she came from church the other Sunday, and folded up her long shawl, and placed the bonnet in the old Indian basket under the bed. "It don't say nothing about it," said Ike—he was reading the "Avenging Sword, or the Ghost of the Red Tower of Lunenburg," and didn't want to be disturbed. "Dear child," said she admiringly, "she is so busy with his Sunday School books!" Ike said not a word, but kept devouring the "Avenging Sword" with as much avidity as if it were a whole Sunday School Library—perhaps more. "It must be in the Bible, Isaac, or our minister wouldn't have preached about it on a Sabba' day, too. It must be in the Bible. Perhaps it's in the hypocrisy, Isaac. At any rate, if it isn't in the good book, it ought to be, for what right has a minister to dispense with the Gospel, if it isn't in the Scripture!" She said this to Isaac, but the boy had just got where the "Avenging Sword" was beginning to avenge—where the thrilling part came in—and was oblivious. She might as well have talked to the ancient corporal who hung there in rigid perpendicularity upon the wall.

A passenger on board a ship bound for California, states that they had on board a thin and feeble member of their company, who had been sick nearly all the way out. One day this man went to the Doctor, and in a sad, supplicating tone, addressed him with:

"Doctor, can you tell me what I shall be good for, when I get to San Francisco, if I keep on this way?"

"Well, you'll be one more! can! you're just the man we want to begin a graveyard with!"

Old Time Country Life.

The following graphic picture of farm life in the good old days that have gone forever, is from the Albany State Register. It will be read with pleasure by many a New Englander in far off lands, and he will go to bed and dream of the pewter mug filled with cider, and the doughnuts, and the pippin apples, and the great old fire-place—we have stoves, now, fangh—and the apple-parings and quiltings, and—ah, memory will go back. But read.

There are memories that come clustering about these "boys," those "pippins," and "the orchard." Do you remember the old Cider Mill friend Margins, and the old horse as he traveled round and round, moving with a slow and dignified tread, hitched to the long lever that turned the wooden mill that crushed the apples into pummice? Do you remember the great cheese in its bandage of straw beneath the press, and how, when the great screws were turned in the massive gallows-shaped frame, the rich juice of the apple came gushing out and running into the great tub placed to receive it? Do you remember how with a straw, the urchins, as they came along on their way home from school, filled themselves with sweet cider from the bung of the barrel? Do you remember how, in the long winter nights you sat around the fire-place wherein logs were blazing, and how the pitcher of cider, and the platter of doughnuts were placed upon the old cherry table that set out in the middle of the kitchen, and how you helped yourself to the cider and doughnuts, and how happy each one was as he sat with his pewter mug of cider in one hand, and a doughnut in the other before that old-fashioned kitchen fire-place?

Those were pleasant times. But they are memories now. And then the apple-parings or bees, as they were called, when the young men and maidens came together to pare apples, and talk and laugh and plays, and say soft things to one another, and eat pumpkin pies, and be happy after the fashion of the country, people when you and I were young. Primitive times those were, friend Margins and our proud daughters and city dames would turn up their noses haughtily were they to be present at an old fashioned apple-bee, such as they used to have out in old Steuben, when the country was new, and the fashions were primitive.

We remember when we were young, there was a favorite tree in our father's orchard which bore choice winter apples. It was called the big tree, because it was the largest in the orchard. The fruit of that tree was always left until the last, and was gathered with great care. There was a worthless fellow living in the neighborhood, who one year coveted a portion of the fruit on the big tree, and was not deterred from its acquisition by the divine commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." A quantity of the apples disappeared one night, and the tracks of whoever it be them had a strange resemblance to those made by the heelless boots of our dishonest neighbor. There were two inseparable friends on the old homestead in those early days; the one a colored gentleman by the name of Shadrach, who came to our father's possession in payment for a debt, and who ran away regularly two or three times a year, and then as regularly ran back again, just as his master began to indulge the hope that he had got rid of him for good. The other was a great dog, half mastiff and half bull, of a noble presence and fearless courage. Drive and Shadrach were inseparable. They worked and played together, and slept together in the loft, and Shadrach never ate a meal while the dog lived, at least at home, without sharing it with his canine friend. He would talk with Drive for hours, when they were alone, although the dog didn't say much himself, yet Shodrach said a good many things, and argued out a great many queer propositions, against which Drive uttered not a word of dissent.

One chilly night in October, Shadrach and Drive had been out along the cornfields on an unsuccessful coon-hunt. On their return the dog dashed off through the orchard, and Shadrach of course supposed he had treed a coon on one of the front trees. Now Shadrach had an abiding faith in spiritual manifestations, and stood in moral fear of "the gentleman in black," and all manner of spooks in general. Upon arrival at the "big tree," by the foot of which Driver sat and looking up among the branches, he saw there in the darkness a great black object, with something that seemed like a winding sheet in its hand. Shadrach's hair began to curl as he looked, and hollowing out "Ike! Ike!" to Drive, broke like a quarter nag to the house. He broke breathlessly into the kitchen, exclaiming "Massa, Massa! Drive got the debble in the big apple tree." "What is that, you woolly pated thinnocrow?" replied the Master. "Drive got the debble treed on the big appre tree," repeated the negro. A torch was lighted, and upon going into the orchard, there sat our thieving neighbor among the branches with a bag half filled with the coveted fruit.—Our father said no a word to him, but after giving Shadrach certain directions, returned quietly to the house. Old Shadrach laid his jacket down by the root of the tree, and ordered Drive to watch it, said to the occupant of the tree, "Look hea, you-brack tief, you come down, and Drive eat your head off, sartin sure.—Roost dar like a turkey, yah! yah!" Sahdrach went to his loft, and laid himself quietly away. When the day broke, there was the thief in the tree, and there was Drive watching him. When the sun rose they were there. The negro gave Drive his breakfast, and left him his jacket and the man in the tree to watch. Our father and the "boys," of whom we were one, went to husking corn in the orchard. Ten o'clock came, and there was the dog at the roots, and the man perched among the branches of the "big apple tree."—The horn sounded for dinner, and when we returned the two were still there.—The thief called beseechingly to our father to come down?" "This infernal dog will eat me up if I do," said the thief.—"Very likely," was the calm rejoinder, and we went on husking corn. Once or twice the occupant of the apple tree, after coaxing and flattering the dog, attempted to descend, but Drive's ivory warned him of his peril, and he went back to his perch. There never was another human being in such extacies all the day as was that negro. Yah! yah! he would break out in uncontrollable cachination, and then roll and bellow again, yah! yah! among the corn stalks until you could hear him a mile. The sun went down behind the hills, and there still was the thief and the dog. We all went to supper, and in the twilight of evening, in pity to the famished wretch, our father called the dog and withdrawn and he was permitted to slink away home. *He* never stole apple again or anything else from our father while Drive and old Shadrach remained on the farm.

A HISTORICAL ANECDOTE.—The following is said to be found in an ancient history of Connecticut:

Soon after the settlement of the town of New Haven, several persons went over to what is now the town of Milford, where finding the soil very good, they were desirous to effect a settlement. But the premises were in the possession of the Indians, and some conscientious scruples arose as to the propriety of deposing and expelling them. To test the case, a church meeting was called, and the matter was determinded by solemn vote of that sacred body. After several speeches had been made in relation to the subject, they proceeded to pass votes; the first was the following: 'Voted that the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof.' This passed in the affirmative, and 'Voted, that the earth is given to the saints.' This was determined like the former.—Thirdly, 'Voted, that we are the saints,' which passed without a single dissenting voice, the title was considered indisputable, and the Indians were soon compelled to evacuate the place, and relinquish the possession to the *rightful owners*.

In the Turkish army, a boy less than 16 years old, has raised several hundred warriors and volunteers for the interior of Asia Minor. His countrymen look upon him as born for a warrior, and to perform a great mission. There is also a woman, called Karan Kas, (the Black Girl,) who is the leader of some horsemen, whom she inspires with her courage.

Hear the wail of some luckless, loafing tippler. It touches our "feelinks:"

Leaves have their time to fall,
And so likewise have I;
The reason, too's the same—it
Comes of getting tart—
But here's the difference 'twixt leaves and me,
I falls 'more harder,' and more frequentee.

"Don't act so, Isaac, dear," said Mrs. Partington, as Ike was raising particular "jessie," about the kitchen, and throwing everything into confusion in a rain attempt to find his ball. "People by'n by will think you are non pompos mentis, as they did about Mr. Smith. The doctor says you are of the rebellious sanguinary temperature, and Heaven knows what you would do if you should have a tendency to the head, perhaps you will die of a suggestion of the brain."

The Boston Post gives a pretty good link on the strength of the Iverson Monument projected in Chicago, as follows:

"Out west," remarked Aunt Kitty, looking up from the newspaper, "they build monuments to persons who don't steal" "I suppose that to be the reason," replied Roger, "why there are so few monuments in that country."

The Gold Hunter and the Snake.

In the following extract from the letter of a gold digger in Australia to an old associate, which we find in our late English papers, is detailed the very latest snake story we have seen. The writer, whose epistle is dated on the 23 of September, last, says: "You remember 'Dead Horse Gully,' the scene of our sporting adventures. One day I was more than usually lucky, so next morning betimes I was stirring, made fast my rope to a tree, and down I went by it head under hand, lit my slush lamp, and proceeded on the drive on my hands and knees, eager to begin work, and thinking of the big nuggets. You remember I was always celebrated for making small drives. Shading the light with my hand I crawled in. Near the far end I stopped to avoid crawling through a pool of water. Casting the light before me to see how the land lay—horror of horror!—on the other side of the pool I perceived a pair of small glittering eyes intently fixed on me, the cold, malignant expression of which forced the warm blood back to my heart with a bound which nearly suffocated me. I knew at once it was a snake, and a deadly one, too. Arching its neck with a hissing noise, it collected itself for the fatal spring. Starting back my head came in contact with the roof of the tunnel, and I fell back senseless. How long I lay in that state I know not, but when I came to consciousness, I at first thought that I was at home in the 'big smoke,' but gradually the truth forced itself upon me. Where was the snake? Was I bitten? To the last mental query, I cheerfully answered 'No!' for most of these snakes are deadly, and the bitten part swells up immediately. On consideration, I remembered that the snake had reared for the spring, so it was clear that I had fallen in the nick of time, and the reptile had passed over, but where was it now? A cold shudder came over me when I considered that the snake was still in the hole, perhaps even within a few feet watching me with its glossy eyes, or preparing for another spring. I am not easily frightened as you well know, but for all the gold in Bendigo, I would not be in that situation again. *How was I* to proceed? My only weapon was a driving pick; I grasped it, and creeping cautiously along, I heard a noise in front. Was it the snake? I held my breath in fearful suspense, with the sweat of agony moistening my brow.—No, it was some loose stones falling from the roof. I breathed again, and with forced courage crept stealthily along. Arriving near the mouth of the tunnel, I was again startled at seeing a large carpet snake (my late tormentor) circling around the mouth of the hole, and gliding half his length up its slipery sides, darting in and out his forked tongue, and slowly moving his head as if seeking for an opening to hide itself. Being concealed in the dark tunnel, I had ample time for consideration. Evidently I should be able to strike the first blow if I could succeed in reaching the mouth without making a noise. I made up my mind at once, perhaps rashly; as I might have done better if I waited until it was asleep. Muttering a prayer, I crept cautiously forward, but the head of my pick caught against a loose stone, and down came a lump of earth. Cursing my bad luck, I looked to see what effect it would have on the snake. It was evidently aroused, twisting and contorting its body into all sorts of knots, at the same time keeping its eyes fixed on the mouth of the tunnel. Darting quickly from my concealment, I raised it the snake to the ground with my pick. With a hiss of pain it suddenly threw its folds around my leg, and partly drew it towards its head.

Recovering, I planted my leg firmly, pulled out my Bowie knife with my left hand, and cut the snake in two about a foot from his head; but still the elastic body was contracted about my leg, and still the forked tongue was playing in and out, notwithstanding the head was severed in two. I disembarked up the side of the hole with the snake's body clinging to my leg. When I got to the green, I again cut the snake in two, and unwound it, thanking God for my narrow escape. The snake measured eight feet six inches.

It is astonishing how "toddy" promotes independence. A philosopher old "Sahar," who was tipsy, a day or two since, in a very spirited manner, was advising a friendly way, to economize; "no fear was getting up." "Let it go up! (hold old bottle-nose) I kin git as high as Sam Houston any day."

The following will pass, only we're afraid the little bird would wish he didn't, since enlarged before it got through with all the wicked:

I wish I was a little bird,
Will all so sharp and pickey,
I'd pick the good from out the bad,
And then I'd pick the wicker.

Plymouth Advertiser.

Plymouth, Ohio, Saturday, April 8.

The Homestead Bill.

The disposition of the public domain, in the manner prescribed by the provisions of the bill recently passed the House of Representatives, and now awaiting the action of the Senate, truly involves a policy of vast importance. It is a radical change from any course the Government has hitherto pursued in disposing of her land. It undoubtedly, with proper safeguards thrown around it, will be of great benefit to the homeless, and in the end, conduce to the growth and prosperity of the nation. A home for the homeless is what the Government can secure, and what better disposition can be made of the millions of public land, than a judicious distribution of them among a class of her citizens who are willing to work, but too poor to buy themselves farms. We are so confident that it will not only be a benefit to the homeless, but to the country at large, that we look with a great deal of anxiety to the action of the Senate upon the bill.

It is intended to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family, and a citizen of the United States, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same, for a period of five years.

It is intended to encourage agriculture by giving men farms if they will cultivate them, and will foster manufactures by making an increased demand for their products—and as commerce is but an agent for distributing the products of agriculture and manufactures, it must receive corresponding benefits. The three divisions comprise the principal branches of industry. Within their jurisdiction, the industry of the nation developes itself and has its existence. If these are to be benefitted and encouraged, why need we look further, at matters of secondary importance to them. There will, undoubtedly, be interests that will suffer. Greedy land speculators will be injured. Capitalists who have doubled and quadrupled their hoards at the expense of the poverty-stricken emigrant, will find their "occupation gone." But the first duty of the Government is to take care of the poor—the rich will take care of themselves. It is certainly better that a thousand families should have permanent and comfortable homes, than that one or two speculators should make their thousands out of the Government. It has a tendency to equalize mankind, by *leveling up* instead of *leveling down*. It will raise the honest and industrious man to a proper sphere of influence, where it will be for the great good.

By multiplying individual interests, the people of the nation become more interested in government, give more attention to the improvements of society, and, in a word, make better citizens. Equality is one of the grandest characteristics of our institutions, and we are in favor of anything and everything that will have that tendency. This system it is apparent, will make thousands of men who are now enslaved by the circumstances which surround them, independent, free holders, masters of their own land and labor. He is more independent, and is out of the reach of the grasping, stingy hand of avarice. He is interested in the education of his children that they may earn their daily bread. He is interested in upholding the government and institutions of his country. He is practically convinced that the institutions of the country are intended to distribute more enjoyment among its citizens than any other nation on earth. If the will of the people is carried out, the Homestead Bill must pass.

☞ THE UNIFIT JUDGE.—We have received from the publisher, Mansfield, a copy of this work. We shall give an extended notice of it next week.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. Wm. D. Lindsley, and Hon. James Cantwell, for valuable public documents.

☞ A School Exhibition came off last Saturday evening in Greenfield. The house was crowded, and we were unable to get a sight, having got there late. We have been told by those more lucky than us, that the exercises were highly creditable.

☞ THE Anniversary meeting of the Richland County Bible Society (says the Shield and Banner,) held in the Episcopal church in Mansfield, on last Sabbath evening, was conducted with a great deal of spirit, and the immense number of persons present manifested a deep interest in the cause, by giving their undivided attention to the several addresses delivered.—Notwithstanding the disposition of some to criticise, we considered the efforts of the speakers happy and commendable, and feel assured that a cause so ably advanced and defended must prosper. The association was addressed by I. J. Allen and Wm. Johnson, Esqs., and the Rev. S. F. Hildreth. The Agent, Rev. E. Smith, submitted a statistical report, and made appropriate remarks on the condition of the Society.

☞ THE NEBRASKA DODGE—VIGILANCE REQUIRED.—The latest dodge of Douglas and the friends of the Nebraska bill is exposed in the New York Evening Post, a Democratic paper, but opposed to the iniquity. The Post says the managers have adopted a new programme since its reference to the Committee of the Whole. The plan is now understood to be to poll their reliable friends accurately in the House, and if it is found that they command a working majority, they are then to introduce a *new bill*, and crowd it through without discussion. It is to be a bill simply to repeal the *Missouri* Compromise; it will be disencumbered both of Mr. Badger's and Mr. Clayton's amendments, and will present to the vote of the members the bold proposition of repealing or sustaining the compromise, and, in case of success, *reviving* the old Louisiana slave law, and making it operative. We can hardly think it possible the President will countenance any such scheme to enact a law so manifestly in opposition to the whole North and also with a good portion of the South. He committed a blunder in giving it his sanction at first, but it is pardonable from his ignorance of public sentiment; if he now passes the measure, with his eyes open, and uses his executive influence to gain his end, it will be worse than a blunder—it will be a crime. Gen. Pierce should learn a lesson from the elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut. For Douglas we have no hope. His case is a desperate one. As Tom Benton said, "if it *does* pass, the North will kick him, and if it *does not* pass, the South will forever damn him, Sir." In any event he is laid out cold.

☞ A NEW PLATFORM.—The last number of the National Era, contains an article signed with the initials of John G. Whittier, that proposes the following basis for action by Northern men hereafter:

The present is the time for action. Let the movement begin at Wasington at this very session. Let those who are willing to stand on the question of Slavery where the fathers of the Republic stood, unite irrespective of party names, to form a LEAGUE OF FREEDOM—the nucleus of a of a mighty organization throughout the country, having for its watch words:

"No slave territory.

"No more slave states.

"The General Government relieved from all responsibility for Slavery.

"No interference by the General Government with Slavery in the Slave States.

"No interference with the rights of jury trial, the writ of habeas corpus, and other guaranties of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in the free States.

"Slavery left to itself in the States which cherish it, without any extraneous aid or comfort, to reconcile itself as best it may to the progress of civilization and Christianity, and to the liberal spirit of the age.

☞ PERU.—The fatality of the yellow fever amounts to thirty deaths per day in Lima, and twenty in Callao. Many French and English had fallen victims, but no Americans. Don Domingo Elias, the revolutionary chief, was moving freely at all points unrestrained; and he even visited the capital openly without the government making any effort to arrest him. There have been no fights of any kind between the two parties in the civil war, nor with the Bolivians, but the former was expected to be decided soon in some way by a great battle. The troops were constantly moving north and south by the Peruvian ships of war and the English mail steamers.

☞ COL. BENTON has published reminiscences of General Jackson, which are peculiarly interesting, as they show the inner life of the Old Hero. The following traits of character illustrate one of the passages:

Of private debts he contracted none of his own, and made any sacrifices to get out of those incurred for others. Of this he gave a signal instance not long before the war of 1812—selling the improved part of his estate, with the best buildings of the country upon it, to pay a debt incurred in a mercantile adventure to assist a young relative, and going into log houses in the forest part to begin a new home and farm. He was living in these rude tenements when he vanished the British at New Orleans; and probably a view of the conqueror's domicil would have astonished the British officers as much as their defeat had done.

Prohibitory Law in New York.

The Legislature of New York passed the prohibitory liquor bill by a large majority. Governor Seymour has vetoed the bill. The Governor uses strong legal arguments against the constitutionality of such a law. Its *prohibitory* character itself he considers unconstitutional.—He also contends that it authorises unreasonable searches, which the constitution of that State forbids. He also considers the seizure and destruction of property, which the bill authorises, with due process of law, unconstitutional. Such are in substance his legal objections to the bill. He is further of opinion that such a law would be an injury, instead of a benefit, to the cause of temperance. The New York bill was in all respects similar to the Maine law.

It now remains for the New York Legislature to pass the bill by a two-thirds vote, and make it a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objection, and it was thought by some that such a vote can be obtained in both houses. But it is doubtful.

This veto of the Governor's will make the liquor question an exciting and all-important element in the next political campaign in New York. "Hards" and "Softs," and their quarrels, will have to give place to another and more important element. Prohibition will have to be settled by a direct vote of the people.

Woman's Rights.

A good deal of ink has been shed over the folly of the Committee of Women who recently presented in person a memorial to the New York Legislature and argued their own cause, in person, before the Select Committee on the subject.—Numerous papers denounced the memorial, writen by Mrs. E. C. Stanton, as absurd, and the N. Y. Enquirer devoted many of its columns to prove it entirely unworthy of notice. Notwithstanding all this bluster, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Angle, has reported the following important Woman's Right's Bill, which, altho' not asked for, takes a step in that direction, and acknowledges that perfection is not yet reached in legislation in the rights and wrongs of woman:

AN ACT relative to Rights of *Married* Women.

Section 1. Any married woman whose husband, either from drunkenness or profligacy, or from any other cause, shall neglect of refuse to provide for her support and education of her children, and any married woman who may be deserted by her husband, shall have the right in her own name to receive and collect her own earnings and apply the same to her own support and the education of such children, free from control and interference of her husband or any other person claiming the same, or claiming to be released from the same by, or through her husband.

Sec ion 2. Hereafter it shall be necessary to the validity of every indenture of apprenticeship executed by the father, that the mother of such child, if she be living, shall in writing, consent to such indentures; nor shall any appointment of a general guardian of the person of a child by the father be valid unless the mother of such child, if she be living, shall in writing consent to such appointment.

☞ SLAVERY TO BE INTRODUCED IN MINESOTA.—The Telegraph, published at Burlington, Iowa, points out the consequence of passing of the Nebraska bill, to which, we believe, the public attention has not yet been called:

The western part of Minnesota, which lies north of this State and west of the Mississippi, forms a part of the old Louisiana territory, in which slavery was prohibited by the Missouri Compromise. Should the Nebraska bill become a law, this western half of Minesota will become a slave territory, whilst the eastern half remain free under under the ordinance of 1889. This will render a division of the present territory unavoidable.

☞ FATHER GAVAZZI, now in England, in one of his lectures he gives the following bit of information, which will be news to our readers:

The police force in Boston is composed almost entirely of Irish Roman Catholics. This has been effected in virtue of a compact made with the authorities there. A similar compact has been entered into, in order that the Postmaster General should be a Roman Catholic, thereby enabling the Jesuits to be easily acquainted with all the secrets in the locality.

☞ THE report lately circulated that our squadron in the Japanese waters has been recalled, is contradicted. From letters received from Commodore Perry, we learn that the squadron would sail from China for Japan, to receive the answer to the President's letter, about the first of February. By this time, probably, it has arrived at Japan. The reported death of the Emperor of Japan, is thought by some to be a ruse to get rid of the American armed mission, as they hold no intercourse with foreigners for two years after the death of an Emperor.

☞ The Prohibitory Liquor Law was defeated in the Pennsylvania Legislature on last Wednesday by a vote of 67 to 94

Foreign Matters---Russia.

THE CZAR'S NEW PROPOSITION.—A despatch, dated Vienna, Wednesday Evening, March 15th, says:

The following is from an excellent source, though to its correctness, cannot be vouched for implicitly:

The new propositions of Russia are based on the maintenance of existing treaties between Russia and the Porte. If this be admitted, Russia will quit the Principalities, provided that the combined fleets quit the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. Negotiations will then be resumed, to which the propositions of Prince Menschikoff will form the basis of a new convention with the Porte, in which the Four Powers are to participate.

It is asserted that Austria and Prussia were willing to agree to these terms, and that Baron Bourqueney on the part of France thought them worthy of consideration, but that Lord Westmoreland insisted on the revision of the existing treaties.

It is also said that if the Western Powers reject these terms, Austria will consider herself free from her engagement to them.

The Foreign news by the Arabia's mail indicates that the Emperor of Russia is more peaceably disposed; and that his former demands would be greatly modified, if the western Powers were still inclined to a peaceful settlement. But England and France seem now resolved on striking a heavy blow, that shall humble the pride of Russia, and diminish its power to disturb the peace of Europe for some time to come. "Security for the future" is now demanded; and the destruction of the Russian Navy would accomplish that purpose. The Russian Navy has been built up at great expense, through a long series of years; and it has become so formidable as to excite the jealousy of the great maritime nations of Western Europe. Those nations seem now resolved on battle, and to use the present opportunity not only to weaken Russia, but to acquire a footing and influence in Turkey that will make that Empire an humble dependent on England and France.

A long article in the London Times advocates war, and no treaty of peace based upon propositions that have been heretofore made. It contends that such a peace would be but a temporary and useless delay of a struggle that must come, and be no alternative for the Czar but to do battle with the whole power of his wide empire, or submit to humiliating terms of peace. The latter he will probably never do. His fleets and his seaports must perhaps be sacrificed. But on land he can weary out his adversaries, by a protracted war, and, acting on the defensive, defy all their power.

Increased Compensation to Post Masters.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in the House of Representatives, have unanimously agreed to report a bill increasing the compensation of the Postmasters to the United States. They are now allowed commissions at the following rates, viz: On the first $100 per quarter, 50 per cent; on the next $300 per quarter, 40 per cent; on the next $1000 per quarter, 35 per cent; all over the last sum, 15 per cent.

Under the bill, as agreed upon by the Committee, their commission will be as follows, viz: On the first $100 per quarter, 60 per cent; on the next $300 per quarter, 50 per cent; on the next $2000 per quarter, 40 per cent, on all over the last sum, 15 per cent.

The bill of the Committee proposes to allow the Postmaster General the discretionary power of increasing the compensation at distributing and separating offices.

For this proposition, postmasters throughout the United States owe much to the labors of Mr. Olds, of this State, the Chairman of the House Post Office Committee. That gentleman has devoted much time to investigations bearing on this questions of the adequacy of the compensation now allowed by law to that class of the Government's employees.—Having been able to procure the unanimous consent of the Committee to this proposition, we take it for granted that he will also be able to fortify it with reasons so cogent as probably to secure the enactment of this bill ere the close of this session.

☞ The Stark County Democrat, published in Canton, O., makes its appearance this week in a new dress and greatly enlarged. The Democrat is an ably conducted paper, and we are glad to see this evidence of its prosperity.

☞ RHODE ISLAND.—Returns thus far received for Governor foot up as follows:

Hopping, Whig, has in Washington county 1325; Diamond, Dem., 566. Kent county, Hopping 820, Diamond 654.

The Whigs have carried the city by a majority ranging from 200 to 1000. If the towns to hear from come in as last year, the Whigs will have the Legislature. Hopping is elected by the people; the rest of the ticket will be elected by the Assembly.

THE ELECTION.

The Corporation and Township elections which came off last Monday, resulted as follows:

CORPORATION—*Mayor*, Daniel Baugh man; Recorder, M. P. Wright; Council, S. B. Day, A. Powers, A. B. Kirtland, John Beelman and D. Brewer; Supervisor, Abraham York.

PLYMOUTH TP.—Justices, D. Baugh-S. B. Webber, H. W. Patterson. Clerk, D.B. Webber; Treasurer, Marshal Webb; Trustees, Josiah Brinkerhoff, Samuel Fenner, S. B. Day: Constables, William Bloom, T. W. Currat; Assessor, E. Cortright.

NEW HAVEN TP.—Justice, Geo. W. Jinks; Clerk, A. J. Ives; Treasurer, Wm John; Trustees, H. L. Tooker, George Thompson, J. B. Lewis, Constables, T. W. Owings, Alex. Reed; Assessor, J. K. Partello.

☞ Among the best hotels in the state, (we might say *the* best without exaggeration) is the American, Cleveland. Mifford is the prince of landlords, while Newcombe, so favorably known in connection with the St. Mary's Hotel, Sault St. Marie, and Myers as Clerks, aided by his ever-smiling "Mike" form a corps hard to equal. We commend the American to travelers.

☞ 'A Tribute to Charley," was unavoidably crowded out this week. It will appear in our next.

Business Notices.

ALCOTT & HORTON, Cleveland, dealers in almost everything in the shape of Dry Goods and Yankee Notions, at wholesale, have made extensive preparations for the spring trade. They have opened, this spring, an immense stock of goods, and offer rare inducements to country dealers. *Read* their advertisement.

We would call the attention of our mercantile friends to the advertisement of A. Fuller & Co., Cleveland, the well-known dealers in Hats, Caps, Millinery Goods, &c. This firm is one of the most enterprising and energetic in that city, and with their superior facilities for doing business, must command a large share of trade.

The wholesale business of Cleveland has more than doubled in the last year. This may be attributed to the indomitable energy and enterprise of her merchants, and their liberal manner of doing business. A. M. Beebe, wholesale dealer in Fancy Dry Goods and Yankee Notions, has won an enviable reputation among dealers. He offers, this spring, great inducements.

Look at the advertisement of Rouse, Post & Co., Cleveland, wholesale dealers in Dry Goods and Clothing. In their line this firm have no superiors.

J. Fogg & Co., Cleveland, wholesale dealers in Crockery and Glassware, have made very extensive additions to their former large stock. Dealers would do well to call on them.

Geo. A. Davis, of Cleveland, the well-known Clothing Merchant, has entirely remodeled his establishment, making it one of the finest in the west. Davis has enterprise in no small degree, as the extensive business he has built up will attest.

The attention of those interested in the book trade, is invited to the card of Jewett, Proctor & Worthington, Cleveland. The firm is too well and favorably known to need commendation from us.

LATEST FROM CHINA.—From China, these are given by the Overland China Mail, of January 27th, as credible rumors:

"1. That the northern army of the rebels is not making much progress, and has captured neither the capital of Pekin nor the port of Tientsin; so that the reports originated in China, and circulated by the home papers months ago, were very premature, and do not seem likely to be speedily realized.

"2. That the reception of the French at Nankin was even less cordial that we have already supposed, and sugars ill for improved intercourse with foreigners in the event of the rebels being ultimately successful.

"3. That Shanghai is likely to be retaken by, or restored to the Imperialists—the latter, perhaps, the more probable, a conspiracy for a surrender having been recently discovered, and 200 of the conspirators put to death; but the spirit of surrender is still alive, and waiting a convenient opportunity to manifest itself.

The Norfolk papers complain that slaves are continually escaping from that city. One belonging to Mr. Richard Doyle escaped a few days ago, and during the last twelve months, it is said the citizens have sustained the loss of $30,00 worth of slave property.

Ice is still packed off Erie, and from thence down to Buffalo is one solid field. Probably navigation through will not be opened before May 1st. The mouth of the Welland Canal is packed with ice, and at Gravelly Bay, as far as the eye can reach, is one icy field.

Notice.

A T the instance of Stephen *H. Starr*, Jacob *Plank* and Spencer & Wright, an attachment was issued by *Henry Baughman*, a Justice of the Peace of *Huron* county, against the goods and chattles of Davis A. Robinson.

Plymouth, *April* 1st, 1854.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—If what the Washington Star says is true, the Southern Convention which is to meet in Charleston on the 10th inst., is to be a sort of political disunion affair. The STAR says: "Though assembling in good faith, to consult simply about the commercial interests of the South, it seems to be understood in Washington that politics are to absorb much the largest share of the consulations of i s members." That paper then goes on to lay down a sort of platform of operations. Among other things the Convention will approve of rendering measures in cases where a mob in the North rescues a runaway slave, the merchants of Charleston are to deduct the worth of him from the money which they owe to their brother merchants in the North, &c. We believe the Star is altogether wrong in its information. The men who will meet in that convention will give very little heed to political questions. They will consider in chief what measures should be adopted to improve the commerce and trade of the Southern Atlantic States with the interior of the country. Delegates have been appointed from this city to be present, and also from Louisville and other places on the Ohio. Their mission is one of peace, of commerce, and has nothing whatever to do with slavery or disunion. The politicians better stay in Washington and let the convention alone.

Late advices from Mexico deny that Gen. Alvarez was deserted by his followers, and it is now ascertained that that Chief has an army of 6000 good troops at Acapulco awaiting the approach of Santa Ana. Before this a collision must have occurred, and we shall look anxiously for the next mail. Poor Mexico, indeed! It seems as if that beautiful country must be made a desert before her regeneration. It is impossible that a Republic can arise on the ruins of the present government because there does not seem to be the elements of self government among the people.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plymouth, Ohio, April 1, 1854.

Ayers, Margaret A	3	Mack, *Henry*	
Ayers, Harry		McAnbly, Mrs R *H*	
Adams, H L, Miss		Newbold, C D	
Adams, Marish		Newman, E	
Bevier, Hellie		Osburn, J C	
Brazam, Benj		Opeillie, C L	
Bush, Martha		Parker, Pancy	
Baughman, I		Price, Inne	
Burkhart,		Runnel, John	
Connel, Joseph		Rupert, George	
Clock, Archibald		Rankins, Jacob A	
Conklin, Spafford		Smith, Caroline	
Day, Mary		Smith, Barton	
Dygrate, James		Smith, *S T*	
Frederick, Abram	2	Smith, T A	2
Ford, E L		Stephens, W W	
Greenman, Oscar		Skegley, David	
Gilchrist, James		Stine, William	
Hall, Johnson		Stephens, Benj	
Hall, John S		Swartz, Mary	
Halsapple, John		Schwob, David	
Barnard, Henry		Sanford, E *H*	
Haynes, George		Smith, Barnum W	
Herbert, Webb		Scribner, William	
Hull, Theodore		Steel, James	
Jones, Joseph		Thompson, R G	2
Jacobs, Benj		Taft, A E	
Jamison, Alex		Taylor, Emoline	
Johnson, S G		Taylor, John	
Jevin, Geo		Underwood, S D	
Jones, *H*iram		Vermilion, S D	
Kirtland, Emma		Willson, Finley	
King & Owen,		Wood, Mary M	2
Kline, *Henry*		Wadkins, Lydia	2
Lewis, Mr		Walker, Isaac	2
McLane, Miss		Wyandott, Jane	
Macy, Abraham		Wheelar, A L	

H. L. KIRTLAND, P. M.

A. M. BEEBE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
AND YANKEE NOTIONS,
No. 37 Bank street, Cleveland Ohio.
N. Y. & BOSTON BILLS DUPLICATED.
aprils-tf

AT WHOLESALE.
Straw and Silk Millinery Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Umbrellas,
Parasols,
Satchels,
Carpet Bags.
A. FULLER, & CO.,
Nos. 95 and 97 Superior-st, Cleveland.
Have now a complete stock of spring and summer goods to which they invite the attention of the trade. aprils-3m

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.
AT WHOLESALE.
No. 43 Bank street, Cleveland, Ohio.
WE would respectfully call the attention of the merchants of Richland, Huron and Crawford Counties, to our large stock of
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE
which we offer exclusively at wholesale. Any orders we may be favored with will receive prompt attention. Merchants and Dealers will please give us a call when they come to Cleveland—we will make it to their advantage.
J. FOGG & CO., Importers of Queensware.
apr18tf

At Wholesale.
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.
81 Superior st., Cleveland, O.
THE undersigned are now receiving one of the merchant tailor
DRY GOODS,
ever brought to this market. Also have in store a complete assortment of
Ready Made Clothing, Shirts, &c.
of their own manufacture. All of which is offered to the trade, and will be sold at WHOLESALE ONLY. In addition to the above, will be found the extensive stock of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS. ALSO MACHINE CARDS, PATENT WARPS, and a great variety of Manufacturer's Goods, which we receive direct from the Factories on commission, and will be warranted of best quality. Our stock is now and complete in every department, and we invite the attention from merchants to our stock. This market. apr18 3m ROUSE, POST & CO. 81 Superior-st.

Jewett,
Proctor,
&
Worthington,
Publishers,
BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS,
162 Superior Street, Cleveland, O.
Keep constantly on hand, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks of
SCHOOL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND BLANK BOOKS,
AND STATIONERY,
to be found in the West, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices.
Particular attention paid to filling wholesale orders.
All new Books received as soon as published.

ALCOTT & HORTON,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
For Spring Trade.
THE subscribers would respectfully inform the merchants of Richland, Huron and Crawford counties, that they have now in store, and are daily receiving, a good stock of staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they are prepared to offer to the trade on as good terms as can be found in any Western City. We enumerate below a few items of goods comprising our stock.—
200 bales Sheetings, all grades, some very heavy.
200 do Battings, all qualities.
200 do Cot'n Wadding.
50 do Shirting stripes assorted.
100 do Wicking.
50 do Ticking, assorted
10 do Red Flannels, twilled.
10 do do do plain.
20 cases Canton Flannels, all kinds, very cheap.
100 do Prints, well assorted, composing all standard makes.
10 do Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds, direct from manufacturers.
10 do De Laines, spring styles.
2 do Coburg cloths; fashionable colors.
3 do Fancy Cassimeres.
5 do Black Doe-skin Cassimeres.
40 do Bleached Goods.
100 pcs. Bik and colored Broad Cloths.
100 do Vestings, all colors.
Black silks, a good assortment.
Florence silks, all colors.
Millinery Goods and Dress Trimmings of all kinds, and in
YANKEE NOTIONS
of all kinds, (everything that can be named)and
Fine and Common Jewelry,
We defy competition, as particular attention is given to this branch of our business, and the stock will always be found full and complete. Merchants and Peddlers coming to any of these goods will find it to their interest to examine our stock. It may be that some merchants have not fully examined into the facilities offered by the Cleveland merchants. The wholesale trade has probably tended to our city in the last 12 months. We should be pleased to make the acquaintance of merchants, and invite them all to call on our power to make them acquainted with our merchants and business men. And we will guarantee that no merchant who makes a visit will regret it, but will do as others have done before them, and trade largely with Cleveland merchants. Put down our name and number, and call and see us.
ALCOTT & HORTON, 57 Superior-st.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
EXCELSIOR JOURNAL.
N B. Merchant Tailors will do well to examine our stock of cloths.
Cleveland, April, 1854. apr8 3m

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
Unequalled Inducements.
GEO. A. DAVIS, having remodeled and greatly enlarged his long-established, well and favorably known Clothing Warehouse, rendering it now ample and equal to his large and increased trade; and possessing unsurpassed facilities, both in the importation and manufacture of his goods—would beg leave to call the attention of purchasers to his complete, extensive and varied assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, for the spring and summer season, consisting of every quality, grade, style, and price, and suitable alike to the wants, wishes, tastes and ideas of every class in the community. Manufacturing all his clothing in this city, under the supervision of careful and experienced cutters, his goods will be found to be infinitely superior in *MAKE, STYLE and DURABILITY*, to at least two-thirds of the ready-made clothing offered for sale. In his *CUSTOM DEPARTMENT*, will be found a select and beautiful assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made to order in the latest and most approved styles, at the shortest possible notice, under the supervision of a cutter inferior to none in his profession, and will be sent, if desired, to any part of the country. The *WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT* will offer inducements which Merchant who desires to enhance his own interest, can fail to perceive. He pays special and particular attention to the trade—his second and third floors have been devoted exclusively to this Department, and will be found complete, both in amount and variety, as any. We offered to Western Merchants. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited, and will always be cheerfully shown. GEO. A. DAVIS,
apr18-3m Franklin Buildings, Cleveland, O.

Mercantile College,
CLEVELAND,
E. G. FOLSOM, PRINCIPAL
Incorporated May 9, 1851.
FACULTY.
E G Folsom, A B, Principal, Teacher of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
E P Goodenough, Superintendent, Prof of the Theory of Business, Commercial Calculations and the Mercantile Customs, General Laws of Trade, Accounts.
Geo. Bartlett, Assistant in Book keeping Department.
Geo Willey, Thos H Hay, and D B Palmer of the Cleveland Bar, Lecturers on Mercantile Law.
Rev. E. N. Nevins and C Vaughan, Esq., Lecturer on Political Economy.
E P Hewston Lecturer on the History of Commerce and the Art of Computation.
TERMS:

For the Mercantile Course, time unlimited,	$40 00
The same course in the Evening,	25 00
Twenty lessons in practical Penmanship, simply	2 00
For full course in Flourishing, &c.	5 00

The principal and assistant teachers guided by the wants and experiences of the mercantile community has recently secured some of the best means in their power. Instructors and Lecturers in the various departments of College.
The Professor of the Science of Accounts, has had an experience of nearly ten years in Commercial Affairs, abrogating his time, partly as Teacher, in the Mercantile College of Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Cleveland and partly as an actual book keeper in the best business houses in the country. He says qualifications, as desirable, as yet so seldom found in our mercantile schools will enable this college to impart a more complete knowledge of the real minutia of Practical and Theoretical Book keeping than can be had probably in any similar institution in the United States.
For further particulars see Circulars just issued, and the regular catalogues. Send for them by mail. apr15-1

Bryant, Lusk and Spencer's Mercantile College,
Superior-st., Cleveland, Ohio.
DIRECTORS.
Hon J B Giddings, M C — Pres C G Finney,
Hon H Griswold, — Pres Lorin Andrews,
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Hon S N Townshend, — Prof B F Bryant,
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TERMS.

For full course in Double Entry Book keeping Penmanship, &c., time unlimited,	40.00
For full course in Ladies' Department,	20.00
For separate course of instruction in Spencerian Penmanship,	5.00
For various styles in Ornamental Penmanship, as agreed upon.	

The Principals of this Institution design making it one of the best academies in the United States for imparting a thorough and practical knowledge of the science and use of the Counting Room, and business practice in general. A department keeping in all respects pursued by the most accomplished modern Accountants, will be taught in a thorough and practical manner.
This department is under the personal care and supervision of the Principals, who have had extensive practical experience in the business of Mercantile College in the West previous to their appointment to the responsible duties they now fill in Commercial Science.
Commercial Calculations is an important and interesting branch, which has never until the present time been commenced to be taught in Colleges.
The Spencerian system of Penmanship is all the rage, will be taught by Professor Wright, who is the best Penman in America, after a short time he will be the quickest writer, and the most elegant penman, and perfect in the art of imparting a beautiful hand to others.
The Lecture Department is a new feature in our commercial department. Business men can be supplied with the greatest edge of business practice by application to College. Most reliable men of this institution can render efficient aid to the professors of counting room practice.
apr8-tf

Legislative.

Senate—Friday—Mr. Leland reported bill to amend the Justices' code, by allowing jurors fifty cents each day's attendance, and recommending its indefinite postponement, or suggesting an amendment providing for seventy-five cents each day, in case the bill be indefinitely postponed. The bill was ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Brown made a detailed report upon the bill to prohibit the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than $5—the nature of corporate powers—the decisions of the Supreme Court that Bank charters were not contracts, &c., &c., and recommending that House agree to the amendment prohibiting the banks from issuing bills under the above denomination. It was resolved to adjourn on the first Monday in May. Mr. Rogers offered the following:

Resolved, That if it is good policy and Democratic to prohibit the circulation of bank bills of the denomination of five dollars and under, it is equally good policy and Democratic to prohibit the circulation of bills of any denomination whatever—and any law that does not prohibit the circulation and issue of all bank bills, is bad policy, anti-Democratic, a compromise with bankers, and a violation of the rights of the people.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Currency. Mr. Logue offered the following:

Resolved, That all members hereafter excused, or being absent without excuse, shall not be entitled to receive their per diem for the time they may be absent from the House, unless detained or excused on account of sickness.

This bit of pleasantry on the part of Mr. Logue, was frowned down by the "grave and reverend seigneurs," instanter. Mr. Logue must be a new member.

House took up School Bill. The question being upon agreeing to the instructions to abolish the Township Board of Education, and return to the old district school system. Allen moved to amend the instructions by providing for German schools when necessary—agreed to. Mr. Walker moved to amend instructions by instructing the Committee to "inquire into the expediency" of so amending, &c., instead of making it imperative to so amend. Agreed to.

Monday—House went into Committee of the Whole on the whole bill; several amendments proposing various exemptions, were debated and voted down. The sentiment of the House is evidently against any exemptions not specified in the constitution.

Nothing of interest done since Monday.

Congressional.

Senate—April 1—After further amendments the deficiency bill finally passed.

In the House, the bill for the construction of six first class screw frigates was passed as introduced.

April 4—Senate passed steam frigate bill. In the House, Mr. Bennet reported a bill to equalize grants of lands to the several states for certain purposes. It is said the committee on public lands were opposed to the bill, but were waiting to take the sense of the House on the subject. Senate went into Executive session on the Gadsden treaty, and several votes were taken. It is considered that the treaty is rejected.

April 6—In the House, Mr. Churchill's bill authorizing contracts for carrying the mail between New Orleans and San Francisco was taken up. It provides that it shall be paid for according to the time employed, ranging from $10,000 per annum for trips occupying 23 days, up to $1,300,000, as they are reduced in time. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, remarked in favor of the bill, and said that Vanderbilt, of New York, was willing to take such contract.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN HUNGARY.—The correspondent of the London News, writing from Paris, under date of March 15, says:

"I learn by private letters from Hungary that Russian emissaries are at work on a large scale to get up an insurrection there, with a view to frighten the Emperor of Austria into a Russian alliance. It might be thought that the Hungarian patriots would not readily lend an ear to any proposition emanating from the destroyers of their independence; but in the Magyar element of the population, hatred of the Austrian rule is so intense that whole provinces are ready to rise against it under any circumstances. They do not look to consequences, but only desire to have arms in their hands. Thus the Czar has a fine field for his double game. He finds Hungarians ready to rise at his bidding, at the risk of being betrayed, and when they are in arms, he will say to Francis Joseph, 'I alone can save your crown.'"

DULL TIMES AT WASHINGTON.—The Star says, Washington is just now without a single lion, not a man of peculiar note upon broad being there. Proposed land donations to aid in the construction of railroads, brought a flock of ex-members to Washington, who had disappeared since the last project of that kind was so emphatically disposed of by the House. Such gentlemen are no longer to be daily seen occupying seats of members in the House hall as lately, but they are exceedingly interested in the current proceedings, than three-fourths of those charged by the people with the duty of participating in them.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The returns show there can be no doubt but the Legislature will be largely Whig and Anti-Nebraska. The Whig gains foot up largely at all points. Of the eight sheriffs, four Whigs are chosen, and probably three more. So far as heard from, only one Democratic Senator is elected—namely, in the 13th district.

LATER.—The returns received thus far show the election of 15 Whig Senators and 5 Democrats, and 4 to hear from. Representatives stand: 87 Whigs and 41 Democrats. Sheriffs: 6 Whigs and 2 Democrats. It is impossible, at present, to give an estimate of the popular vote.

Foreign News.

Five Days' Later from Europe—Further Decline in Breadstuffs—Austria and Prussia still Neutral—Rejection of the Ultimatum—Declaration of War Forthcoming—Turkish Loans Negotiated.

NEW YORK, April 4.

The steamer Baltic arrived shortly after 4. She left Liverpool on the 23d. War matters in much the same condition—the Czar's final refusal is now expected.—

LIVERPOOL—Flour in limited demand. No material change in prices. White wheat still declining. Indian Corn—3d declining.

The steamer Baltic arrived at 4 P. M., having left Liverpool on Thursday, the 22d. She arrived out on the 19th, having been two days in an ice field which took her 200 miles to the south and west. She passed the Sarah Sands, bound in, and also the Atlantic bound east.

The Europa arrived out on the 21st. The Cambria had returned from the War

French loans was all taken up. Baron Turffel had made a communication to the Prussian Chambers insisting on Prussian neutrality.

Austria gives no further indication of her policy. She is still apparently with the Western Powers.

Up to the 10th of March Russia had not recognised Sweden's neutrality.

It was reported that the export of gold from Russia is prohibited.

A Paris correspondent says that the Czar's refusal was telegraphed from Berlin on the 18th to the French Government, and that as soon as known the British Minister sent a notification of the fact (overland) to Sir Charles Napier, arrived in a steam frigate at Capenhagen on the 20th. The Austerlitz, of 100 guns, and three other French ships have sailed to join the British fleet.

The Danish Minister retains his office.

The final refusal of the Czar was hourly expected. It was already known that he had refused and when the official refusal arrived it would be communicated to both houses, and war would be formally declared.

Admiral Napier's fleet arrived at Wingo Sound on the 15th. The allied fleets remained at Beicos Bay but would soon enter the Black Sea.

No engagement is reported by land or sea. On the Danube positions unchanged. A rumor of the capture of a Russian treasure convoy at Caras had reached Constantinople.

The Greek insurrection was settled.—A Paris correspondent says 3000 British troops were to pass through France en route at Toulon and the first detachment was expected at Paris in ten days.

Lord Raglan was expected at Paris on the 1st of April.

A communication of the secret correspondence had increased the good feeling in France towards England.

Exchange on London had fallen to 2s 10d. Bills on Prussia were unsaleable at London.

Prussia continues her neutrality.

An impression prevails that the Bank of England intends to advance the rates of interest, but the committee reported without resolving on anything.

The Globe says the Turkish loan of two million pounds was taken to day by Rothschilds at 84, the stock to be reimbursed at par in ten years from date of issue. It pays nearly nine per cent on these terms.

JAPAN.—From the best sources, it appears that Japan resembles Great Britain, there being three islands; by name—Niphon, Kiusa, and Sitkokf—that correspond nearly to England, Scotland and Wales. These islands compose Japan proper, with an estimated population of 25,000,000. There are innumerable dependent islands—as Yesso, nearly the size of Ireland, a portion of the Kirsile Islands, the other portion belonging to Russia, the Loo-Choo Islands, etc., that may contain as many people more.

Japan is in about the latitude of South-ern Europe, and yet it is as cold, or colder than Great Britain. The highest mountains are covered with snow much of the year, and snow often lies for several days in the country at large. There are not many high mountains, nor large rivers and lakes in the country. The mountains that exist are generally volcanic in their origin. Almost over acre of the soil is made productive, though not specially so by nature. The hills are generally cultivated to their tops. It is acknowledged to be one of the most cultivated countries in the world. This has become necessary, in order that so dense a population may be supported; as they have but precious little commerce, they must raise their own food, or starve. Rice is a staple production, and is a principal food for all food. Aside from rice, they raise wheat, Indian corn, vegetables, and many other articles that are produced in this country.

Japan is a very wealthy country, as it abounds with gold and silver, copper and other valuable metals. Besides, the people are very industrious and enterprising, and often remained one of the Yankees. They have their "merchant princes," as well as other nations. In education and civilization they are beyond most Asiatics, and are more like the Europeans. The Japanese are like the Portuguese in their general appearance. They dress more like the Chinese. The higher classes dress very richly, as well as gaudily. They shine in gold.

By the vote, taken Monday, Cleveland and Ohio City are married and hereafter are one Corporate body. Big guns were brought out to announce the marriage, Monday night.

The Six Steam Frigate Bill, which our telegraph announces as having passed, now only requires the approval of the President to give the act the force of a law. The Department, it is said, is prepared to act vigorously in the business, and the country now have a right to expect, and do expect, six first rate vessels. Uncle Sam will probably blood, now, freely. Government contractors know how the thing is done.

Rheumatism can be cured.

MR. JAS. M'GUFFEY:—With gratitude to you and sympathy for all who are suffering from Rheumatism, I feel compel ed to say that the equal of your liniment has never been presented before to the public. For years I have been suffering beyond description from Rheumatism, and have tried every remedy that was brought to my notice, all to no purpose. Everything gave failing, I was induced to try Bushfield's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and by the use of it I am now restored from every symptom of pain or rheumatism. Several of my neighbors have, used it with equal success. That its merit stands above all others, I feel confident to say, and the only query to my mind is, why don't you bring this invaluable remedy before the public in a manner becoming its merit.

Allegheny City, August 10, 1853.
For sale by H. M. Wooster, Plymouth.

GALE & GIBBS,
Water street, Sandusky, Ohio.
DEALERS IN
Stoves, Agricultural Implements, etc.

NEW STOVE ROOM in large and complete assortment, consisting in part of Starbuck and Lacie Prows, the best in use, the draft being one third less than any other. Hand and Power Cornshellers, Fanning Mills, Straw, Hay and Straw Cutters, Geddes Butterfly Harrows, from 10 to 30 steel teeth, Dairy Furnace Kettle, Cauldron, Brass and Cupper Kettle, Thermometer Cylinder Churns and every implement the farmer uses.

The Wrought Cast-iron Plows attention to their new style of BATTES, consisting of Shower, Hat Sills and Long Butts ranging from 2 to 16 inches. Also Water Coolers and Filters of all sizes. Refrigerators and Meat Safes.

Tin ware two various styles of Stamped Iron Mantels and Cast Grates, Troy and Albany Cook and Parlor Stoves in great variety, Tin Ware, etc. Stove Pipe of 1 inches invited.

April 1—6m

Hardware at Wholesale & Retail.
W. V. MOSS,
Corner of Water st., and Columbus av. Sandusky.

THE subscriber has just received his spring and summer supply of goods, and invites the attention of country merchants, Railroad companies and contractors on public work, to his extensive stock of **American and Foreign Hardware**, pledging himself at all times to furnish everything as low as any establishment west of Buffalo. His stock consists in part as follows:

Nails, Spikes, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Axes' Chains, Cross-bars, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Cutters' Tools, Spike Mauls, Chisels, Hand Axes, Augers, Hammers, Files, Brazes and Bitts, Door Trimmings, Mattocks, Pick Axes, Bridle, Cutlery, Butts, Screws, Wrenches, &c., all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit. April-tf W. V. MOSS.

SAWS.—Hand Saws; Cross Cut Saws; Pit Saws; Mill Saws; Muley Saws; Circular saws, from 6 to 40 inches for sale cheap.
april-tf W. V. MO S, Sandusky.

MOSS, Sandusky, has 30 dozen axes of various patterns, for sale cheap april-tf

75 DOZ. Ames' Shovels, and 25 doz. Rowland's for sale at very low prices
april-tf W. V. MOSS.

LEATHER BELTING.—2,000 feet Belting on hand, from 2 to 12 inches wide, for sale at manufacturer's prices. W. V. MOSS.

WHEELBARROWS—300 Railroad Wheelbarrows on hand, and for sale. Railroad Contractors are invited to call.
W. V. MOSS.

COIL CHAINS.—All sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch, for sale cheap. W. V. MOSS.

LARGE lot of Steel Springs on hand, and for sale cheap.
april-tf W. V. MOSS, Sandusky.

NUTS AND WASHERS.—A large supply on hand, and for sale cheap.
april-tf W. V. MOSS, Sandusky.

JUST RECEIVED—300 Kegs Nails, and 150 kegs wrought spikes, for sale at Cleveland and Pittsburgh prices.
april W. V. MOSS, Sandusky.

CARPENTER TOOLS of Sheffield Manufacture; the best in market, and for sale cheap.
april-tf W V MOSS, Sandusky.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Anvils, Vices and Bellows, a fine assortment, for sale cheap.
aprilt-f W V MOSS Sandusky.

St. Lawrence Hotel,
(LATE EXCHANGE HOTEL,)
Water-st., Sandusky, Ohio.

HAS recently been fitted up in the most modern and elegant style, and is now open to the traveling public. No expense has been spared by the proprietor to render it an agreeable and pleasant place of rest, and in every respect a first class Hotel. Omnibus is always in waiting at the cars and steamers to convey patrons to and from the House, and all may be assured the utmost attention to their wants and comfort. W. R. PATTERSON,
aprilt-f Proprietor.

Bishop, Remington & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 13 Merwin-st., Cleveland, Ohio, and No. 68 Pearl-st., New York.

WE are now receiving a new spring stock of Wines and Liquors, of their own importation, to which they would call the attention of Merchants. The prices themselves to sell on as liberal terms as can be offered elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited. _april-6m_

First Arrival in Town, this Season,
AT
J. DEVENY, JR'S.,
CLOTHING & SHOP

(*Next door to the Exchange Hotel.*)

DEVENY has received the largest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps ever brought to this town, which he pledges himself to sell

Twenty per cent. Cheaper

than any other establishment in Plymouth. This is no vain boast, but he will satisfy the public that it is correct if they will only call at his store. He would call particular attention to some choice styles of

Cassimeres for Pants,

purchased expressly for this market, acknowledged by all who have seen them to be the nicest, cheapest and best ever offered for sale here. In Vestings his stock is unapproachable. It comprises everything that is fashionable and durable and new worth. His stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

has been also enormously added to, for the spring and summer trade. In Furnishing Goods he can "skin the Jews." Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., in endless variety. He is sure he can suit the public that his clothing is all made by experienced workmen and out of good materials, for those who have been regular customers at his establishment know he do be true. He always gives a man the worth of his money, and please him so well that he is willing to come back again. _aprlf_

NEW GOODS!

A FRESH ARRIVAL, direct from New York—the first arrival of the season
march25 SPENCER & WRIGHT.

SPENCER'S PASTORS' SKETCHES. For sale by
_se 13_ A. C. DU BOIS & SON.

Commercial Matters.

Plymouth Market.
PLYMOUTH, April 7.

Wheat—Sales were made, to-day, at red $1,01, white $1,05.

Oats—Sales were made to-day, at 28c;

Corn—In good demand at 40c.

Clover-Seed—sales have been made, for the last few days, at $4,00a $4,50.

Timothy Seed—Sales were made at from $1,50 to $2,50, according to quality

Flax Seed—But little offering; demand is good, however, at $1,00 ℔ bu.

Buck Wheat—Sales were made to-day at 50c

Dried Fruit—Apples, 5 cts. ℔ lb.; Peaches, $3,50 pared, $1,25 unpared.

Beans—Sales at 1,00.

Butter—Sales at 10 cts.

Eggs—Readily sold at 6c.

Salt—Leather—Still remains at last report Sales at 28c 30c.

Flour—$7,75 ℔ bbl., retail.

Fish—White $4,50@$8,00.

Tallow—In good demand at 12c.

Lard—In good demand at 7c.

Pork—$3,50 to $4,00.

Hay—$9a$6 per ton

Pork—Hams 8c, shoulders 6½c.

SANDUSKY MARKET.
Office of the Sandusky Register, April 7.

WHEAT—1,25a1,35 for red and white.

Flour—At the mill we quote Sandusky City $7,75 by drey-load, and Bay City $8,50

Corn—45@46c. Little arriving.

Oats—Little arriving. Quoted at 31@36c.

Pork—Mess at $8,50 bbls and $4,25 half-bbls.

Salt—By retail $2,00.

LUMBER—Clear sells at $28 per M, 24 clear $20, and common at $12a18 per M.; shingles at $3,50a4,00 ℔ M for first quality. Lath $2,75 ℔ M.

Potatoes are selling at 37½ ℔ bu.

Apples—According to quality 75c@$1.

NEW YORK MARKET
New York, April 5.

FLOUR—Western canal at $7a7,05 for common to straight state; $7,75a7,87 for mixed to good state brands Michigan and common to good Ohio.

GRAIN—Good demand for wheat; sales of southern white at $1,55; rye firm at 95c; barley quiet at 97a105; oats dull at 48a54; corn in good demand at 74a75 for western mixed.,

PLYMOUTH LEATHER MARKET.
REPORTED BY SEELY AND CASE.

Best Spanish & Slaughtered Sole, ℔ lb		26a30c
Good, "	"	25c
Oak Slaughtered	"	28c
Harness Leather,	"	25c
Skirting,	"	30c
Brifle Leather,	℔ side	3,00
Upper,	" "	30a32.
Kip Skins,	" "	30.a40.
French Calf,	" "	24.a30.
Ohio,	" "	16.a24.
Hides, green,	℔ lb	3½a6
" dry,	" "	7a8c

R. J. GIBBS & CO,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Axles, Springs,
Nuts, Washers, Spikes, &c.
Bethel Store, Water-st. Sandusky, O.
To City and Country Merchants, Builders, Machinists and Blacksmiths.

SPRING LIST FROM THE WAREHOUSE OF R. J. GIBBS & CO. Sandusky, O.

Common Bar Iron, all sizes, superior quality; Swedes and English Refined Iron;
Heavy and Light Spring Steel;
Heavy and Dandy Wagon Tire, cut proper lengths, all sizes small iron to match.
Horse-shoe Iron, Scrape and Charcoal Bloom
Plough wings and plough slabs;
Plough steel 5 by ⅞ to 16 by 3-16;
Band Iron and Cooper's Hoops, all sizes;
Nuts and Nut Iron and Washers, all sizes;
Russia Nail Rod;
Wrought and cut spikes of all sizes,
Nails—the largest stock in the market;
Eighteen-penny fence nails;
Brads, Barrel and Finishing nails;
Boiler and Hoops rivets,
Carriage, Buggy and seat Springs;
Smiths' Bellows at manufacturer's prices;
Cast, spring, German and Blister steels;
Window Glass, the largest stock in Northern Ohio, at manufacturer's card prices.

Our spring stock is 200 Tons Iron; 1000 kegs Nails and 1500 Box Glass, which we pledge ourselves to sell to the trade or others at manufacturers' card prices with transportation. Iron and nails warranted superior quality. _mar25-3m_

New Arrangement!

FITCH, HOLBROOK & DEE,
OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,
Successors to T. W. CROWELL,
PLYMOUTH.

ARE now opening for the spring trade at the old store, one of the largest and most attractive stocks of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

ever offered in this market. As one of the firm as usual, will be in the market nearly all of the season, consequently we think, and with confidence assert, that we can and will offer Goods for *Cash or Produce* at lower prices than any can that are only in the market a small portion of the time. Believing the fairest system of selling goods is to have uniform prices, and less profits than can possibly be afforded where long credits are given. Under the ready pay system the necessity for charging large profits does not exist, and by selling goods at a very small advance upon the cost, endeavor to make the interest of every one to buy on the above terms.

☞ Customers acquainted with Mr. Crowell, will find him at the old stand, ready to serve them.

Plymouth, March 11, 1854-tf

HOUSE PAINTING.
JOHN WALTERS would respectfully inform the citizens of this place and the surrounding country, that he is prepared at all times to do all styles of *House Painting*, either in town or country at short notice. He guarantees his work to be done in good style and in workmanlike manner, and his charges moderate. He can be found at D. Brewer's carriage shop.
Plymouth, March 25, 1854.

PELTS! PELTS!
CASH will be paid for any quantity of Sheep Pelts, by
_ap_ D. HOORNBEEK.

BONNETS! BONNETS!
SILK, Satin, Leghorn, Straw, Fall and winter styles, cheaper than sixpenny prints,
CEPLE and C. ONGINGER.

Nails, Nails!
BEST in Ohio, and any quantity of them at CULP & CRONINGER

FLOUR,
MADE at the PLYMOUTH MILL, from the best of white wheat, expressly for Family use, and warranted superior to any other in market, kept constantly on hand, and for sale by
R. A. W. BOEBER.

Bushfield's Nerve and Bone Liniment
ALLEGHENY CITY, Feb. 6, 1854.

Mr. James McGuffy—Sir: This is to certify that having spralned my ankle so badly that I was lame for a week, and after applying other remedies without relief, I was informed of the efficacy of Bushfield's Nerve and Bone Liniment. I procured a bottle of it, and am happy to say that I found almost immediate relief, and by the use of one bottle have been cured sound and well. Having tested the efficacy of your Liniment, I cure in recommending it to those afflicted, and it is in my judgment, the best Liniment now in use, having tried many other Liniments previous to trying yours. Yours, G. A. THOMPSON.

☞ For sale by H M Wooster.

Morgan's Gough Syrup.
WOOSTER, OHIO, Feb. 26, 1853.

MR. JAS. M'GUFFEY:—Dear Sir: I have, this morning sold the last bottle of Morgan's Gough Syrup, it is the best medicine that has ever been sold here, and sells readily. I wish you to send me six doz. more, as soon as you receive this. Yours respectfully,
HORACE HOLLAND.

☞ For sale by H. M. WOOSTER, Plymouth

POWERS & KINNEYS'
CHEAP CASH STORE.

POWERS & KINNEY'S old original Cash Store, corner of
Public Square and Sandusky-st.,
is daily receiving in addition to their large stock, their

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of every variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery.

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Crockery, and everything a man needs in this country, all of which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICE *and no mistake.* Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine, before purchasing. Persons purchasing at a Cash Store, will save from Twenty to Twenty-five per cent., which credit stores are obliged to add to their profits for the loss of bad debts. "A word to the wise is sufficient."
_n3_

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from the Eastern Cities, and manufacturing Villages of New England, at the FARMERS' STORE,
on the corner of Main and Plymouth-sts., the largest and most general stock of goods in all the land, which I will sell for cash, produce, or approved credit, not at cost exactly, but at prices that will astonish everyone who will call, coming around. Don't buy till you give me a call.
Nov. 12-no4 DIRK HOORNBEEK.

HORTON & CO'S MELO-PEAN.

FOR a PARLOR INSTRUMENT, the Melo-Pean is truly the finest and most desirable ever invented. It combines the separate qualities of the Organ, Piano Forte and Violin, and as an accompaniment to the human voice it has no equal. Prices from $100 to $300, viz:

5 Octaves, 1 set reeds,	$100
6½ 2 do - - -	135
5 do 2 do - - -	125
6 do 2 do - - -	150

The undersigned will take pleasure in furnishing families and churches, with this popular instrument, who may favor him with a call, or who may signify their desire to this effect to the Editors of the Plymouth Advertiser.

A. C. CHASE, Agent.
DeKalb, Crawford Co., Ohio, Nov. 21, 1853.

JAS. R. REED AND CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Leveling Instruments, Transits,
No. 36 Smithfield-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Surveyors' Compasses, and all instruments used by Engineers and surveyors. Also, a good assortment of Optical instruments, Watches, Jewelry, &c., always on hand.

Repairing done on short notice. 13-1y

PLYMOUTH MILL
ON THE RIVER, east of Plymouth.
This mill was built exclusively for

CUSTOM WORK

and is ready at all times to grind wheat Buckwheat, corn or chop. The patronage of Plymouth and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited.

Flour constantly on hand,
and for sale at the Mill.
S. P. WEBBER.

Plymouth, Oct. 29, 1853.

VELVET RIBBONS—In great variety, at Nov. 10-n4 SPENCER & WRIGHT'S

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell 50 acres of land lying in Plymouth township, bounded on a part of the Gardner farm. For particulars, enquire of REBECCA GARDNER, living in Plymouth.

Also—The house and lot in which she resides in the town of Plymouth, all of which will be sold on good titles given. Payments made easy by being well secured REBECCA GARDNER.
Plymouth March 11, 1854.-6m

NEW YORK
CLOTHING STORE.
S. BILLSTEIN.

DEALER in Ready-Made Clothing, Rubber Goods, and all kinds of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Plymouth, has just received from the eastern cities, one of the best and largest stock of ready made clothing ever brought to this market, and he will sell them at such astonishing low prices as never was heard of in this section of country. He only wishes the public to call and he will give them satisfaction. The stock consists of every article appertaining to gentleman's spring and summer apparel. Also, a large and general stock of Hats and Caps.

Mr. B. has, in addition to his clothing store, employed a good Cutter, and intends to

Manufacture Clothing to order.

Any person wishing clothing made to order will find good and experienced workmen in this establishment, where perfect satisfaction will be given.

New York Clothing Store.
South side of the Public Square, in the west corner of Odd Fellows' Hall. _march18_

DAGUERREOTYPES.

J. W. DUNHAM at the Daguerrean GALLERY, in Plymouth, is prepared to take Miniatures in the best style of the art, and on the most reasonable prices. Likenesses taken in all kinds of weather. He pledges himself that his *PICTURES SHALL NOT BE EXCELLED*, for correctness of outline and excellence. The public are invited to call and examine. _mr4_

LAST ARRIVAL.

JOHN DEVENY, JR, has just received a fine and other addition to his already large stock of *Cloths, Vestings, Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps, &c.*

Which he will sell CHEAPER than the same quality can be purchased at any other place in town. He will not be UNDERSOLD. Attention is requested to his stock.

RUBBER GOODS,
comprising everything required to dress a man from head to foot, such as Coats, Hats, Boots, Boots, Overshoes, &c. Store in Odd Fellows' Block. _no7_

THERMOMETER CHEMS.
A new era—higher than easy acid to be equal to one less domestic in point of economy.
mar20 SPENCER & WRIGHT.

Great Inducements! Great Inducements!

DAY & KIRTLAND,

In order to make room for New Goods,

New offer to their numerous customers still greater inducements to enable them to buy in a good supply of Fall and Winter Goods.

SHORT PROFITS AND SHORT CREDITS.

Therefore, we can and will sell goods from 10 to 20 and 25 per cent cheaper than our profitable rivals.

DRY GOODS—Such as Dress Silks, Bonnet Silks, Merinoes, Wool and half-wool Delaines, Alpacas, Ginghams, Prints, etc., also Cloths of every description, Cassimeres, black and fancy vestings, all kinds of Domestic Goods, etc.

GROCERIES—A good assortment.

HARDWARE—Hoes, Hand saws, X cut and hand do., Door Locks, Door Latches, Door Handles, Bolts, Screws, etc.

Hoop Poles, Axe Handles, Ox Yokes, Ox Bows, Tubs, Pails, Churns, Trees, Hames, Buckles of all kinds, Trace Belts, Rubber Rings, Rubber belts, shirrups, ring buckles, etc., also Crockery, Iron, Nails and Glass, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices for cash. Also, just received a good article of Flour by the barrel, sack or ℔.
Plymouth, February 11, 1854.

MASONIC LODGE.
THE REGULAR communication of this Lodge will be held on Saturday evening before the full moon
E. S. SPENCER, M. M.
E. D. LOOMIS, J. W. R. P. TAYLOR, S. W.
D. BAUGHMAN, Sec.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
REGULAR Meeting of Plymouth Division, No. 128, Sons of Temperance, are held every Saturday evening, in Temperance Hall.
D. DU BOIS, W. P.
H. GRAHAM, R. S.

I. O. O. F.
Plymouth Lodge No. 93, meets every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.
E. S. SPENCER, N. G.
G. T. MYERS, Secretary.

J. W. BEEKMAN,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery
WILL attend to all business entrusted to him, in the counties of Richland, Huron, Erie, Ashland, Seneca and Crawford.
OFFICE—Over the Book Store of Arc. Dubois & Sons. Plymouth. Oct. 25.

DR. G T MYERS,
Homeopathic Physician
Sandusky St.
PLYMOUTH.
Office and Residence two doors south of the American hotel.

Railroad Hotel,
Opposite the Ohio and Penna. Railroad Depot, Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa. Large one hundred feet
octl5-1y P. M'GINNIS, Proprietor

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 GOODMAN, Sec'y.
Office of the Company, CANTON, Ohio.
☞ Policies issued on either the Mutual Cash Plan.
Apply to WM. CASE, Agent, Plymouth. 6

DR. H. AUSTIN.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Plymouth, Ohio.
Office and Residence on Plymouth-st., a few doors south of the Public Square.

NEW HAVEN HOUSE
BY
J. W. HURLBUT.
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 LINNGER PROPRIETOR.

STOVES, HARDWARE,
DEALER IN
TIN & SHEET IRON WARE,
Carpenter's Tools, &c.
North West Corner of the Public Square, Plymouth, O.

SEYMOUR & BARTLETT would inform the citizens of Plymouth, and vicinity, that they have on hand, for sale a large assortment of

COAL AND WOOD STOVES,

of various styles and sizes, which they pledge themselves superior of CHEAPER, than can be bought elsewhere. His stock was selected with the greatest care, and with especial reference to usefulness and elegance. The styles are varied, and unsurpassed for beauty and richness of design. In

COOKING STOVES,

their stock is unsurpassed, embracing twelve varieties, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large assortment of

Tin Ware,

comprising everything needed in a family, and will be sold cheaper than can be bought at any other establishment in this country. Also a general assortment of

Carpenter's Tools,

and can supply Carpenters, Joiners, etc., with any quantity, and of the best quality. In every branch of the business, they are determined and to be outdone, and would request the public to call and satisfy themselves that such is the case. March 11, 1854.

BUSINESS MEN OF PLYMOUTH
CAN be furnished with the following articles of Stationery, delivered free of charge in Plymouth, at the rates established:

Blue Laid Letter Paper, ℔ lb.	$4 per ream.	
White " "	2,50 to 4,00	"
Blue and white cap paper,	1,75 to 3,50	"
" note paper,	1,38 to 2,55	"
Buff Law Envelopes,	3,00 to 3,25 per 1000	
" plain letter "	1,00	"
" adhesive "	2,00 to 2,50	"
" laid adhesive,	2,00 to 2,50	"
Wafers,	12c. to 25c. per box	
Steel Pens	2,00 to 3,00 ℔ gross.	

Also, a large assortment of Blank Books and Stationery for offices, very low.

Merchants and Grocers can be supplied with any size of Wrapping Paper, from 50 cts. to $1,50 per ream. Prompt attention will be given to orders addressed to A. ANDERSON.
Sandusky, Dec. 10, 1853,—n8.

AMERICAN HOUSE
North of Public Square,
PLYMOUTH, OHIO.
G. W. JINKS, Proprietor.

☞ In connection with this house is a fine *LIVERY STABLE*, where horses and carriages can be had at all times.

☞ The house is now open and in good order. The house is new, barns and sheds commodious and in good repair, and will be sold on most favorable terms. It is in a most excellent location and any one desirous of going in to the business will find this an opportunity rarely offered.

CHANGE.
Fitch, Holbrook & Dee,
Successors to T W. Crowell,

WILL continue the manufacture of *CLOTHING* of those in, and (in the Drennan Block,) where can be found a good assortment of Cloths from $1 to $15; Pants from 50c. to $7; Vests from 75c to $7. Also, ready made under Shirts and Drawers, linen Shirts and Collars, cloths, cassimeres, vestings and a great variety of trimmings to match, cashmerets, tweeds, summer stuffs, &c.
Plymouth, March 11, 1854.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to WEBBER & COURTRIGHT, will save cost and trouble, by calling on J. W. BEEKMAN, Plymouth, immediately, and paying up, as the accounts must all be paid by the 1st day of March next, or otherwise satisfactorily arranged.
JOHN W. BEEKMAN,
11tf Assignee of Webber & Courtright.

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.
UHL & DARLING,
Register Building, (Camp's Block) Sandusky, O

WOULD invite the attention of the public to their assorted stock of Hardware line to their assorted stock of heavy and shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanic's Tools, &c., which is in part as stated below:

Anvils, Vices, Axes,	Hatchets, Pocket-knives
Crow Bars, Chains,	Knives and Forks,
Hammers, Files,	Shovels, Rakes,
Mattocks and Picks,	Shears and Scissors,
Hammers, mason's and sledge,	Braces and Bits,
Cut, wrought and floor	Drawing-knives, Saws,
nails,	Squares, Iron, Planes,
Glass, Spike Mauls,	Cooper's Joiner tools,
Smith's Bellows;	Hinges Spokes, Japan & Ware,
Stock and Dies,	Cabinet Brass Goods,
Cast Steel, Currycombs,	Razor-strops, Screws,
Locks and Latches,	Screws, Sleighrods,

PUMP FIXTURES.
Including Reel's Galvanic Chain, Pine, Poplar and Zinc Tubing, Wood and Iron Curbs.
Sandusky, Jan. 31, 1854. 17tf

NOTICE.
PERSONS indebted to me, by account on the books of Webber & Hurlburt, and always my own books, or by note, are requested to call immediately and settle.
Oct. 17, 1853. D. HOORNBEEK.

MORENOES—A splendid lot at
dec30 DAY & KIRTLAND.

PRIZE ESSAY.—Infidelity, its causes, nature and remedy, being the prize essay of the British organization of the Evangelical Alliance. By the Rev. Thos. Pearson, for sale by
feb11 A. C. DU BOIS & SON.

SANTA CLAUS—A splendid lot of Toys and Gift Books, of every description for the holidays, just received and for sale by
_no7_ A. C. DU BOIS & SON.

HEARTH-STONE REVERIES, and Temperance Tales, by Thurlow W. Brown, editor of the Ladies Repository. A book which should be placed in the hands of every family in the country. For sale by A. C. DU BOIS & SON.

Hardware.
POWERS & KINNEY have on hand a large assortment of Hardware, Nails, Iron, Glass, Sash, Carpenters Tools, &c., for sale low for cash.

WHAT I saw in California, by Bryant, for sale by A. C. DU BOIS & SON.

FLOUR.
MADE at the PLYMOUTH MILL, from the best of white wheat, expressly for family use, and warranted superior to any other in market, kept constantly on hand, and for sale by DAY & KIRTLAND

FLOUR,
OF THE PLYMOUTH MILL brand, put up in sacks and half-sacks, made of the best white wheat, put up expressly for family use, and acknowledged to be the best in use. For sale by S. H. STARR.

Flour, Flour.
FEW more sacks of superior Ashland and Jefferson Family Flour, from selected white wheat, for sale by POWERS & KINNEY

ALL styles of Vests at BURGOYNE'S. The cheapest and the best are to be found there, and if there is any thing that is not exactly what is to order, at short notice. That's the advantage of being in town.

SPENCER & WRIGHT have the best TEA for 50 cts. in town.
Nov. 10-n4 SPENCER & WRIGHT.

Sash! Sash!
FOR SALE in any quantity, at the lowest figure, by POWERS & KINNEY

Sheep Pelts Wanted,
FOR which the highest price will be paid in CASH, by POWERS & KINNEY.

Arrival from the Crystal Palace.
NOW receiving and for sale, the largest assortment of

Agricultural.

Dairy Farmers and City Mechanics.

Mr. Editor:—I am one of that great multitude of farmers' boys, who, early imbibing the notion that farming is less profitable than most other kinds of business, learn a trade, and finally find themselves city mechanics. A grand good position to look back from, and which I have long wished some one of our class, more competent than myself, would improve for the benefit of our successors; for it seems that farmers' boys, and girls too, are still looking to the cities and towns of the city, as a refuge from the poverty of the farm.

On looking back from this stand-point upon my past experience and observation, the first conviction which occurs to my mind is, that farming is more, and other business is less profitable than they seem to be. I have lately received a letter from a brother who not "taking to a trade" now owns a small farm. Alluding to my old notions of the unprofitableness of farming, and to the high prices I now pay in the city for all kinds of provisions, he says, in the familiar style of family correspondence:

"On looking at the amount and variety of articles consumed and worn out by farmers you (interest most of us pay when we first begin in the world; our carriages and harnesses, our clothing, food, &c., for ourselves and little ones. I think there must be profit somewhere in farming, greater than you used to allow. Look into our buttery, our clothes-press, our cellar, our barn, and pig pen—nothing to brag of, as you know,—but yet enough if all put into a bill to make quite a sum.

If farmers were to give their farms credit for rent and every thing you pay money for, which their farms produce, they would need something of an income to foot the yearly bill—and would find out, I believe, that farming is not quite such poor and unprofitable business as some of us think it to be"

Farmers handle but little money, and hence are apt to look upon the weekly wages of mechanics as large, which will barely supply a family with the necessaries of life. I recolect my feelings, when a boy, on hearing of a mechanic who received ten dollars a week in the city. I could hardly imagine what one man could do with so much money; or, when it was possible for others to put themselves in the way of getting such wages, anybody should be willing to stay and toge how's oxen on a farm at 50 cents a day! W-ll, I left the farm, and have reached the goal of my boyish ambition. I am in Boston with 10 dollars a week!

But how much better off am I, after all, than most of my schoolmates are, who were compelled to work for 12 and 15 dollars per month, while I was receiving 30 to 40? Little if any; and why? Because "circumstances alter cases" Before I kept house I had 12 to 15 dollars per month to pay for board, washing, mending, and other unavoidable incidentals—a very important item when farmers boys seem never to take into account and then, when sick, my watcher's, nurse's, doctor's, apothecary's, boarding-house keeper's and washerwoman's bills were all made out on the ten dollar-a-week system, and took off the dollars almost as fast as my pulse beat in a high fever. While the farmer-boy who works by the month is boarded, washed and mended, "in the bargain," and, if sick, is taken care of at the lowest figure, or carried home to be nursed by his mother and sisters.

A City Mechanic.

Boston, March 6, 1854.

Grand Factory.—Some years ago, I thought I would try my luck in keeping a few hens. The house I keep them in is a rough, cheap concern. I put some crotches in the ground, boarded up outside and inside, then filled in with saw dust to make it warm. It is well lighted with glass windows, and well ventilated, and a small stream of water runs through it. The roosts will accommodate about one hundred hens, that being the number I usually keep. Under the roosts I throw three or four ox-cart loads of dry muck, school dirt, &c., which I haul over two or three times a week with my manure hook, I bury their grain in it, and make them work for a living, which gives them exercise in cold weather. In the spring I have a fine heap of home made guano. If there is anything imported that is better to make our crops grow, I am mistaken.—*New England Farmer.*

The Raspberry.—Some time ago I sent you a few notes on the success which had attended my attempts to cultivate the raspberry in a most unpromising piece of ground, and the advantages which leaf soil seemed to have over other manures in their culture. As attention is now being so generally turned towards their culture, everything connected with their cultivation bears interest; I therefore make no apology for again introducing the subject.

I recently called to see a friend in a distant part of the country, who, added to a pretty well kept farm and garden, kept a raspberry patch. On walking with him through his garden, I was struck with the gigantic height and extraordinary vigor of his raspberry canes. These were probably from five to seven feet high. I inquired his mode of treatment. He replied that he let them alone, merely laying a few inches of saw-dust over the surface of the ground about them every spring. On stepping my foot on the ground it sank in like a sponge, and cating, as it appeared to me, that the saw dust was at least six inches deep. The bed was on a hill side, with a southeast aspect, and the soil a brown, sandy loam. The soil and situation may have had a little to do with their vigor; but much was undoubtedly due to the sawdust, and from this and my own experience in rotten leaves, I am inclined to believe that any kind of manure from wood will be advantageous to the raspberry. The first opportunity I will try the effects of tan, and report the result.

Don't be in a Hurry.—I'm not in one. We never know a fellow who was always in a hurry that wasn't always behind hand. They are proverbial all over the world for bringing nothing at all to pass. Hurry, hurry, scurry, bluster, splutter—what does it all amount to?—not a straw. If you want to accomplish anything as it should be done, you must go about it coolly, moderately, firmly, faithfully, heartily. Hurrying, fretting, fuming, splutterings, will do no good—not the least. Are great works or great men made in a hurry? Not at all. They are the product of time, patience—the result of slow, solid development. Nothing of moment is made in a hurry. Nothing can be—nothing ought to be. It is contrary to nature, reason, revelation, right, justice, philosophy; common sense. Your man of hurry is no sort of character, or rather a very shiftless one. Always in confusion, loose at every joint, nothing-and unjointed; blowing and puffing here and there; racing, ranting, staring but all ending in smoke.

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 or less, 3 weeks or less	$1 00	1-4 column, 1 year	12 00
Every subsequent insertion	50	1-2 do do	18 00
One square 3 months	3 00	1 column, 1 year	30 00
One square 6 months	5 00		

Advertisers should always designate the number of insertions they wish given to their advertisements, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged by the square.

BOOK AND JOB WORK

OF ALL KINDS,

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

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 fine Gold Plate, in the most approved manner. Particular attention paid to filling decayed teeth, thereby arresting further decay. Office open from 9 to 5 o'clock.

Office—Over Hoskins's Store

Plymouth, Oct. 21, 1853.

DR. J. A. BESTHORN

SURGEON DENTIST,

COULD 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 else. Give him a call yourselves. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charges made. Office over S. H. Starr's Store

Plymouth, Oct. 25, 1853

Oysters, Oysters.

BY THE KEG OR CAN, constantly on hand, or served up at the Grocery and Provision Store and Saloon of H. & W. ROGERS

DR. JAS. HENDERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Plymouth, O.

Will attend with prompitude, to all professional business entrusted to his care.

Office over Du Bois' Book store, back of A. W. Beckman's Law Office

BIBLES.—We can sell Bibles cheaper than any establishment in Northern Ohio. Call and see. A. C. DU BOIS & SON.

WM. W. DRENNAN,

WESTERN AGENTS

Oct. 25, 1853. Plymouth, O.

M'GILLS & ROE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

oct22 No. 257 Liberty-st., Pittsburgh

HIRAM ROGERS. HELEN ROGERS.

H. & W. ROGERS

Dealers in Provisions, Groceries, Fish,

OYSTERS, &c. &c.

ODD FELLOWS BLOCK, PLYMOUTH.

Fine Liquors for Medical Purposes.

D. HORNBEEK,

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c

Will pay cash for Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn.

Plymouth, Oct. 25.

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 Bingham. For sale by DU BOIS & SON.

FLOUR

MADE at the PLYMOUTH MILL, of the best quality of white wheat, and equalled by none. This brand of Flour has received the highest commendation from all who have used it, and is taking the place of all others. It will be kept on hand constantly for sale by D. HOORNBEEK.

GOLDSMITH'S Animated Nature, and Good's Book of Nature, just received, and for sale by DU BOIS & SON

FLOUR.

WARRANTED to be 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 been pronounced superior to any other brand. Kept constantly unhand, and for sale by

T. W CROASLL

BALLS AND TUBS, at

Nov. 10-n4 SPENCER & WRIGHT'S.

RAIN.

NOW when the raining season is approaching, People must attend to their rain-water. Just call on H. SLYHOUR who is prepared at all times to make and put up Eave Troughs and Spouting of the best quality, and on reasonable terms.

Fish! Fish

FRESH CAUGHT Upper Lake White Fish, by the half bbl, or quantity, for sale by CU P & CRONINGER.

BEST SINGING BOOK for Choirs, extract The SHAWM—A complete Library of Church Music containing about 1000 pieces of every variety of metre. Just received and for sale by (oct7) A. C. DU BOIS & SON.

BUFFALO ROBES—Some choice whole skins (o9) SPENCER & WRIGHT'S.

DU BOIS' BOOK STORE,

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

PLYMOUTH, OHIO

C. DU BOIS & SON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity, that they are constantly receiving large and well 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. In

STATIONERY,

their assortment is full, embracing every thing needed. Those wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call and examine. oct25

LIGHT & HOFMAN.

Watch Makers and Jewelers.

North Side Public Square,

Plymouth, Ohio.

LIGHT & HOFMAN, take this method of informing the public that they have just received their large assortment of Watches, and Jewelry, Gold Silver Watches, Spectacles, &c., which they will sell cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere. They would call particular attention to their large stock of

Clocks and Watches,

of every style and price, in which they pledge themselves not to be outsoldone, either in quality or price. Also *GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,*

in an endless variety and extremely low prices

L. & H. would particularly ask the attention of the aged, to their complete assortment of

SPECTACLES,

from the best manufacturers, in Gold, Silver and Steel frames, and to suit every sight, at low prices.

They have also a good assortment of musical instruments, such as

Guitars, Banjos Flutes, Violins,

&c., &c., also, strings and instruction books.

In Jewelry they have stock so rich and varied, embracing all the fashionable styles of

Rings, Pins, Lockets, &c.,

with a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

Gems, Pistols, Shot Pouches,

Powder Flasks, &c.

They invite those wishing to purchase, to call and examine, assuring the public that every article they sell shall prove as represented.

Cash and for Old Gold and Silver, or Goods given in exchange.

SEELY & CASE'S

METROPOLITAN

Boot Shoe and Leather Store,

North side of the Public Square,

PLYMOUTH, OHIO.

THE proprietors of this extensive establishment, would respectfully inform their numerous friends, and the public generally, that they have just returned with you, through the *Pittsburgh Journal,* they have been purchasing the even tenor of their way, quietly and upward, until it is no longer problematical, whether a

First Class Boot and Shoe Establishment

can be so pointed in Plymouth. We have erected a dead certainty, as you can satisfy yourselves, by calling in any day in the week, on Sundays excepted, and see the immense stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

sold, and for sale in their store, embracing every variety of Men's Boots, Youths and Children's Boots, do. Thick Boots, Gaiter Boots, Gaiter Brogans, do. Indians, Wellington ties and gaiters. Also sizes at an assortment of Ladies Shoes, Misses Gaiters and Indians, Children's Gaiters, Boots and shoes, Lined Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Ladies Slippers, Ladies Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, Ladies Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, Ladies Gaiters, Boots and Shoes