Plymouth Advertiser.

A Weekly Family Newspaper---Devoted to Literature, Local and General News, Agriculture, and the Markets.

BY ROBINSON & LOCKE. PLYMOUTH, O., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1855. VOLUME II. NO. 16

MASONIC LODGE

THE REGULAR communication of Richland Lodge, are every Monday Evening before the full moon.

D. BAUGHMAN, Sec.

I. O. O. F.
Plymouth Lodge, No. 93, meets every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.

W. W. DRENNAN, N. G.
WELLS ROGERS, Secretary. dec22

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 A. C. Du Bois & Son. oct25

H. & W. ROGERS
DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, FISH, OYSTERS, &c., &c
ODD FELLOWS BLOCK, PLYMOUTH.

☞ Pure Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

H. M. WOOSTER,

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMicals, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Zinc Paint Window Glass, etc., Plymouth, Ohio. Oct21

D. HORNBEEK,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c

Will pay cash for Wheat, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Corn. Oct 25

RAILROAD HOUSE,
FAIRFIELD, HURON CO., O.
A. C. ALLEN, Proprietor.

THE above house is new and very pleasantly situated, and the proprietor will spare no pains to make it all the public can require in such a house. Friends—strangers—all Give us a call. June 17, 1854-n35tf

A. G. ROBINSON. J. M. BUSHFIELD.
A. G. ROBINSON & Co,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WRAPPING & ROOFING PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, etc., etc.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
sep30:y WHEELING, VA.

VIRGINIA IRON WORKS.
ILL, KELLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Nails & Spikes,
sep30:1y WHEELING, VA.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
MANSFIELD, OHIO.

S. W. Corner of Public Square, opposite the Bank. P. P. MYERS and GEO. W WARING, Proprietors. n4

W. WARREN. H. G. FULLER.
Dry Goods at Wholesale.
WARREN & FULLER,

NO. 45, SUPERIOR-STREET, WEDDELL HOUSE, CLEVELAND, O.

We have received our Fall Stock and are now prepared to sell goods at the lowest New York prices. We invite dealers to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. sept30

FALL TRADE
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, at Wholesale
MASURY, DOLE & CO.,

NO. 68 SUPERIOR-ST., OPPOSITE THE WEDDELL HOUSE, CLEVELAND, O.

We are now receiving [illegible] for the Fall Trade. [illegible] examine our stock and terms. sept30

P. J. DENKER. R. P. DENKER.
P. J. DENKER & SON,
Importers, Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in
Furnishing Goods, Tailors' Trimmings.
CLOTHS AND CLOTHING,
No. 76, Superior-st., Cleveland, O.

P. J. D. & Son pledge themselves to offer as good inducements to country merchants as can be done in New York or any of the Eastern cities. sept30:1y

PLYMOUTH MARBLE WORKS
B. VINSON,

IS prepared to furnish at all times, his manufactory, MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, MANTLES, &c., of the best style and finish, of either Italian or American Marble, at prices unequalled in this wooden country. He has now on hand, and is constantly in receipt of the most splendid specimens of Marble, of all sizes and kinds suitable for Table-tops, Mantle-Pieces, &c.

Plymouth, Oct., 15, 1853.

J. S. BLYMYER & Co.,
MANSFIELD, OHIO.
(*Successors to W. S. Granger.*)

DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Patent and Enameled Leather, Tin Plate, Chain Pumps, &c. &c.

Mansfield, January 5, 1855.

WELDON HOUSE.
MANSFIELD, O.
S. MOORE, Proprietor.
MEALS, TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

The Proprietor has refitted and re-furnished this house, and is now prepared to make travellers and others comfortable. No pains will be spared to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Aug. 5, 1854.

E. McFALL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, FRUITS,
MANSFIELD, OHIO.

☞ E. McF. & Co., can supply retailers on better terms than either Cleveland or Sandusky. Their stock is large and complete, to which they invite the attention of dealers. July 1st, 1854

Plymouth, sept. 38, 5854.

STOVES! STOVES!
POWERS & KINNEY,

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

WOOD OR COAL,

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

The Lowest Kind of Prices.

Also, a large assortment of TIN WARE, which will be sold cheap. Call and see. n3

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, sept. 30, 1854.

WESTERN EXCHANGE.
South-east Corner Public Square, Plymouth, O.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the traveling community, that he has taken the above House (formerly kept by H. Lininger) of Plymouth, and having thoroughly repaired it, is now well prepared to accommodate travelers and others. His table will always be supplied with the best the markets afford. His stables (thoroughly repaired) are under the care of attentive ostlers. april22-3m JOHN SMITH.

Produce Dealers.

POWERS & KINNEY, are prepared at all times to pay the highest prices in cash, for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Timothy, Flax and Clover Seeds. p3

From the St. Louis Republican.

ORIGIN OF CAMP MEETINGS.

Religious Excitement at them in East Tennessee—The Falling Exercise—The Jerking Exercise—The Barking Exercise, &c. Extravagance of the Females.

We hear now and then of the strange effects which were produced upon persons and whole communities in olden times by religious excitement, and the peculiar phenomena which marked periods of religious fervor among a simple people. In a recent lecture before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, Rev. Wm. H. Milburn gave a general description of the early preachers of the West, particularly of Kentucky, and made a selection of a few characters to illustrate the prevailing traits of the whole. No part of the country has witnessed such schisms in the churches, and such wild and fanatical delusions in connection with religious teaching, as the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. The statements made by Rev. Mr. Milburn were doubtless correct, so far as they went; but the selection of a few individuals as an index of the general character of the western preachers of that time, gives a very incorrect idea of the actual facts:

Some years since, during a temporary residence of a few months in the State of Kentucky, I chanced to have an opportunity of examining a historical work, which is there acknowledged as the best authority and in which I noticed many of the interesting statements with regard to that early time, which go to indicate that there was a vast amount of imperfection connected with many of those whose characters were delineated under the heading of 'Saddle Bags.' Some of the incidents of that day and region are scarcely credible on account of the strange perversion of the human intellect which they show. The churches were torn and wasted for years by intestine feuds, and in consequence of the dissensions then existing among the churches, infidelity prevailed throughout that whole region. The writer to whom I have referred, says that 'nearly half of the ministers of that period were at one time and another subject to church censure for various faults.'

Camp meetings originated among the Presbyterians of Kentucky. The first camp meeting was held near Goosbury river, in July, 1800. The ministers present were Messrs. McGready, William McGee, and a Mr. Hoge. The author, whose language I quote, says, '[illegible] camp meetings being once introduced, they spread [illegible] wildfire. The laborer quitted his task, the youth forgot his pastime, the plough was left in the furrow, age snatched his crutch, the deer enjoyed a respite upon the mountains, business of all kinds was suspended, dwelling houses were deserted, whole neighborhoods were emptied, bold hunters and sober matrons, young men and maidens and little children flocked to the common centre of attraction, every difficulty was encountered, every risk ventured to be present at the camp meeting.'

In connection with these camp meetings a great variety of strange exercises grew up. Children ten or twelve years of age, were prominent actors. Under paroxysms of feeling, persons fell down, and this was called 'the falling exercise.' There were also 'the jerking exercise,' the 'rolling,' and the 'barking exercise,' besides 'visions' and 'trances.' At Cabin Creek camp meeting, May 22, 1801, so many fell on the third night, that, to prevent their being trod on, they were laid out on one side of the meeting house floor, like so many corpses. At Boons Creek sacrament two hunderd fell; at Pleasant Point, there hundred fell, at Pleasant Point three hundred, and at Cane Ridge three thousand, August 6, 1801. It is said that children, eight months old, were affected by those strange influences.

The first influence of the 'jerking exercise,' was at sacrament at East Tennessee. Persons would be jerked in all directions, and over whatever object happened to be in the way. They were always left to themselves, because the people said that to oppose them would be to resist the influences of the Spirit of God. Sometimes those who had long hair, it is said, that their heads jerked so swiftly, that their hair snapped like the crack of a whip. It is said that none were injured except those who rebelled against the operation of the Spirit and refused to comply with the injunctions it came to enforce. Some who went to the meetings with whips in their hands to flog others, had their whips jerked out their hands.

In the 'rolling exercise,' they doubled up and rolled over and over; and it made no difference whether there was mud or filth of any kind in the way. In the 'running exercise,' they would run over every obstacle and keep running till quite exhausted.

In the 'dancing exercise,' a writer of that time says they had the privilege of exhibiting, by a bold faith, what others were moved by a blind impulse. In one instance, a Mr. Thompson, a minister, commenced dancing after meeting, and danced an hour and a half; and said he, 'This is the Holy Ghost!' A girl danced for an hour in an empty pew, and others danced in so violent a manner that they could not be held by strong men.

The writer whom I quote says: 'One might be tempted to think that the climax had already been reached, but there was a piece of extravagance to complete the degradation of human nature. The 'barks' frequently accompanied the 'jerks,' though of later origin. This exercise consisted of the individual taking the position of a dog, moved about on all fours, growling, snapping his teeth, and barking with such exactness in imitation as to deceive any one whose eyes were not directed to the spot.'

All classes became affected by the degrading mania, and the only method of securing relief was to engage in the voluntary dance. In was supposed first to be inflicted as a chastisement for remissness in duty. Such as resisted the impulse and declined the dancing, continued to be tormented for months and even years. From being regarded as marks of guilt, the barks at last came to be regarded as tokens of divine favor and badges of special honor. 'Ridiculous as it may seem to us at this distance of time to hear such extraordinary sounds as bow, wow, wow, interspersed with pious ejaculations and quotations of scripture, we are at liberty to doubt the truth of the assertion that then the effect, or at least one of the effects was to over-awe the wicked and excite 'the minds of the impious.'

In the minds of these disorders, those preachers who labored to direct the minds of the people to true marks of grace were denounced as deistical, and thus their influence was greatly diminished. Some of the results were, the people would be singing half a dozen hymns at the same time, very loud, with violent motions of the body. Sometimes a dozen would be praying at a time, for they said the Lord could hear even if they all spoke at once.

The preachers were often interrupted with singing in the midst of their sermons. Whoops, cries, hysterical laughter, and the repetition of the words of the preacher, even louder than he uttered them, constituted a combination of annoyances to which the sea, harangued by the Athenian orator must have been a trifle.

These are cases enough to show what a state of things existed in Kentucky in the beginning of this century. Our author asks: 'Will it be easily credited that in 1803 the females, from fourteen to forty years of age, got into the habit of hugging and embracing every one in their vicinity, and that the men, especially the preachers, came in for a good share of their embraces?'

Cant Phrases.

There is no greater mark of ill-breeding and vulgarity, than the use of slang phrases. These forms of speech have heretofore been regarded as the distinctive characteristic of bar-room loafers, sporting rowdies, thieves and pick-pockets. Of late, however, the unseemly habit of interlarding their discourse with cant phrases, has extended among young men—and women, too—of respectability, and good standing in the community, and has become a crying evil. Low ideas are always attached to cant phrases, which must inevitably exercise a degrading influence upon the mind. [illegible] [illegible] fatty vogue. To show the [illegible] the following conversation [illegible] place in the Stout family [illegible]

"I declare to goodness, I really think Mr. Rustle is making up to our Josey," said Mrs. Stout, after the gentleman [illegible] had passed the previous evening at their house, staying to a later hour than usual.

"You'd better believe it!" rejoined the young lady, playfully.

"You may bet high on that," added Napoleon, who was in the act of lighting a real Havana.

"How do you like the cut of his jib, Timothy?" resumed Mrs. Stout, turning to her husband.

"I don't greatly like his 'rig,' but Josephine thinks he's 'some,'" was the reply.

"Whether you like him or not, it's my opinion he'll make a tip-top husband," continued the mother.

"Put her through, mother," replied Josphine, blushing.

"Go in lemons!" suggested Napoleon, smoking through his nose; a remark, by the way, so ambiguous, that it certainly must have puzzled other parties to guess at his meaning; but in the present case it seemed to be invested with perfect acidity.

"Napoleon, I advise you 'to shut your hopper,'" elegantly retorted the young lady.

Mr. Stout proceeded to inquire if Mr. Rustle was a man of property, and was assured by his better half, that he had a "pocket full of rocks." The husband and father then remarked to the effect that he had been more favorably impressed with Mr. Goodwin, a young farmer in the neighborhood, than with the gentleman under consideration. Miss Stout manifested a different opinion on the subject, emphatically declaring that he "couldn't come in,"

"He's over that way," said her brother making a gesture over his shoulder with his thumb.

The above we are inclined to believe, is not a fancy sketch. It shows the extent to which the practice of using cant phrases when once acquired, may be carried.

Mrs. Swisshelm is down on the Pittsburgh dandies. She says:

"For two winters, they have been stalking around, looking for all the world like so many pumpkins with two corn stalks stuck in the blossom end, and a bit of stem, left on the other—in coats the length of a farmer's wamus, a half yard too wide, stuffed out with wadding, and drawn up around their ears, sleeves like meal sacks, and pantaloons as tight as fiddle-strings. To see them handle their drum-sticks in this outfit was a natural curiosity. This winter the stilt-like supporters mysteriously disappear, pantaloons are invisible, and coats bid fair to rival ladies skirts in the sublimest of street-sweeping."

Good nature, like the bee, collects sweetness from every herb. Ill nature, like the spider, sucks poison from honeyed flowers.

Beecher's Lecture.

Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture in the Tabernacle, New York, upon the "Conflict of Northern and Southern Theories of Man and Society," on the 16th inst. It is an able production, and well worth a careful perusal. We give a few extracts:

NATIONALITY OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

If Slavery were a plantation question, concerning only the master and the slave, disconnected from us, and isolated—then, though we should regret it, and apply moral forces for its ultimate remedy, yet, it would be, (as are questions of the same kind in India or South America,) remote, constituting a single element in that globe of darkness of which this world is the core, and which Christianity is yet to shine through and change to light. But it is not a plantation question. It is a national question. The disputes implied by the violent relations between the owner and the chattel may only morally touch us. But the dispute between the masters and the Government, and between the Government impregnated with Slavery, and the Northern citizen, these touch us sharply, and if not wisely met, will yet scourge us with thorns! Indeed I cannot say that New England and the near North will not be affected locally, and immediately by an adverse issue of the great national struggle now going on. But the north will be an utterly dead force in the American nation. She will be rolled up in a corner, like a cocoon waiting for its transmigration. The whole north will become provincial; it will be but a fringe to a nation whose heart will beat in the South.

MAN NORTH AND MAN SOUTH.

In the North, the most useless pauper that ever burdens the Alms House—the most uncombed foreigner that delves in a ditch—the most abject creature that begs a morsel from door to door, is yet a man; and there is, not in theory only, but in the public sentiment, a sacredness of rights, which no man, except by stealth, can violate with impunity. There is no other law for the Governor of New York or of Massachusetts, than for the beggar in your streets. That which protects the dwelling and the property of the rich man, belongs just as much to the hovel of the beggar. God sends but one sun, and it is the same light that kindles against the roof of a mansion, that draws upon the thatch of a hut. The same air comes to each, the same showers, the same seasons, summer and winter. As in Nature, so, in the North, are law, and the distributive [illegible]. They bathe society [illegible]. The rich, the learned, the strong, may [illegible] of the air, [illegible] air or privilege to [illegible]

In the South [illegible] is true, [illegible] by reason of a recognized principle, but [illegible] by organic arrangements. Touch a hireling's wages in the North, and the Law stands to defend him, and beat you down! Take a laborer's wages in the South, and the Law stands to defend you, and beat him down.

Beat a man, in the North, for a private wrong done, and the Law will strike you. But in the South, it is the right of the white, unquestioned and unquestionable, to beat every third person in the community.

Let the proudest mill owner break but the skin of the poorest operative in Lowell or Lawrence, and both law and public sentiment, alike, would grasp and punish him!

But in the South the law refuses to look at any degree of cruelty in chastisements upon the universal laborer, short of maiming or death, and public sentiment is but little better than the law.

The laborer in the North answers to a tribunal; in the South to a master, incensed, passionate, vindictive injustice executed upon all symptoms of resisting manhood!

In the North, nothing is more sacred than a man's family and his children. It would not be possible for a man to do a public violence to a family circle without vindictive penalty. Let him separate a mother from her daughters, let him employ a hireling ruffian to carry off the boys into the country, and parcel them out there—let him scatter the flock, and leave the children motherless, and the parents childless, and what do you think would become of him?

In the South it is a part of the civil rights of men to do these things whenever they please. And though public sentiment is better than law, yet as no public sentiment on earth is a match for legalized lust, or avarice, or the grip of misfortune, these things are continually done, and remorselessly. Cruelty, chastity, virtue do not mean the same things in the South as in the North. A man is not blemished by deeds and indulgences, upon a plantation, among slaves, which in the North, would strike him through with infamy, and house him in the penitentiary!

In the South there are many roads leading from the top of society to the bottom, but not one, not one from the bottom to the top.

In the North, if the citizen chooses to walk in it, there is a road from every man's door up to Governor's chair or the Presidential seat!

LABOR IN THE NORTH.

It is the peculiarity of Northern labor, that it thinks. It is Intelligence working out through the hands. There is more real thought in a Yankee's hand than in a Southerner's head. This is not true of a class, or of single individuals, or of single States. It pervades the air. It is Northern public sentiment. It springs from our idea of manhood. These influences, acting through generations, have wrought into the very blood. It is in the stock. Go where you will, a Yankee is a worthy creature. He is the honey bee of mankind. Only Work is royal among us. It carries the sceptre, and changes all nations by its touch, opening its treasures, and disclosing its secrets.

But with all this industry you shall find nowhere on earth so little drudging work as in the North. It is not the servitude of the hands to material nature. It is the glorious exercise of mind upon nature. They vex nature with incessant importunities. They are always prying, and thinking, and trying.

In California, gold is found in quartz formations. But, in New England, and the free inventive North, in the geology of industry, gold is found everywhere—in the straw and bonnets, in leather and stone, in wool, in felts and cloths; in wool, in stone, and in very [illegible]. It is wrapped up in the beggar's raiment, which unroll in our mills into paper—yesterday, a beggar's feculent rags; to-day, a newspaper, conveying the world's daily life into twenty thousand families. And so great are the achievements of labor that everybody honors it. It stands among us as an invisible dignity. Four spirits there are that rule in New England—religion, social virtue, intelligence and work; and this last takes something from them all, and is their physical exponent. So that not only is work honored and honorable, but the want of it is an implied discredit. The presumption is always against a man who does not labor.

LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

And it is this innate, hereditary indisposition to work, that, after all, is the greatest obstacle to emancipation. Laziness in the South and money in the North are the bulwarks of Slavery! To take away a planter's slaves is to cut off his hands. There is who he keeps his work There is none of it in himself. And it is this, too, which leads to the contempt which southern people feel for northern men. They are working men, and work is flavored to the southerner with ideas of ignominy, of meanness, of vulgar lowness. Neither can they understand how a man who works all his life-long can be high-minded and generous, intelligent and refined.

Not only is there this contrast in dignity of work, but even more—in rights of industry. Work, in the North has responsibilities that are prodigious educators. We ordain that a man shall have the fullest chance, and there he shall have the results of his activity. He shall take all he can make, or he shall take the whole result of indolence. It is a double stimulation. It inspires labor by hope of fruition, and [illegible] it by the fear of non-[illegible]. The South have their whole body of laborers at work without either responsibility. They cut it off at both ends. They virtually say to the slave, in [illegible] 'Be lazy, for all that you earn shall do you no good; be lazy, for when you are old and helpless we are bound to take care of you!'

It is this apparent care for the helplessness of slaves that has won the favor of many northern men, and of some who ought to have known better the effect of taking off from men the responsibility of labor, in both ways, its fruition and its penalty. Once declare in New York that Government would take care of poverty and old age, so as to make it honorable, and it would be a premium upon improvidence. With us it is expected that every man will work, will earn, will lay up, will deliver his family from public charity. There is, to be sure, an Alms House, to catch all, who, by misfortune or improvidence, fall through. But such is the public opinion in favor of personal independence springing from industry, that a native born American citizen had rather die than go to an Alms House. Foreigners are our staple paupers. Our charity feeds the poor wretches whom foreign slavery has crippled and cast upon us. But the whole South is a vast workhouse for the slave while young, and a vast alms house for him when old; and neither old nor young is he permitted to feel the responsibility for labor. And this, too, explains the apparent advantage which the South has over the North, in the matter of pauperism and distress. The northern system intends to punish those who will not work. It is not a system calculated for slaves nor for lazy men.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

In such a Society, there cannot be a Common School, in any such sense as we mean it. Indeed, there cannot be general education in any State whose ignorance is the legal condition of one-half the population, as is the case in many southern States. Ignorance is an institution in the South. It is a political necessity. It is as much provided for by legislation and by public sentiment, guarded by enactments, as intelligence is in the North. It must be. The restrictions which keep it from the slave will keep it from the whites, excepting, always, the few who live at the top. There cannot be an atmosphere of intelligence. Slaves would be in danger of breathing that. There cannot be common public sentiment, a common school, nor common education. Knowledge is power, not only, but powder, putting the South in the risk of being blown up, by careless handling and too great abundance.

NO FREE SPEECH IN THE SOUTH.

No man has liberty to talk as he pleases about the structure of southern society, and apply to the real facts of southern life and southern internal questions that searching investigation and public exposure, which, in the North brings every possible question to the bar of public opinion, and make society boil like a [illegible]. Yes, you may speak of slavery, if you will defend it; if you think its evil with Scripture texts; but you may not talk nor preach, nor print abolition doctrines, tho' you believe them with the intensity of inspiration.

The reason given, is, that it will stir up insurrection. And so it will. It is said that free speech is inflammatory. So it is. That it would bring every man's life in South into jeopardy; that, in self-defence, they must limit and regulate the expression of opinion. But what is that theory of government, and what is that state of society under it, in which free speech and free discussion are dangerous? * * *

And it is just this difference that distinguishes the North and the South. We have institutions that will stand public and private discussion—they have not. We will not have a law, or custom, or ceremony, which cannot be defended against the fiercest inquiry. Such a rule would cut them level as a mowed meadow! They live in a crater, forever dreading the signs of activity. They live in a powder magazine. No wonder they fear light and fire. It is the plea of Wrong since the world began. Discussion would unseat the Czar; a free press would dethrone the ignoble Napoleon; free speech would revolutionize Rome.

PREACHING IN THE NORTH.

The power of religion with us is employed to set men on their feet, to make them fertile, self-sustaining, noble, virtuous, and to build up society of men, each one of whom is large, strong, capacious of room, and filled with versatile powers.

PREACHING IN THE SOUTH.

Now tell me whether there is any preaching of the Gospel to the slave, or whether there can be, and he yet remain a slave?—We preach the Gospel to arouse men, they subdue them; we to awaken, they to soothe; we to inspire self-reliance, they subordination; we to drive them forward in growth; they to repress and prune down growth; we to convert them into men, they to make them content to remain beasts of burden.

With them it is [illegible] them in to prison. With us it is the angel, appearing to lead them out of prison and set them free! In short, religion with us is emancipation and liberty, with them it is bondage and contentment!

NO TRUE UNION BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

It is equally plain that while there may be a union between Northern and Southern States, it is external or commercial, and not internal and vital, springing from common ideas, common ends and common sympathies. It is a union of merchants and politicians, and not one of the people.

A STRUGGLE OF PRINCIPLES.

Had these opposite and discordant systems been left separate to work out each its own results, there would have been but little danger of collision or contest.

But they are politically united. They came together into one Congress. There these antagonistic principles which creep with subtle influence through the very veins of their respective States, break out into open collision upon every question of national police. And since the world began, a republican spirit is unfit to secure power. It generates it in the many. But an aristocratic spirit has attribute and impulse toward power. It seeks and grasps it as naturally as a hungry lion prowls and grasps its prey.

For fifty years the imperious spirit of the South has sought and gained power. It would have been of but little consequence were that power still republican.—The seat of empire may be indifferently on the Massachusetts Bay or on the Ohio, on the lake or the Gulf, if it be the same empire, acting in good faith for the same Democratic ends.

But in the South the growth of power has been accompanied by a marked revolution in political faith until now the theory of Calhoun, once scouted, is becoming the popular belief. And that theory differs in nothing from outright European Aristocracy, save in the forms and instruments by which it works.

The struggle, then, between the North and the South is not one of sections, and of parties, but of principles—of principles lying at the foundations of governments—of principles that cannot coalesce, nor compromise; that must hate each other, and contend until the one shall drive out the other.

WE DON'T REALIZE OUR DANGER.

Oh! how little do men dream of the things that are transpiring about them!—In Luther's days, how little they knew the magnitude of the results pending that controversy of fractious monk and haughty Pope! How little did the frivolous courtier know the vastness of the struggle in which Hampden, Milton and Cromwell acted? We are in just such another era. Dates will begin from the period in which we live!

Do not think that all the danger lies in that boited cloud which flashes in the Southern horizon. There is a decay and change here in the North. Old New England, that suckled American liberty, is now suckling wolves to devour it.

THE STRUGGLE INEVITABLE! LET IT COME!

Two great powers that will live together are in our midst, tugging at each other's throats. They will search each other out, though you separate them a hundred times. And if, by an insane blindness, you shall contrive to put off the issue, and send this unsettled dispute down to your children, it will go down, gathering volume and strength at every step, to waste and desolate their heritage. Let it be settled now. Clear the place. Bring in the champions. Let them put their lances in rest for the charge. Sound the trumpet, and God save the Right.

A Mr. Bronson, of Meadville, Pa., says from fifteen years experience he finds that Indian meal poultice, covered with young hyson tea, softened with warm water, and laid over burns or frozen flesh as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes.

John B. Gough.

Some few years back, in the early morn, staggering from a drunken debauch, might be seen a young man, in the American town of Newburyport; he had reached the churchyard of the town, and had come there to die. In the wide world he stood alone. His wife was dead, and he had no friends. He was overwhelmed with misery and debt. As he turned around his anxious eye he saw no way of escape, no hope. There was nothing left but the drunkard's unhonored grave. Another drop, and he would have become a suicide, but the bottle struck his lips and that saved his life. He went back to town. A temperance meeting was held, and he was induced to sign the pledge. He did more; he left his humble calling—that of a book binder—and become a zealous advocate of the instrumentality that had done so much for him. Friends gathered around him. As an orator he was perpetually in request. For ten years he spoke three hundred times a year, traveled ten thousand miles a year; his name was John B. Gough. His fame reached this country, and a twelvemonth since he was engaged by the committee of the London Temperance League to visit England.—He came originally for six weeks, but was induced to stop for 2 years. Nor will those acquainted with Exeter-hall oratory wonder at the result. See Gough as he stands upon the platform, and you will at once learn the secret of his success. He is a spare, thin man, with premature age stamped upon his face, with a statue by no means imposing. Dressed in black, you would take him for a very ordinary man, and the first few sentences that falls from his lips strike you as little better than common-place. Wait a while, and the orator will warm; the mass before him will respond, and it will beat as with one pulse, while he convulses it with laughter or melts it into tears. The effect is striking. The scoffer is touched; the drunkard is reclaimed, the most degraded feels that there is yet hope and happiness and heaven for him. And what is it that does all this?—Not learning, for Mr. Gough has never been to school since he was twelve years old; nor reasoning, for he makes no profession to the possession of argumentative powers, nor rhetoric, for he tells a plain, unvarnished tale, and leaves to others copiously to illustrate and to disclaim.—But the fact is, that he is in earnest; that it is the story of his life he unfolds, and that, saved as by fire himself, he devotes for the salvation of others a real natural eloquence, that never tires, never wearies, and a tongue that never grows dull.—To save the drunkard—to stop the ravages of intemperance—to build up a barrier between the intoxicating cup and the unpolluted lip—to bid man to be true to himself and the Divine principle within him; and to dash down the "flowing bowl," wreathed' as it may be, by flowers, are represented by Beauty, for beneath lurks a serpent that may sting as an adder; such is the work of Mr. Gough—such is his theme.—Had he been an orator alone, he must have failed long before this; but he is an actor as well; he has unusual flexibility of face and voice. His features can express every shade of feeling; his tone can give utterance to every emotion of the human heart. He can be all things in an hour; he is the very Proteus of the platform.—He walks up and down it as one inspired, and you tremble all the while lest the speaker and the audience, in the frenzy of the moment, should rise up, and do something extravagant or mad. You feel what a wonderful instrument the human voice is—what power the orator wields.—You feel that he has as much power over men as when the Hebrew Paul spoke and Felix trembled, or as when the Athenian Demosthenes roused the decaying hearts of his countrymen.

Mr. Gough has now been twelve months in this country, of which he is a native—for he was born (August 22, 1817) and spent the first twelve years of his life at Sandgate. Since he has been here he has traveled over England and Scotland, and has delivered two hundred and thirty-seven orations to audiences of one thousand five hundred persons. He is accompanied by his second wife, an American lady, to whom he was married in 1843. His father was a soldier, and lives on a pension in London. He has a sister in America, where he has purchased a small estate at Boylston, Worcester county, about forty miles from Boston, where he usually resides three months of the summer, and where he enjoys the society of the many friends who visit during the season of his relaxation.

A sovereign is dead! The illustrious Kamehameha III, of the Sandwich Islands, is no more. This piece of royalty was aged about 40. He was chiefly distinguished for getting drunk, whether on those French brandies introduced at the cannons mouth by the French, or on less refined liquors, made little difference. He was of medium size and dull physiognomy. His predecessors King Kamehameha II, and his Queen, both died in London, while on a visit. Under his reign the Sandwich Islands were near being annexed to the United States; but Liholiho, his son, who traveled in this country and in Europe four years ago, is unfavorable to the measure.

Dress.—The honorable Miss Murray, sister of a Scotch Duke, and maid of honor to Queen Victoria, has been staying for some days in New York. Miss Murray, is a lady of fine person, robust health, and uncommon energy of character—aged about 35 years. She has [illegible] stand keenly enjoyed her [illegible] in this country. [illegible] have been [illegible] the expenditure [illegible] health of that [illegible] the fashionable [illegible] is a [illegible] in dress in the [illegible] and is never [illegible] when only [illegible]

The Plymouth Advertiser

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

At Plymouth, Ohio.

BY ROBINSON & LOCKE

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

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PLYMOUTH, FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1855.

☞The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the *Advertiser*:

Rome,	T. J. North.
Ganges,	Dr. M. C. Cuykendall.
Salem Station,	Thos. Rogan.
North Fairfield,	A. O. Allen.
Greenfield,	Barney Rose.
New Haven,	G. A. Knight.
Ripley,	Dr. P. Austin.
DeKalb,	Rev. J. Crouse.
Tyro,	D. C. Morrow.
Centreton,	McWhorter & Reed

☞Labor Question.—The following are the provisions of a bill introduced in the New York Legislature, in reference to labor:

Ten hours shall be a legal day's labor, in all cases.

No man shall employ a child under ten years of age.

No man shall employ a child under fifteen years of age to labor over five hours a day.

Persons employing children shall see that they attend school five half days each week.

Guardians shall bind out children under the above provisions.

Agriculturists shall give children, in their employ, at least four months' schooling each year.

The penalty is $5 for each day's violation. The act to take effect on the 4th of July, 1855.

This bill ought to pass. Its provisions are just, and based upon correct principles. We concur heartily in any measures that will make labor less slavish and more intelligent. Every state in the Union ought to pass a similar bill—then take away the electi e franchise from those unable to read—and to crown all—prohibit the manufacture, sale or use of intoxicating liquors. We would then stand before the world, an intelligent, virtuous, sober people, and be indeed a model Republic. Ignorance and Intemperance are the two giant evils, and he is a benefactor of his kind who strikes a blow at either of them.

☞Read This!—Since we commenced the publication of the *Advertiser*, we have been very moderate in dunning. Only twice, we believe, have we hinted that we had the least desire for money. We dislike it, but we must do it. We want money and must have it. There are hundreds on our books, who are indebted to us from the beginning—those are the men we are after. One dollar and fifty cents, is but a small amount—pay it. Those at a distance may remit by mail, at our risk. As the amount ($1,50), is inconvenient to send by mail, the better way will be to enclose $3,00, paying for the 1st and 2d volumes. We hope our friends will pay attention to this—we need our own. "Hard Times" is about—don't let him come any closer to us. Hurry up the material aid.

☞New York Industrial Association.—The following resolution and declaration was passed at a meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Trade and Benevolent Societies of New York, held at the Union Shades, Fourth-avenue, Jan. 12.

Resolved, That this meeting is of opinion, that in order to secure to the people of this country *plenty of employment at remunerative wages*, it is essential that an Association be instituted for the protection of *home labor*.

Declaration.—We do hereby declare our fixed determination to support the labor of the people of this country, instead of cheap imported labor of foreign countries.

We further declare that we will resist to the utmost of our power, (by all legal means) all attempts that may be made to subvert the of jects of the Association.

The following questions were announced for consideration:

First—What causes the drain of specie from this country?

Second—How is it that foreign products are brought into the American market, and sold at less price than home products?

Third—How can plenty of employment be found for the people of this country at remunerative wages?

The "Hard Times" have done good in one way, at least. The eyes of the working-men have been opened wide. Heretofore they have allowed a few demagogues to the thinking for them, while they only toiled. Bitter, indeed, has been the result of this course. Now that they are determined to think for themselves—inform themselves of the causes of those "tight times"—draw their own conclusions, and act from those conclusions, better times, in some respects, may be anticipated. The worker will be led blindly no longer. "There's a good time coming."

☞Seward, of New York, has introduced a bill into the Senate, proposing to organize a territory out of that acquired from Mexico, where all people of color not to be colonized. A good deal of fun over them by themselves, and see whether they are capable of improvement.

Many Persons Killed.—The Herald, of last, says the Herald, a chap named Beach, from below Mt. Vernon, came up on the south train of cars. On the way it was noticed that he had an abundance of coin, by his offering to change bills for a number of passengers who were unable to make change when the Conductor came around. James Purdy, Esq., observing his operations and getting sight of some of the coin at once settled in his own mind that he was a counterfeiter, and on the arrival of the cars at the Junction, pointed him out to Constable Smith, who happened to be at hand. Beach was immediately searched and counterfeit money found in his pocket-book and in his boots. He was brought right up to Justice Cobean's office and bound over to Court in the sum of $500. In default of bail the fellow was drying down to jail.

We also learn by the Herald that a man named Francis Mocent escaped from the Jail of Richland county, on Friday evening last. He was confined for the crime of petit larceny; he was about twenty-two years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches in height, dark complexion, a number of pimples on his face, black hair, has a pleasant countenance, and is very talkative; had on when he left, a black frock coat and pantaloons, and a dark plush cap. A reward of twenty-five dollars is offered to any person who will deliver said prisoner to the Jail of Richland County, or arrest and confine him so that the Sheriff can get him.

☞Seward, the man with a stout backbone, who has represented New York in the Senate of the United States for some years, has been re-elected for another term of six years. We never have doubted that this would be the result of the balloting, but supposed the vote would be somewhat closer than it turned out to be, as the Silver Greys were intensely hostile to him, and thought they could coax or bully "Sam" into sending some cotton "Unionsaver" in his stead.

The Senate, that last refuge of fogyism, bids fair to be considerably improved with the progress of the age. With General Wilson and Sumner from Massachusetts, Seward from New York and Durkee just chosen from Wisconsin—and the certainty that Cooper will no longer represent Pennsylvania, the friends of freedom may begin to hope that better days are coming.

☞Booth and Ryecraft Acquitted.—Messrs. Booth and Ryecraft, of Milwaukee, who were recently convicted in the U. S. District Court, of an alleged violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, fined and imprisoned under that crimination, were allowed a further hearing, last week, on a writ of habeas corpus granted by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and by that Court acquitted. Hurrah for Wisconsin! There is in that State, at least, a "higher law."

☞We call attention to the advertisement of the Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, in another column. We can with perfect confidence, commend this institution to our readers. There is no humbug in it. Every subscriber gets the full value of his money, in the shape of Magazines, at the start. M. P. Wright is Secretary for this place.

☞The Western railroads have been almost entirely buried in snow, during the past few weeks, the winter being more severe than was ever known in the West—At one place on the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, there is a drift for eighteen miles, varying in depth from three to eight feet. The Illinois Legislature is frozen up somewhere, and is not expected to get to the capital for a week or two!

Cuba and Kidnapping.—The Spanish consul at New York, and a member of the Cuba Junto, an exile from the Island, accuse each other of kidnapping a lad aged fifteen, nephew of the latter. It seems that young Hernandez was brought here by his uncle, when he escaped from Cuba, his father was imprisoned there, exposed some of the patriots, and was sentenced to exile in Spain, instead of being garrotted whereupon he wrote to the consul to send his boy to Cuba, to accompany him in his exile. The consul privately took the lad from a school, where his uncle had placed him, and had him put on a steamer about to leave New York when the uncle learned of the matter, and rescued him. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

Liquor-guzzling in New York city is having a hard winter of it, from report.—The Herald, of last Monday, says, as a consequent of the rigid enforcement of the law forbidding the sale of liquor on the Sabbath: "The Police Courts, usually crowded with drunkards, and those charged with assault and battery, are as dull and noiseless as a church almost. The police throughout the different districts complain of having nothing whatever to do on Sundays, for in many wards no arrests have been made at all on the Sabbath, while in the remainder of the districts the arrests would not average more than three."

☞The Washington Union states that Mr. Soule was recalled at his own request. It is said, moreover, to be well understood that he comes home to make war upon the Pierce Administration, not liking its peace policy with regard to Spain. His son of the Cabinet is Mr. Targot, Soule.

Another Mode Case.—The Tuscan Government have consigned to prison another inquirer into Christian truth. The London Christian Times says: Eusebio Massai, a humble baker at Pontedera, has been condemned for a year to the penitentiary on the following charges: He is said to have compared the New Testament of Diodati with that of Archbishop Martini, and to have informed two or three of his friends that the result of the investigation was a conviction that the alleged mutilations of the Scriptures by the Protestant translation had no existence save in the representation of the priests.—He was further charged with telling his fellow citizens, during the late invasion of the cholera, at Pontedera, that the disease would be more effectually combated by all classes cleansing their house, and washing their bodies, and by the wealthy giving the poor food to eat, than by worshipping the holy crucifix of Pontedera, and indicting its assistance in the hour of need.

The Last of Them.—We learn of the death of Capt. Simeon Hecks, the last of the gallant Americans who fought at the battle of Bennington. He died in Sunderland, Vt., on Wednesday, 24th inst., aged 99 years, five months and two days. He was born in Hobarth, Mass., and was the eldest of twenty two children by his father, who was twice married. Capt. Hecks served under Washington at Cambridge, and afterwards under Stark in 1777. He shared in all the struggles at Bennington, and is said to have been in the front ranks and in the hottest of the fight. He is said to have been a remarkable man, physically, not experiencing, for many years any bodily ailment.

Some ingenious economist, who has a turn for figures, but no idea of the taste, says the expenses of buttons worn on the backs of our coats where they are of no earthly use, is fully equal to the support of our Orphan Asylums. Not content with striking off the ornamental buttons, another seeks to curtail the fair proportions which the tailor gives to our habiliments. He says: The value of tails to dress coats (if no value in reality, for warmth or convenience) is actually greater than the cost of our excellent system of common schools.

Some other reformer, who certainly must be a bachelor, has calculated that the cost of washing linen that might just as well be worn two days longer, amounts to enough in this country to more than defray the expenses of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

A large number of applicants for commissions are in Washington, waiting for the passage of the bill to increase the army of the U. States.

The six steam frigates ordered last year by Congress, to be added to our naval forces, bear the names of six of our large rivers, and are all in progress of construction at the Navy Yards, as follows: At Norfolk, the Roanoak and Colorado; at Washington, the Minnesota; at Philadelphia, the Wabash; at New York, the Niagara, and at Boston, the Merrimack.

A dispatch from Chicago, dated Jan. 28th, says:

Another fierce storm of wind and snow has occurred.

Trains on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, with a large number of passengers; among them are several members of the Legislature, is frozen up on the prairie in nearly eight feet of snow. They have burned the cars and robbed the Express of provisions. Fifteen persons have perished themselves from starvation. They remained there at last accounts. Relief was sent them Saturday night.

Death of Martin Van Buren.—It is with no small degree of regret that we announce the death of the celebrated Martin Van Buren. He died a few nights since, in the Mansion Rooms of Raymond & Co., who are wintering their stock of animals in this city. The lion was presented to Martin Van Buren, when President, by the Emperor of Morocco, who also sent the President, at the same time, a pair of full blooded Arabian horses. As the President of the United States is not allowed to accept of any gift from a foreign power, these animals were sold at auction in the city of Washington, soon after their arrival. Raymond & Co. became the purchasers of the lion, and ever since that time he has been known by the name of Martin Van Buren. He has been sick for more than thirty years old. He was no doubt the best trained animal in the United States.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

Suicide of two Girls.—Rosetta Bedford, aged 17 years, and Sarah Livingston, aged 22, residing in the house of Mrs. Melville, rear of No. 29 Gouch street, by mutual agreement in consequence of some disappointment in love matters, on Saturday last both swallowed large doses of arsenic in order to "shuffle off this mortal coil." The next morning they were seized with violent vomiting, and after lingering until yesterday the Reed girl died. She was the daughter of C. Reed, of Nashua, N. H., and is said to have been prevailed upon commit the fatal deed by the influence of her old companion.—The Livingston girl is still alive, though in an almost hopeless condition. She came from Brunswick, Me., but refuses to disclose the names of her relatives.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Good Move.—The Detroit Inquirer says that a large portion of the business men of that city have determined henceforth to settle all their retail accounts semi-annually. Accounts will be rendered for payment on the first day of July. This must be regarded as a most judicious movement. It will prevent the accumulation of bad debts, keep up an "active circulation" in the credit system, and be advantageous in the long run to both tradesman and debtors. Besides, "short settlements make long friends." If such policy were generally adopted it would save much worry and litigation and generally prove acceptable. We commend the resolve to business men in Ohio.

Late Santa dates state that the Indians of New Mexico have commenced depredations on the plains. Some four hundred head of cattle had been run off by them, and all the fine sheep lately brought from the States by Messrs. Bebe and Giddings. The small pox is raging violently among the Indians of the Utah Territory, and many of them are dying.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Nothing of importance in the House.

Senate—A lengthy and desultory debate was had upon the Army bill was had yesterday, and resulted in the following amendments offered by Mr. Shields: There shall be added to the army two regiments of infantry, and two of artillery.

Feb. 3.—House went into committee on the private calendar, taking up, at first, an order for the extension of Colt's patent. Mr. Peck moved that it be laid over indefinitely. Mr. Pratt made an explanation in relation to the merits of the extension, speaking in its favor. Quite a debate sprung up on the bill, and the old charges of bribery, in regard to helping bills through Congress, were renewed.

Feb. 5—House.—Nothing has yet been done or proposed by Col. Kinney to call for a government proclamation against his enterprise, and none has been issued. There is no truth in the statement to the contrary. Mr. White made an ineffectual attempt to introduce the anti-K. nownothing resolutions. He said he wanted the vote to be regarded as a test question. House refused assent to the introduction, by a vote of 104 to 78. Mr. Houston asked leave to introduce a resolution that for the remainder of the session members shall confine themselves strictly to the matter under consideration, unless evening sessions are held for general debate. Leave was denied.

Senate.—Mr. Steward presented a joint resolution from the Michigan Legislature, instructing the delegation, from that State, to oppose the introduction of slavery into any of the territories of the United States, and to use their efforts to secure a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Cass said he should neither follow the instruction or resign his seat! Mr. Cass spoke at length in defining his position.

Mr. Seward made a few remarks, saying, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." He thought proper time comes I shall be prepared to act.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the Society of Friends in Indiana, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and the suppression of the coast-wise slave trade; also a memorial in favor of establishing arbitration in our treaties as a mode of settling international disputes.

Feb. 6.—House.—The consideration of the bill remodeling the diplomatic and consular system was resumed. Mr. Perkins, of La., having heretofore spoken of the diplomatic reform feature, proceeded at some length to speak of the consular system, noticing the evils arising from the appointment of foreigners as Consuls. The bill provides that no person who is not a citizen of the United States shall act as Consul, nor are Consuls to receive any remuneration until they arrive at their ports. Mr. Smith, of Tenn., obtained the floor to-day, which he will probably use in opposing an extension of the naturalization laws, but will advocate the most stringent measures to prevent the immigration of foreign paupers, convicts or felons. He also intends to require Know Nothingism in all its branches.

Feb. 7.—Mr Houston succeeded in having the House go into Commitie of the Whole, intending to make it a test upon the Tariff Reduction bill; but, instead of proceeding to the consideration, the Committee rose, and Evil and Taylor's Tariff Bill, much to the delight of the enemies of the Tariff bill. Much confusion ensued and the House adjourned. A little scene occurred between Messrs. McMullen and Stapp and Taylor, of Ohio, during the excitement of the last vote. The former alluded to the "slick headed gentleman from Ohio," and Mr. Taylor retorted by saying "it is better to be slick-headed than a block head." The matter passed into a personal explanation, and stopped there. Several resolutions that "there did not exist, in the members of the House, more sense than was necessary for the country at large." The expressions were declared to be Pickwickian, and without a view to a personal reason—pending the question.

Senate—Mr. Chase presented a petition from citizens of Ohio, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting slavery in the territories, and said he should call up the bill, introduced by him for that purpose, at the next opportunity. Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from certain citizens in Pawtucket, Mass., praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and its prohibition in the territories. Mr. Brown asked "is that all they want?" Mr. Sumner replied, "That is the beginning."

Several bills were introduced for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

The Tariff Reduction.—The well-informed Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes: "I omitted an opportunity of examining the plan of reduction of duties on imports, prepared by the Chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, and gives the following as the scale of reduction which it is proposed to submit to the House:

"The basis of the change proposed, is a reduction of 20 per cent, from the rates established by the tariff of 1846. This would change the schedules to 80, 32, 24 20, 16, 12, 8 and 4 per cent., instead of 100, 40, 30, 25, 40, 15, 10, and 5, as now established. No important transfers are made in the classification, which of course will prove exceptions to this uniform reduction. Silks which now pay 25 will be included in the 24 per cent. list; linens and blankets will pay 20, as at present. Wool, manufactured, will be classed either in the 8 or 4 per cent. schedule instead of 30, as at present. Raw silk, unmanufactured Flax, unmanufactured grasses, most of manufacturer's dye stuffs, &c., will be classed in the 4 per cent., while the following dye stuffs, codilla, or tow of hemp an l flax, and some other raw materials, will be added to the free list—We should prefer to have wool in the free list, for the benefit of both the wool-grower and the manufacturer, and think very likely that such an amendment will be proposed while the bill is under consideration.

The New York Times says Changarnier, considered one of the best Generals of France, was an Aid-de-Camp to Napoleon in the campaign in the Crimea. He replied the "Read Mozart's last speech; there you find my views expressed more eloquently than such an amendment would be. I can express them myself. The emperor was mean to one of his generals, but a true friend to the French army.

Our Counterfeiting Operations.

In Philadelphia, last week, two men named Leonard Vangarden and Erastus Kingsland were arrested for having passed a five dollar bill on the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank, altered to a fifty, on a merchant at Dawville, Pa. Five or six hundred dollars, in counterfeit, spurious or altered notes, were found on them—and they confessed that they had purchased it from John Mangus, near Money Dam, in Lycoming county, who was arrested in bed, at his house, by police officers sent for the purpose, who found, under a pillow, large bills, containing counterfeit notes, from ones to fifties in denomination, on different banks, amounting to several hundred dollars. Among the counterfeits is one note of fifty dollars, altered from a five, of the Bank of Penn Township, by the passing process. They also found several packages containing spurious gold coin. The pocket book also contained numerous papers, showing the operations and negotiations with different parties for counterfeit money, and a memorandum showing the transaction between Mangus and Vangarden and Eggleston, above named. These two men are now in prison as fugitives from Montour county. For five years past the authorities of Philadelphia and several of the interior counties of the State have been unsuccessfully endeavoring to secure Mangus. The last attempt prior to his arrest, was made by a party of Philadelphia officers in 1852 and not withstanding their arrangements, were perfect, he eluded them. He succeeded in getting himself in the second story of his kitchen, between the floor boards and the lathing of the ceiling. In searching the house at that time, the officers stepped over him several times.

In Cleveland, last week, the Sheriff of Cuyahoga county succeeded in effecting important arrests, at No. 28 Scoville street in that city. They were after one Miner *alias* E. J. Somers, (these fellows have generally a number of names,) and went immediately to the door of his residence. A gentle tap by one of the party brought a very polite, nice little woman to the door, who said Dr. Miner was in. In the meantime Mr. M. was making his exit out the back way, and was arrested by one of the officers. Meeting the officer who had pitched into the house, but found the inner room, containing Mrs. Miner, and a Mr. Rosecrants *alias* Nichols, locked and admittance, refused. The order was given to burst the door open, when it was quickly opened by the lady. In the store was found a roaring fire, all of new bank bills, just put in. Rosecrants and the lady were secured, the room searched, and about twenty thousand dollars prettily printed bank bills, all on eastern Banks, were found in the stove, together with a soft pine trunk full ready to be filled out. On Miner was found a letter from one of the gang ordering a large amount to be remitted to him, as he was going east, via Philadelphia. The trunk and goods were taken to the police office in that city. In the store was also found. The three are in jail, and by the aid of the telegraph no doubt other arrests in other parts of the country are ere this made.

From these accounts of the wholesale manner in which the business is carried on, it will be seen that some action is imperatively demanded, to protect the community from the evil. A bill now before the Legislature for the protection of a community who render their stock valuable by covering their notes as money, cannot a tax be imposed upon their annual average circulation, to form a state fund, for the protection of the banks, and thus save the cost and expenses and trouble of officers engaged in the detection of counterfeit money.

The Indians in Utah.—The following is an extract of a private letter from Utah Territory:

"I am down here, about 200 miles from Salt Lake City, with a party of 40 men, partly as an escort to the judges of the supreme court, and also to have a talk with Walker, the chief of the Utahs. Two Indians were recently tried by the court and hung for the murder of some children, and considerable apprehension was felt lest the tribes should take revenge upon the persons of the judges. We have seen a great deal of the different tribes of Utahs, and thought when we started we might possibly have a little fighting, but it turned out otherwise, and our relations with the Indians proved to be perfectly peaceful and friendly.

"I have never before appreciated the troubles of frontier life. And all the towns south of Salt Lake City are completely overrun with Indians, who keep the settlers entirely under their thumbs. They walk into a house, demand what they want, and, if refused, draw an arrow on the females, and frighten them into submission. They go into the fields, steal the wheat, and take it to the miller; when the grist is ground, they fight with the miller if he requires his toll. The people make them presents continually, and try to conciliate them in every way, and the Utahs return the favors by calling them 'squaws' and 'cowards,' and shooting them whenever it suits their convenience to do so."

A Steam Gun.—Mr. Perkins, the son of a gentleman who some years ago invented a steam gun, exhibited in London a steam gun, has published, through the papers, the following o Ter:

"I am prepared to undertake to supply the Government with a steam gun capable of throwing a ball of a ton weight a distance of three miles. The gun will be fixed in Brunel's large ship of 10,000 tons. I venture to say that Sevastopol would be destroyed without losing a man."

There are theirteen newspapers in foreign language published in New York.—Seven German, three spanish, two French and one Italian. In London, with two and a half million of people, there is but one paper in a foreign language.

It is said that 870,000 has been raised for the establishment of the Universalist College, to be located at Salisbury, Illinois. Thirty thousand dollars more is required before the charter will take effect, and this, it is believed, will be procured before June next.

It is said that the election of a legislature in Kansas will take place on the 22d of March. As this is before the emigrants from the free States will reach the territory, it is considered favorable to the future of the State for pro-slavery party.

By Telegraph.

Washington, Feb. 8.—It is said that the Administration is taking prompt action in the matter of the guano difficulty at Bird Island, with the Venezuelan Government; and the sloop of war Falmouth has already gone to the scene, orders have been sent to Aspinwall for her to do so.

Boston, Feb. 8.—A regular Quarterly Meeting of the Know Nothings was held to day. The attendance has been large.—But of the proceedings little is known. It is said symptoms of rebellion were apparent, to the decree of the National Council proposing to expel members who bolt the regular nominations.

There appears to be a split in the order on the Free Soil subject. Councils are being formed where Free Soilers are excluded, and others are starting where the Free Soil element prelominant.

Washington, Feb. 6.—A treaty with Mexico, substantially the one that recently negotiated with Rus ia—recognising the principle that free ships make free goods—has been sent to the Senate for ratification.

New York, Feb. 6.—The Belgian Consul is in this city. Mr. Mangus has taken in hand the case of Belgian convicts landed from the sloop Rochambeau, now in the city prison preparatory to sending them back to prevent their becoming a public charge. He has had a long correspondence with Mayor Wood, and signifies his intention to find them employment. Mayor Wood replied that he will release the parties on the Consul's giving bond that they shall not become a public charge.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Heavy winds and intense cold have stopped all roads except the Michigan Central and Southern. Last night, on the Rock Island road, five locomotives, with one train, froze up solid, and 150 passengers passed the night on the prairie. No communication with St. Louis.

In the House, yesterday, resolutions endorsing the compromise measures of 1850 was lost by 10 ayes to 56 nays.

Chili's City dates are received to the 17th ult. The Nebraska Legislature assembled on the 17th, and received the message of Governor Cummings. Both Houses were permanently organised on the 17th.—The officers elected are supposed to be favorable to the Administration. The course of the Governor will probably be sustained.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin have acquitted Messers. Booth and Ryecraft previously convicted of assisting in violating the Fugitive Law on the ground of illegality of the indictment.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Resolutions repudiating the course of Senators Shields and Douglas, in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, passed the House to-day.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The Anti-Nebraska members of Congress have contributes liberally to-day, towards the payment of the fine of $1,000 assessed on I. M. Booth, for a violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, in Milwaukee.

Commander Andrew H. Ford will probably command the Artic expedition in search of Dr. Kane.

New York, Feb. 2—The Paris correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says that the steamship ——— sailed from Havre with her hold cabin full of freight and with only a small number of second class passengers. During her stay in Havre strenuous efforts were made by Capt. Adams to sell her to the French government for the new France & Spanish Trans-Atlantic Co., but she was too small for either parties.

The American Bible Society have adopted Gov. Vroom, U. S Minister at Berlin, as their agent to attend the meetings of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Advice from Paris state that Mr. Mason, our Minister to France, continues to improve in health

Buffalo, Feb. 7.—Weather fair, with not a trace of snow in the afternoon, when it came from the west with a fall of snow. Thermometer stood at 12 degrees below zero this morning. It is, however, much more moderate to-night.

Detroit, Feb. 7—9 P. M.—Weather more mild and snowing during the day. All the rail ords are yet uncertain and intermittent. Chicago & Mississippi, Illinois Central, and Military T ack Roads still hopelessly closed. No communication with St. Louis or Springfield.

Detroit, Feb. 7.—Ralph Waldo Emerson delivered the second lecture before the New York Anti-Slavery Society. The election of Mr. Seward imparted considerable enthusiasm to the proceedings of the meeting last night.

The cold weather continues, but there are hopes symptoms of a falling snow. In the night it is said the thermometer indicated 10 degrees below zero.

A stage driver was taken from his box yesterday, frozen, and suffered very severely.

The dispatches from all parts of the Eastern States represent the weather intensely cold—the thermometer ranging from 10 to 30 degrees below zero. It is also very cold South of this, and a snow storm prevails at Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The Presbyterian body is diminishing in Ireland, The number of Chapels have increased somewhat,but on comparison with the census of 1851, it appears the decrease of families was nearly 1200 a year.

Barnum's autobiography does not sell so well as his too confident publisher predicted. It was first retailed at $1,25 per copy—now it can be bought for 60 cents

TheFlorence correspondent of the New ark *Advertiser* speaks of a measuring instrument for facilitating the art of sculpture, which has lately been invented by Mr. Hart, a Kentucky sculptor, being and well to the art of no other sculptor ever dreamed of. Mr Hart, by this invention made some of the most accurate and at the same time ideal busts ever seen.

Ex-Governor Slade is on hand with another grist of Senators for the Senate. He is "stumping" Ohio "out West" on the 22d of April. The class meets for drill in Hartford on the 22d of March. Thus far the board of National Popular Education has sent to the West three hundred and seventy-five Senators, and the proportion of them are now married and "weary of family," the report saith not.

As the Prince festival recently held at Manchester, N. H., the following sentiment was offered :

Woman—The fairest work of nature, the edition being large, let no man be without a copy.

Easies—Miniature edition, issued periodically, and displayed in small cars.

The Principal Powers.—Printing Presses, Pulpits and Pedestals.

The Press.—The electric battery of thought by which Franklin directed the lightnings of popular indignation against the might of oppression and destroyed it; which exists undeterred and fearless a free people have no enemy to fear.

Complaints of the inefficiency of the commanding officers of the British forces before Sevastopol continue to fill the English papers. The men are suffering and dying daily from causes readily removed by men of ordinary energy. If the rawest volunteer officer in our war with Mexico had allowed his men to suffer so much from causes within his power to remove, he would have been kicked out of camp. We cannot wonder that procuring volunteers in England, for the Russia war, is a difficult matter, when so little "glory" is to be gained in an unequal contest with climate and disease, as in the East.

MARRIED.

On the 7th, at the house of the bride by Rev. T. Bankuell, by the same, Mr. S. B. Reynolds and Miss Sarah A. Tucker, both of this township, Richland County, Ohio.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

On Wednesday, February 6, 1855, the subscriber lost his pocket-book, in or near R. M'Donough's Store. It is a common calf-skin pocket-book, fastened with a silde, and contained notes on B. Hoornbeek, Jr., S. Mumma, C. M. Bodfur, and various others. The finder will confer a favor and receive a liberal reward by returning it. All persons are hereby forbidden to buy any notes with my name attached without notifying me

PHILIP BEVIER.

Plymouth, Feb. 7, 1855.

HOUSES TO RENT.

FOUR HOUSES for sale or to rent, in the village of Plymouth, Richland County, Ohio. For further particulars call on the subscriber.

J. W. BEEKMAN.

Plymouth, Feb. 9, 1855.

THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION POSTPONED.

The Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association

Announce a brief postponement of the Distribution, from the 20th of January to the 20th of February, when it will POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE.

The managers find it necessary to make the above change, owing to the delay in receiving the subscriptions of the Galleries, and the completion of Works of Art which were ordered for the purpose, and which cannot be obtained to complete until late in December; also to perfect the arrangements for the Distribution in the most favorable and circumspect manner.

To those who have not Subscribed

The best opportunity is now presented, as the subscriptions previous to the 20th of February are restricted. The Managers feel confident that the Distribution will have attractions any person to subscribe to either one of the following Magazines for 1855 :

Harper's, Putnam's, Knickerbocker, Blackwood, Graham's, Sartain's, Godey's, Holden's, Peterson's, for Quarterly Review is printed in New York, Littell's Living Age, Eclectic Magazine, and Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion, or Gleason's Pictorial. Also a ticket in the Distribution with any of the above Books is an equal chance in drawing one First Class and Donor Number of Art.

GREEK SLAVE

Or, Venus, Bacchante, Hebe, Flora,

With Bronze Pilasters and several Hundred Magnificent Oil Paintings.

For full particulars see Illustrated Catalogues, which will be sent, free of charge, to any person who will send address to C. L. DERBY, Actuary, L. A. & A. Knickerbocker Magazine Office, 348 Broadway, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

N. B.—The Distribution will positively take place on the evening of the 20th of February, in the presence of the members of the Committee.

It will be seen by the above notice and statement that the American and Philadelphian Art Unions, the two most popular institutions of the kind in the country, are the only ones of importance present.

The transactions of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, both in the Distribution and forwarding of Works of Art, both foreign and domestic, will be conducted with the same promptness, liberality and fairness which have characterized the Art Unions above named.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION WHAT IS SAID OF IT.

With the Greek Slave at the head, and all the other fine things to follow, what a flood of light and beauty will spread over the land.—Lancaster Courier.

We wonder in any one can be sincere in the assurance they express in the establishment of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, and not avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming members of it.—Boston Transcript.

I am much pleased with this plan and wish the new efforts success.—Horace Greeley, Editor of the Tribune.

I love upon the Association as a public benefit and its distributing like the rosary wreaths of the literary and Artistic Kind, and those helping on a higher culture amongst the people.—Rev. Dr. George Bush.

I trust the Association will be eminently successful, for its very interesting features deserve the most liberal patronage of the public.—Howard Payson.

I hope it will be the desirable object of which it professes to be, and will much success.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

A very interesting and liberal scheme, and one which, for the part one of popularizing Art and Literature, is a great service and may yet be developed.—The Boston Courier.

There is no danger of losing by this institution—it is no chance affair—you get the full worth of your money, and have the satisfaction of aiding the Fine Arts.

The principle on which patronage is solicited and subscriptions received is the simplest and most attractive and satisfactory than any one that has been devised, in this country, at least.—N. Y. Times.

The want of an Association of this description has long been felt by the people of this country.

N. Y. Daydream.

Its plan is one of the most substantial and satisfactory that could be devised, and cannot fail to exert a beneficial and elevating influence on the public taste in every way, very few who become acquainted with its practical advantages, but will avail themselves of its privileges.—The American Cottager.

This Association, though partaking in some degree of the character of the old Apollo or Art Union, presents many advantages to which it is richer all its own.

Home Journal.

It has a large as firm and pure as its objects are beautiful and noble. There is no reason why it should not be most successful, in a short time, in all its objects.—Evening Mirror.

It presents a list of inducements to all the lovers of Art and Literature, never surpassed by the old Art Unions in its palmiest days.—Lancaster Eagle.

The principal feature in which they there are likely to be hundreds of persons who purchase or subscribe for the leading House and Literary magazines, or Art Journals of the country, by joining this new Association, will not only receive their value for the money paid for the work in which they will be in addition, equal and free participants in a rare Art-Art-Distribution, rendered still more exciting and exciting. What these chances are worth may be judged when we say that the first item in the list to be drawn for is entitled to Powers' famous Greek Slave, costing the Association over Five Thousand Dollars! The addition of Powers' exquisite specimens by the most distinguished American artists.

Boston Transcript.

POSITIVELY THE LAST CHANCE

Is now presented for subscribing in order to participate in the above Distribution. Apply at the Bookstores for Catalogues giving full particulars and numerous notices of the press. Subscriptions and catalogues may be obtained of M. P. WRIGHT, Secretary for Plymouth. feb2-2w

WORMS! WORMS!! WORMS!!!

Worms! Worms! Worms!

Miscellany.

For the Advertiser.

Aspiring Thoughts.

Arouse! descend! and do impart,
Inspiring pathos to my heart,
Teach me to sing of things divine,
While holy thoughts employ my mind.

Could I but soar to yonder sky,
Above this earth to realms on high,
To yonder stars that shine so bright,
I soon would take my upward flight.

Who would not leave this world of wo
And to a world of pleasure go,
Where Jesus reigns in peace and love,
Surrounded by his saints above.

Where pain and sorrow is not known,
And 'mid the flowery glens to roam,
Where vernal spring forever reigns
All o'er those wide extended plains.

There faith a smiling angel stands
And palms of victory crowns her hands,
And lo! a form divinely bright,
'Tis Charity in robes of white.

There no more the slanderer's breath,
Shall wring this heart so late bereft,
But when I reach that happy shore,
I'll meet the lost one gone before.

Yes I would take an upward flight
To regions of celestial light,
Would leave this gloomy world behind
And strive a better world to find.

PLYMOUTH, O. MRS. A. CLARK.

Science of Agriculture.

What has science yet done for agriculture? this is question, still asked, notwithstanding all that has been written and performed of late years, showing the intimate connection of science with practical husbandry in its largest sense.

Botany, physiology, geology, and mechanics, all lay claim to the honor of having benefitted general husbandry, and those concerned in it. Chemistry, however, has for many years taken lead in explaning the process, and illustra ing the principle on which the practice of agriculture depends. There is no agriculture process in which it does not perform a part—no appearance on which it does not throw light,—no materials with which husbandry works or produces, whose qualities it does not explain. The general culture of land, the application and qualities of stock, the feeding and treatment of stock, the manufacture of butter and cheese, have all been analytically invested in the laboratory of the chemist. These investigations and researches are gradually shedding light upon practical operations in every direction, and it is time our farmers and agriculturalists should avail themselves the resources which science has already placed within their reach.

We know that there are many persons who regard the practical teaching of science as an innovation upon their peculiar rights, or specific domain of knowledge.—Yet these very individuals are undervaluing the aids of the very science, that, unknown to themselves has made them what they are.

There are already a few persons in the community that set the example to the rest; who ran the risk, try the first experiments and establish the successive improvements. The rest profit by their knowledge and adopt the experiments they have tested. Thus the whole community advances, and those very individuals, who pride themselves upon their long experience and practical knowledge, are indebted to the few that from the locomotive by which the whole train is slowly dragged onward.

It is time that the free-born husband men of America should relinquish the idea, that they cannot succeed unless they tread in the beaten path of their fathers—that every new discovery in agriculture is an innovation upon the old and established usages that must be resisted at all hazards. They should not only endeavor to obtain scientific knowledge themselves, but they should educate their children [illegible] parents [illegible]

SLEEVES AND SAUCE.—The most stupid and ugly fashions always last the longest. How many years the dresses have swept the street! For the last twelve months bonnets have been flying off the head, and so probably, they will continue for twelve more. However the bonnets are simply ridiculous. As to long dresses there is something to be said for them. They are convenient to aged ladies. They enable them to enjoy, without attracting remark, the comfort of slippers and laced stockings and rollers for their poor old ancles.—They render it impossible for young ladies to wear bluchers and highlows, thereby avoiding damp feet, and save washing, by making one pair of stockings last a week. So they will doubtless continue to be worn whilst the laws of fashion are dictated by a splay-footed beauty, or a lady troubled with bunions.

But this kind of apology cannot be made for hanging sleeves. They are not only absurd, but inconvenient. They are always getting in the way and in the sauce and the butter boat. Your wife cannot help you to a potatoe across the table but she upsets her glass, and breaks it with her dangling sleeve. It may be said that your wife has no business to help to potatoes—there ought to be foot-men in attendance for that purpose. Certainly, or else, she should not wear sleeves. But ladies must, of course, follow the height of fashion whether suitable to their circumstances or not. Could not the leaders of fashions, then in pity to the less opulent classes, devise and sanction a kind of sleeves adapted to life in a cottage; whether near a wood or elsewhere—to be called cottage sleeves and to be worn by the genteel class without prejudice to their gentility?—*Punch.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber desiring to remove from his present place of residence, offers his property for sale, situate in the village of DE KALB, Crawford County, Ohio.

The property consists of a Dwelling House, small Barn and Carriage-House, a Milk-House, Smoke-House; a Cistern and an excellent Well of never-failing water—together with a variety of Fruit Trees, viz: Apples, Peaches, Plumbs, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, Currants, &c. The whole is arranged for convenience and comfort. The village is located in the heart of an excellent farming community, and would be a desirable location for a mechanic, such as the community [illegible] Any person wishing to purchase [illegible] property, will do well to call on the subscriber [illegible] J. CROUSE.

De Kalb, Crawford Co., Ohio, Nov. 24, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh.

Duff's College

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.—Incorporated by the Legislature of Penna., with a perpetual charter.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Hon. James Buchanan, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Hon. Moses Hampton, Hon. W. H. Lowrie, Hon. Charles Naylor, Hon. Gen. J. K. Morehead.

P. DUFF, Principal—author of Duff's Book Keeping, &c., Professor of Book-Keeping and Commercial Sciences. L. H. DALLHOFF, Prof. of Penmanship. N. B. HATCH, Esq., member of the Pittsburgh Bar, Professor of Commercial Law. P. HAYDEN, A. M., Professor of Mathematical and Classical Department, Professor of Mathematics. &c.

This is considered the most extensive and perfectly organised commercial college in the United States. Four active assistants, are employed in the Book Keeping Department.

Duff's systems of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-Keeping are taught by the author—the only teacher of Book-Keeping in the Western States, formerly known as an extensive merchant and ship owner. His experience thus enables him to give an insight into real business, which other teachers have no means of imparting. His training for business comprehends upwards of 400 real business transactions, 300 commercial computations.

A thorough course of business Penmanship.

Daily Lectures on Commercial Law and Commercial sciences, the theory of profits, the art of making money, &c.

Duff's Book-Keeping, Harper's edition price $1.50, postage 21 cents, "the most perfect and comprehensive in the English Language."

Duff's Steamboat Book-Keeping, price $1, postage 9 cent, "a perfect system for such Book and Accounts."

Duff's Commercial Calculations, price 50 cts. Send for a copy by mail. sept9-y

A WORD OF ADVICE.—If you have no 'DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR' in your house, don't go to sleep till you procure some. You will find it disagreeable thing to suffer from a Burn, Scald, Bruise, Pain in bowels, Cramp, Rheumatism, &c., until some person is sent to the store to buy it. Do not wait until the enemy attacks you before you prepare your weapons to resist him. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all the Druggists and medicine dealers in the United States. C. V. Clickener & Co., Proprietors, New York. Nov. 10 54.

STURGES' BOOK STORE.

Books and Stationery!

D. STURGES BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, &c

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

HAS just received a large and splendid assortment of Books, American and Foreign, Staple and Fancy Stationery. The new additions now made to his already large stock, enables him to fill any orders with which his patrons may favor him, and upon the best terms. He has also just completed arrangements for receiving all NEW AND VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS as soon as they are published.—Among his fine stock of stationery just opened may be found all the new styles of white and blue Letter and Cap, bath post, PLAIN AND GILT EDGE, folio post, commercial note and bill cap papers. Also, the new styles of tinted blue and damask Note and Letter papers, with envelopes to match; Envelopes of all styles, buff, white and fancy—buff tinted and plain VISITING CARDS. Notes, Drafts, copying books, copying presses, port folios, bankers cases, post office and bill head boxes, date calenders, GOLD AND STEEL PENS, quills, writing fluids, carmine inks, ink stands of all kinds, pencils, sealing wax, wafers, paper weights, letter and bill clips, letter stamps, ivory folders, WRITING PADS, blotting pads, ink erasures, sand boxes, &c. Also, a fine stock of CUTLERY, from the best manufacturers. BLANK BOOKS, day books, Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books, full or half bound and made of the best linen paper. Time-books, Pass-books, Memorandum-books, Diaries &c. Every description of blank work made to order.

Wrapping Paper and Twine, White and Gray Bonnet Boards, &c.

LAW, MEDICAL and SCHOOL BOOKS.

He has on hand a complete stock of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Standard Literary Books, which he offers at very low prices. Also a very large assortment of WALL PAPERS, Window Curtains, Borders, Fire Board Views, &c. &c.

To this and adjoining Country Merchants he would add, that he is now prepared to fill all orders for books or stationery at the LOWEST PRICES, and on GOOD TERMS.

Mansfield, Nov. 24, 1854. D. STURGES.

Mansfield Planing Mill

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

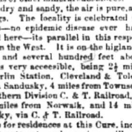
EMMINGER & SHERMAN, Proprietors, are now prepared to make all kinds of Window Sash, Blinds and Frames, Doors of every size and pattern, Door Frames and Casing, and also Flooring Boards, Siding, Architraize and Chair Boards, Moulding and Cornice, ready for use. We will keep on hand all the above named articles made of good WELL SEASONED PINE, and will make to order any of them on short notice, of Ash, Poplar, Walnut or Cherry Lumber. We will either furnish the lumber, or when our customers prefer, will work the lumber furnished by them. We call the attention of the FARMERS OF RICHLAND, Huron, Crawford, Ashland, Wayne, Holmes, Knox, Licking, and Morrow counties, to our work. If you will bring us your Lumber we will make you all articles in our line necessary to complete a building ready for use, at one half the cost of planing by hand and generally so that you can return with it in a few hours. Our machinery consists of one large Steam Engine, Allen's Patent Plaining Machine warrented to plane 15,000 feet a day, complete Sash Machinery, one Door Machine, one Siding Machine, a Moulding and Carving Machine, one matching machine, circular saws, and all other tools necessary for a complete PLANING FACTORY.

We will pay in cash the highest market price for good lumber. The Factory is on the line of the Railroad, and will send in good order our work to any point on the Mansfield, Sandusky and Newark Railroad, the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad. We feel confident it will be to the interest of ALL BUILDERS to give us a call. We can save them at least 50 per cent. on the cost of the work in our line, and on some other kinds of work much more. All orders promptly and faithfully executed.

JACOB EMMINGER.
JOHN SHERMAN.

Mansfield, Ohio, May 13, 1854. n30-1y

Harness, Saddles, &c.



A. F. M'CONAUGHY takes this method of expressing his thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage, and hopes by good behavior, and attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He invites the public generally to call and examine his work, which is always made of the best materials, and in the most workmanlike manner. He will make it an object for Farmers to buy of him, as he can and will do work as cheap as the cheapest. Shop up-stairs, over the brick blacksmith shop of B. F. Day. Plymouth, Jan. 5, 1855.

Dentistry.

DR. LORD would respectfully 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 improved manner. Particular attention paid to filling carious teeth, thereby arresting further decay. Office open from 8 to 6 o'clock.

Office—over Hornbeck's Store.

Water Lime.

FRESH GROUND, for sale by POWERS & KINNEY.

LOOKING GLASS PLATE.—Various sizes for refilling old frames, sold by June 10 H. M. WOOSTER.

CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PAPER HANGING ESTABLISHMENT

NO. 15 WATER-ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO, IN COWLES' NEW BLOCK, opposite the old stand. M. CARSON has rented the above elegant four story store, to accommodate his increasing business; and has fitted up in a style superior to any other establishment of the kind in the city. He has on hand over

150,000 PCS. WALL PAPER, comprising a large and varied selection of French and American Satin, Gold, Marble, Granite, Oak, Maple, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Landscape, Decorative, Ceiling, Pannelling and Velvet Papers; an extensive variety of Gold, Velvet and Common Borders; Plain and Gold Fire Board Prints. Also, Window Shades, of every variety and price, including some new and rich styles never before introduced in this city. Also,—a great variety of LOOKING GLASSES, including some rich Gilt and Mahogany Frames. Also—French Engravings and Picture Frames, Cords and Tassels; Window Cornices, of all pattesns; Curtain Bands, Pins, Loops; PAINTS AND OILS, warranted pure; Varnish, Putty, Brushes, Window Glass, Glazed Window Sashes of different sizes, &c.

Cleveland, sep30:6m M. CARSON.

ISAACS' CLOTHING AGAINST THE WORLD

Look out for the Giants

"UNION HALL TRIUMPHANT."

SAVE your dollars and buy your clothing at ISAAC A. ISAACS' UNION HALL. The public are invited to an inspection of the superb stock of FALL & WINTER CLOTHING now on exhibition at this magnificent establishment, which in extent, superiority of workmanship and fashion, together with lowness of price, cannot be beat by any other Clothing House in Ohio.

ISAACS has just returned from the East, where he has received such bargains in Cloths and materials for manufacturing, that he has it now in his power and is determined to knock all the Eastern Slop Concerns into a Cocked Hat, and he will commence by selling the best Overcoats in the city for $4, and Under Coats, Pants and Vests of all descriptions in proportion. So look out for fun, and come along every body who wants to be clothed; he can fit all sizes from men as large as the Giants that stand at his doors, to little wee fellows three years old, and as his Mammoth Building is filled with Clothing of all qualities, he is sure of being able to suit everybody. Remember that he does not wish to humbug the people with Eastern Slop Work, for 50 cents less than any one else, as he does not keep such trash. But he will furnish his customers with the best clothing in the city, for less money than they can purchase the same kind of goods for, in any other house in the United States. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of all descriptions for sale cheap. A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers who buy for cash. Clothing made to order at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms at ASAAC A. ISAACS.

Union Hall, corner of Superior and Union-sts., Cleveland, Ohio sep30-1y

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, AT WHOLESALE.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the merchants of Richland, Huron and Crawford Counties, to our large stock of COOCKERY AND 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. april8tf

ETNA IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE. SPANG & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS of all sizes and descriptions of Juniata Iron, Nails, Wrought and Cut Spike, Blister, Plough and Spring Steel, &c., Boiler Iron, Rivets, Fire-bed, Sheet and Bar Iron, of any size and thickness, made to order and cut to pattern if required. Also WINDOW GLASS and PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES generally.

Cleveland Warehouse, corner of Lighthouse and River street, near the C. C. & R. R. Depot. Pittsburgh Warehouse, No. 38 and 39 Water street. sept30

Crystal Fountain Water Cure.

THIS establishment for the cure of Chronic Diseases, is conducted by Dr. B. L. HILL, Professor of Surgery in the Cleveland Homœpathic College,) and Dr. N. G. BURNHAM, both experienced Physicians and able Hydropaths.

The facilities in the "Cure" for the successful treatment of Chronic Diseases, and especially the different forms of Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Spine, and Nervous System, Rheumatic Affections, Neuralgia, Female Diseases, General Debility, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption, as well as diseases caused by improper or excessive medication, are not surpassed by any establishment in the country. Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly known as *Surgical Cases*, such as Hip Diseases, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Fistulas, Cancers, (in the early stages,) Diseases of the Eye, Spine, &c.

The Female Department is under the especial charge of a skillful Female Physician, who will also have the aid and counsel of the other professional attendants. Her experience is one of the most successful Water Cures of the East, and her devotion to the suffering of her sex, we trust, will recommend her to the favor of those who seek restoration to health.

Patients will have the benefit of the most skillful Homœpathic or specific prescriptions—an advantage enjoyed in but few "Water Cures" at present in this country. Ample arrangement are made for giving warm or hot water baths.

The rooms are large, airy, and well ventillated. The Bath-rooms are ample, and supplied with an abundance of soft water of the purest quality, flowing from sandstone rocks, free from any calcareous or other mineral substances.

The soil is dry and sandy, the air is pure, and free from fogs. The locality is celebrated for healthfulness—no epidemic disease ever having prevailed here—its parallel in this respect is unknown in the West. It is on the higlands, 4 miles from, and several hundred feet above Lake Erie—is very accessible, being 2½ miles from the Berlin Station, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, via Sandusky, 4 miles from Townsend Station, Southern Division C. & T. Railroad, via Norwalk; 8 miles from Norwalk, and 14 miles from Sandusky, via C. & T. Railroad.

The prices for residences at this Cure, including board, treatment, and nursing, will vary from $6 to $12 per week.

Address, "Crystal Fountain Water Cure," Berlin Hights, Erie County, Ohio. dec22

AT WHOLESALE, AT THE WAREHOUSE OF R. J. GIBBS,

Bethel Store, Water-st., Sandusky, O.

150 TONS BAR IRON,

EMBRACING all sizes of Flat Bar, Round and Square, Oval, Half Oval, Sweed's English Refined, Old Sable, Light and Heavy Tire, Horse Shoe Bar, Nail Rods, Band and Hoop Iron.

1000 KEGS OF NAILS,

All sizes Wrought and Cut Nails, Fence, Finishing and Casing Nails; Flooring and Finishing Nails.

500 BOXES WINDOW GLASS,

All sizes, from 7x9 to 32x36, first and second quality glass. Larger sizes for Store fronts, Show Cases, &c.

SUNDRIES.

Cast Blister, Spring and Plow Steel;	Patent Pipe Skeans
Steel Springs,	Wagon Boxes;
Axes,	Smith Bellows;
Nuts and Washers;	Powell's and White's Axes, &c.

Much care has been taken in selecting the best brands of Iron, Nails and Glass, at low prices, to meet the wants of the trade, and those buying for cash or on short time, will find it to their interest to give me a call before ordering from other points. (Jan.12) R. J. GIBBS.

MONONGAHELA WHISKEY.—Five year old. June 10 H. M. WOOSTER.

CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRYANT, LUSK & STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE.

SUPERIOR-ST., CLEVELAND, O.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. J R Giddings, M C	Pres C G Finney,
Hon H Griswold,	Pres Lorin Andrews,
Hon Reuben Hitchcock,	Prof Samuel St John.
Hon H D Clark,	Prof P R Spencer,
Hon N S Townshend,	E F Gaylord,
W F Otis,	Cyrus Prentiss,
W J Gordon,	Henry Wick.

PRINCIPALS.

H. B. BRYANT, JAS. WASHINGTON LUSK.
H. DWIGHT STRATTON.

FACULTY.

H B Bryant, Professor of the Science of Accounts.
H Dwight Stratton, Associate Professor in the several Departments.
J Washington Lusk and P R Spencer, Professors of the Spencerian system of Penmanship and Commercial Correspondence.
Sarah L Spencer, Instructress in the Ladies' Writing Department.
Hons Judge Starkweather and H D Clark, Lecturers on Commercial Law.
President Asa Mahan, Lecturer on Political Economy
Emerson E White, Lecturer on Commercial Geography.

TERMS.

For full course in Double Entry Book keeping Penmanship, &c., time unlimited,	40.00
For full course in Ladies' Department,	30.00
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 mediums in the United States for imparting a thorough and practical knowledge of the act v duties of the Counting Room, and business pursuits in general. Book keeping in all its departments, as used by the most accomplished modern Accountants, will be taught in a thorough and successful manner.

This department is under the personal superintendence of one of the best accountants in the United States. No Mercantile College in the West possesses superior, if equal advantages for imparting a practical knowledge of Commercial Science.

Commercial Geography is an important and interesting branch, which has never until the present time been connected with Mercantile schools.

The Spencerian system of Penmanship in all its forms will be taught by its author P R Spencer and J W Lusk. No institution in America offers superior facilities for imparting a fluent and systematic handwriting.

The Ladies' Department is entirely separate from the gentlemen's, and is fitted up in a most superb and convenient style. Business men can be supplied with the most reliable Accountants by application to this college. The principals of this institution can render efficient aid to the graduates in securing good situations.

Send for a Circular by mail. sept9 1y

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 Goodnough, Superintendent, Prof of the Theory and Practice of Book keeping, and Lecturer on Mercantile Customs, General Laws of Trade, Accounts.
Gray and Hollister, Assistants in Book keeping Department.
Geo Willey, Thos H Bay, and D R Palmer of the Cleveland Bar, Lecturers on Mercantile Law
Rev. E M Nevin and J C Vaughan, Esq, Lecturer on Political Economy.
R F Humiston Lecturer on the History of Commerce and the Art of Computation.

TERMS:

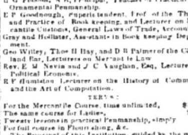
For the Mercantile Course, time unlimited,	$10 00
The same course for Ladies,	25 00
Twenty lessons in practical Penmanship, simply	5 00
For full course in Flourishing, &c.	

The Principal of this Institution, guided by the wants and experiences of the mercantile community, has recently secured some of the ablest men in the state as Instructors and Lecturers in the various departments of the College.

The Professor of the Science of Accounts, has had an experience of eight or ten years in Commercial Affairs, alternating this time, partly as Teacher, in the Mercantile Colleges of Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, and partly as an actual book keeper in the best business house in the country. These rare qualifications, so desirable, and yet so seldom found in our mercantile schools will enable this college to impart a more thorough 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.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.



CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"Wisdom shall now [illegible] of the earth shall knell [illegible]"

Never could this be said with more truth than it now applies to this remedy for affections of the throat and lungs. The exalted in learning and power, acknowledge its supremacy while both the little and the great can feel its benefits. The liberal-minded among those skilled to cure, are free to own its mastery over distempers which have baffled their art. These of exalted stations are not ashamed to testify to its virtues, but deem it a duty and a pleasure to thus hold out the lamp of their experience to their suffering fellow men. Witness the following:—

[Translation.]

Vermuthenvile, La., April, 1853.

Monsieur le Dr. J. C. AYERS —I have of late made frequent use of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice, and am happy to inform you that in no case yet has it failed me. I have made some signal cures of Laryngitis and Bronchitis with it, and have completely cured one of Asthma, which had withstood every other medicine I could employ.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration. JULES CLAUDE GOUCOFFT,

Late Surgeon of the Royal Marine, France.

Extract from a letter of our Minister at the court of the Sublime Porte:

Regation of the U. S. A., Constantinople, Turkey.

Dr. J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: The *Cherry Pectoral* received from you for the Sultan has been delivered to his private secretary at the palace, and you will doubtless hear from it in due season. That you were so kind to send me has been given to friends, who have in many cases, found it exceedingly useful.

Yours, respectfully, GEO. P. MARSH,

Minister Plenipotentiary of the U.S.A. to Turkey.

Curacoa, March 5, 1853.

Dr. J. C. AYER —I use your CHERRY PECTORAL, daily in my practice, and am satisfied it is a remedy which must meet in every country the highest approbation. C. W. JACKHEFF, M. D.

Resident Court Physician.

Among the eminent Editors, who testify to their personal experience and knowledge of the wonderful cures, and immense usefulness of the Cherry Pectoral in their sections, we may mention:—

Boughton & Co., of the Federal Union, Milledgeville, Ga.
L. Patton, Christian Advocate, Knoxville, Tenn.
J. B. Dobson, American Presbyterian, Granville, Tenn.
J. B. Samson, 'Democrat,' McConnellsville, Pa.
J. Russ, Jr., Shelbyville News, Tenn.
Harvey, M'Kinley & Co., State Gazette, Burling, Iowa.
J. Knapp & Co., 'Jurnal,' Reading, Pa.
Raymond, Harper, & Co., N. Y. Times.
S. Cobb, Christian Freeman, Boston.
Wm. B Jacobs, Christian Chronicle, Philad.
Hon. J. Wentworth, M. C., Democrat, Chi., Ill.
Rev. E. G. Reese, Methodist Protestant, Baltimore.
W. M. Magennis, True Delta, New Orleans,
T. M. Donnell, Daily News, Savanah, Ga.
Geo. D. Prentiss, Louisville Journal, Ky.
Hon. Schuyler Colfax, M. C., South Bend Register, In.
A. Commings, Christian Mirror, Portland, Me
M. H. Hartlett & Co., Republican, Hartford, Conn.

These gentlemen have not only certified to these statements in their papers, to the public, but have sent me their personal letters, to the effect that they have found my preparation an article of great public utility.

Space will not admit of full testimonials here, but the agent below named will furnish my American Almanac, gratis to all who ask for it, where in are full particulars and indisputable proof of these statements.

PREPARED BY JAMES C. AYER, PRACTICAL & ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 cts. per Box, Five Boxes for $1.00.

Sold by F. Eckstein, Jr., Cincinnati, H. M. WOOSTER, Plymouth, G. A. KNIGHT, New Haven, Dr. P. [illegible] Havana, H. F. & F. R. Wooster, Norwalk. Jan 1, 1855.

PLATED AND GILT GOODS—From [illegible] ger Ring to a nice Watch. LIGHT & BORMAN

SANDUSKY ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. J. ANDERSON,

DEALER IN PRINTERS' STOCK, COUNTING HOUSE STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, Pictures, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, &c. &c.

The subscriber has a full supply of the above enumerated stocks on hand, at his establishment in SANDUSKY, Ohio, which he can furnish to Printers, Booksellers and Business men generally, in large or small quantities, at prices as low as any house west of New York. Orders are respectfully solicited from the country trade, particularly for articles in the STATIONERY LINE, such as Papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, &c., as his stock of these articles is remarkably full. All orders will be promptly attended to, and with satisfaction to customers.

GEO. J. ANDERSON,

Nov. 24, 1854.6m. Sandusky, O.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

H. P. MERRILL, has just opened in WEST'S NEW BLOCK, WATER-ST., SANDUSKY, O., a very extensive stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Lamps, Table Cutlery, German Silver, Silver Plated, Britania and Japaned Ware, Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, &c. To Merchants and Country Dealers he can offer greater inducements than either Cleveland, Buffalo or Cincinnati. He would [illegible] them to call. June 10-n34-3m

J. M. FRISBIE, Daguerrean Artist,

Reber's Block, nearly opposite Verandah Hotel, entrance between Porter and Lytle's stores, Water-st., SANDUSKY, O.

PICTURES taken either singly or in groups in the best style of the art, in either clear or cloudy weather, put up in every variety of cases. His rooms are fitted up with both sky and side lights. Strangers visiting Sandusky are invited to call and examine specimens.

June 10-n34-1y

J. W. WETHERELL, JONA. AIKEN.

J. W. WETHERELL & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Opposite M. R. & L. E. R. R. Depot, Sandusky.

HAVE removed to their new store directly opposite their old location, where they are now receiving one of the LARGEST and best stocks of GROCERIES ever offered in this City, and they hereby pledge themselves to make it an object for COUNTRY MERCHANTS and DEALERS generally to purchase their Groceries in this market, instead of going to Buffalo, Cleveland, or Cincinnati. None of these places possess advantages which are not now offered here, and they but ask that buyers will look at their stock and examine their prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thanking their former customers for their patronage, they confidently expect, under the above conditions not only a continuance of the same, but a large increase in their trade.

June 10-n34tf

SYDENHAM PORTER, ANDREW LYTLE.

PORTER & LYTLE,

[Late S. Porter & Co.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS And Commission Merchants.

AND Dealers in Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Commercial Buildings, Water-st., Sandusky, Ohio. CONSTANTLY on hand very large stocks of the above named articles, to which they invite the attention of Country Dealers. They pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as can be obtained either at Buffalo or Cleveland. Orders promptly filled. June 7-n34

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 works, 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:

Nail, Spikes, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Axes, Chains, Crow-bars, Shovels, Saws, Joiners' Tools, Coopers' Tools, Spike Mauls, Chisels, Hand Axes, Augers, Hammers, Files, Braces and Bitts, &c. Trimmings, Mattocks, Pick Axes, Drills, Cutlery, Butts, Screws, Wrenches, &c. all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit. April 1tf

GREAT KENTUCKY SOUTHERN REMEDY

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla!!

THIS medicine when used according to directions will cure without fail

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancer, Eruptions of the skin erysipelas, tumor, chronic sore eyes, ringworm or tetters, scald head, rheumatism, pains in the bones or joints, old sores and ulcers, swelling of the glands syphilis, dyspepsia, salt rheum, diseases of the kidness, diseases arising from the use of Mercury, loss of appetite, pain in the side and shoulders, general debility, lumbago, coughs, colds, dropsy, jaundice costiveness, bronchitis, weakness of the chest, sore throat, pulmonary affections, and all other diseases tending to produce consumption, liver complaints to male irregularities and complaints, low spirits, sick and nervous headache, night sweats, exposures, or imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases and as a spring and summer drink, and general tonic for the system, and a gentle and pleasant purgative, it is superior to Blue Lick and Congress Water, salts or Seidlitz Powders.

It is a remarkable fact that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support to favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians of high standing in the community in which they live.

Testimony

Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College.— I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases to which it is applicable.

Louisville, June 9, 1848. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla—

Louisville, March 20, 1846.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it in both public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.

Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of the ills that flesh is heir to, to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal gratis, and for the sake of humanity we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL after reading and recollecting at the same time that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

Principal Offices—81 Barclay-street, New York, and No 1 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

For particulars see free pamphlet. The above popular medicines have been received and are for sale by H. M. WOOSTER, Plymouth. sp16

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS—The combinations of ingredients in these pills is the result of long and extensive practices; they are mild in their operation and certain of restoring nature to its proper channel. In every instance have the Pills proved successful. The pills invariably open those obstructions to which females are liable, and bring nature into its proper channel, whereby health is restored, and the pale and deathly countenance changed to a healthy one. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place, whether from exposure, cold or other cause, the general health immediately begins to decline, and the want of such a remedy has been the cause of so many consumptions among young females. To ladies whose health will not permit an increase in their family, these pills will prove a valuable acquisition, as they will prevent pregnancy. Headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, loathing of food, and disturbed sleep, do most always arise from the interruption of nature, and whenever that is the case, the pills will invariably remedy these evils. Nor are these less efficacious in the cure of Leucorrhœa, commonly called the 'Whites.' These pills should never be taken during pregnancy as they would be sure to cause a miscarriage. Warranted purely Vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Full particulars and explicit directions accompany each box.

These Pills are put up in flat square boxes. Persons residing where there are no agency established, by enclosing One Dollar in a letter, prepaid, Dr. C. L. Cheeseman, No. 267 Bleecker-street, New York City, can have them sent to their respective addresses by return of mail.

SPEAKING OF WOMAN'S SPHERE—Ladies how can you so easily elevate yourselves as by calling in at Seely & Case's and getting a pair of Laced Gaiters? June 10.

Salt! Salt!

1000 BBL. coarse and fine Salt, for sale by POWERS & KINNEY.

VINEGAR—10 barrels Cider Vinegar, for sale by June 10 H. M. WOOSTER

PITTSBURGH ADVERTISEMENT.

W. W. WALLACE, Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works.

319, 321 & 323, *Liberty-st., Pittsburgh.*

MONUMENTS, Tombs, Grave Stones, &c., manufactured by steam. Also, Marble Mantles—a large assortment of the most beautiful kind, made of the finest quality of foreign and domestic marble, always on hand and manufactured to order by machinery, at $15 to $100 each. sept9-'54

Mill Stones and Mill Furnishing.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, old and new Stock, of all sizes. Also on hand and made to order, Laurel Hill Mill Stones—always on hand, Belting Cloths, Allnos, best quality, warranted to bolt freely, at the lowest price; Mill Spindles, Mill Irons, Cast Iron Proof-staffs, Mill-Gearing, Corn and Cob Grinders, Leather Belting, Copper Riveted, always on hand; also Flax Belting, a superior article for Elevators, at half price of leather; Mill and Lighter Screws, Patent Bushes and Metal Eye Pieces for the runner, Picks, screen-wire, &c., always on hand, at

W. W. WALLACE'S,

sep9-'54 319 Liberty-st., Pittsburgh.

Smut Machines.

LULL'S PATENT French Burr or Stone Smut Mill, used in over 600 of the best mills in the West. They run light, clean well and fast, and will last a life time. When they become dull the edge can be renewed by cracking the Burr. The following certificate is from one of the largest flouring mills in the west, and for further particulars refer to our hand bills.

PITTSBURGH, June 1852.

W. W. WALLACE—Dear Sir—We have now in use in our mill two of your Burr Smut Mechines, and they work to our entire satisfaction; they are durable and not liable to get out of order, and we consider them the best machines now in use.

WILMARTH & NOBLE.

All orders promptly attended to.

W. W. WALLACE, 219 Liberty-st. Pittsburgh.

Steam Boilers and Engines.

STEAM BOILERS for all purposes, made on short notice, of the best Juniatta Iron, and at prices lower than can be sold in any of the Lake Cities. Also, steam Engines for saw and flouring Mills, generally on hand and made to order. Orders filled with dispatch at

W. W. WALLACE'S, 219 Liberty-st, Pittsburgh

Stucco Plaster.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, always on hand at 319 Liberty-st. Pittsburgh.

sept9 1854 W. W. WALLACE.

Foreign and Domestic Marble

IN Blocks and Slabs, always on hand. Purchasers are invited to call and examine stock and prices before buying elsewhere. Orders filled with dispatch at 319, 321 325 Liberty-st., Pittsburgh. (sep9) W. W. WALLACE.

H. CHILDS & Co., Wholesale Boot and Shoe Warehouse,

133 & 135 WOOD-ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOULD call the attention of Country Merchants to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS and LEATHER, consisting of over Four Thousand Cases Boots and Shoes, of every variety and style for Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys' and Children's FALL AND WINTER WEAR, direct from the Eastern Manufacturers, having been purchased at the lowest possible rates; principally for cash, with great care in the selection of quality and sizes adapted to the western trade. We can offer superior inducement to purchasers, as we are determined not to be undersold by any Eastern or Western House. Buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our extensive stock before purchasing. sept2:4m

LIPPINCOTT & BARR, Manufacturers of Phenix Premium Safes. Powder Proof Locks &c.,

SECOND-STERET, PITTSBURGH, between Smithfield and Wood, on the south side

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 8, 1854.

Messers. Lippincott & Barr, Pittsburgh—Gentlemen:—You have no doubt heard ere this, of the fire in our town, you have also been written to in relation to some of your make of safes, bought by J. F. & B. T. Meek, some years ago, which could not be got out, and remained in the burning building until next day, at 10 o'clock. Our safe was in the fire 30 hours, at least half the time red hot—was not taken out until cool enough to attach a rope to one of the rings.—When drawn out by the bystanders, who were anxious to bet upon the contents being burnt up—upon which proposition we offered to stake and lose what we had left from the fire. Those present were induced to believe our safe of the same kind as one belonging to our next door neighbor, whose safe was of Cincinnati manufacture, and which upon being opened was found nothing but a few pieces of gold and silver coin fused and stuck together, all of the books and papers being consumed or charred so as to be entirely useless. The fire was intense, and our safe, when opened, astonished all present. Books perfectly good with the exception of the glue used in the binding—all the papers good and pliable as when placed a day or two before, the fine polished steel work not colored in the least, where it was in boxes or wrapped in paper. There appears to be a sort of gas vapor generated whilst in the fire which rusted the steel goods, as soon as the safe was opened and the articles exposed to the atmosphere. This is all the damage done to anything in our safe. The envelope enclosing this letter took its chance—you can see for yourselves. We had confidence in your safe before—now we would not have any other make.

The safe contained during the ten hours it remained in the fire, many valuable tools and machinery, used by us in our business, some of which could not be replaced on this continent—value say of $1200; also about $8000 in cash notes, our books of accounts; a small sum of paper money, valuable materials, &c., we suppose the aggregate value of said contents would amount to at least to $10,000.

The heat to which this safe was subjected was so intense as to warp the iron casting and crack the door frame and leave other marks of the extent of heat to which it passed through. We regard this manufacture of safe as perfectly reliable and a certain protection against loss of contents by fire. We would use no other we have ever seen if a Phœnix could be procured.

ept2:1y Yours, MEEK & MILAM.

JAS. B. REED & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF Levelling Instruments, Transits,

No. 36 Smithfield-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

Repairing done on short notice. 13-1y

JOSEPH PLUMMER, Wholesale Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Brogans, Hats, Leather &c.,

NO. 111 WOOD-ST., (Betwen Fifth and Diamond Alley,) PITTSBURGH, is now receiving one of the largest FRESH STOCKS of goods that ever come to Pittsburgh, consisting of Mens' Boots, Shoes and Brogans; Womens' and Misses Boots, Shoes and Slippers; Childrens' Shoes, also, Mens' and Boys' Wool, Fur, Magar and Kossuth Hats—a complete assortment.

My stock having been purchased directly from the New England manufacturers at cash rates, merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine before making their purchases, as I am fully determined to sell as low as any of the Philadelphia and New York Houses.

Pittsburgh, sept:2, 1854.6m.

THOS. LITTLE, SR. THOS. LITTLE, JR

Late of the firm of Robison, Little & Co.

T. Little & Co., Wholesale Grocers,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures, NO. 112 SECOND STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The highest price paid for Bacon, Lard, Flour and Seeds, and liberal advances made on consignments. sep2:1y

[illegible] & Bro., Booksellers and [illegible], Pittsburgh.

COMPLETE stock of Masonic and Odd-Fellow Works, always on hand. Also, all the various works upon the following subjects: Phrenology, Physiology, Psychology, Hydropathy, Phonography, etc. Books sent by mail to any part of the Union. april15

ALLEGHENY HOTEL,

(Formerly Railroad Hotel,)

P. McGINNIS, Proprietor.

OPPOSITE the Ohio and Pennsylvania [illegible] Road Station, on Federal-street, Allegheny. Fare $1 per day. sept:1y

PITTSBURGH ADVERTEISEMENTS.

JAMES W. WOODWELL, Cabinet Furniture Manufacturer

WAREROOMS 97 & 99 THIRD-ST., PITTSBURG.

J. W. W. respectfully informs the citizens of this place and vicinity that he has completed his Fall and Winter stock of Furniture, which is decidedly the largest and best ever offered for sale in this city, which will be sold at prices as low as any East or West. As he is determined to uphold the quality with well seasoned materials, best workmanship, and newest designs; and from the extent of his orders and facility for manufacturing, is enabled to produce warranted Furniture at the lowest price. He has adopted the principle of identifying his customers interest with his own, in quality and price, and keeps always on hand the greatest variety of every description of furniture; from the cheepest and plainest to the most elegant and costly, that a house, or any part of one, may be furnished from his stock, or manufactured expressly to order. The following articles compose, in part, his stock, for richness of style and finish, cannot be surpassed in any of the Eastern cities:

Louis XIV. tete-a-tete Sofas; 50 Sofas, in plush and hair cloth; 50 dozen Mahogany chairs; 20 dozen Walnut do; 50 dozen Mahogany Rocking do; 20 Walnut Rocking do; 50 Mahogany Divans; 50 Marble-Top Centre Tables; 50 do. do Dressing Bureaus; 80 do. do. Washstands; 40 Enclosed do; 100 Common do; 20 Plain Dressing Bureaus; 40 Mahogany Bedstead; 20 Walnut do; 50 Cottage do; 300 Cherry and Poplar Bedsteads; 20 Mahogany Wardrobes; 10 Walnut do; 10 Cherry do; 50 Plain Bureaus; 70 Dining and Breakfast Tables; 12 Secretaries and Bookcases; 24 Cane Seat Rocking Chairs; 12 Ladies Writing Desks; Hat and Towel Stands; Etiguires, Conversation chairs, Elizabethan Chairs, Reception chairs; Pearl Inlaid chairs, Arm chairs, Gothic and Hall chairs, What Nots; Paper Mache Tables, Pembroke do, Hall and Tier do, Ladies Work do, Extension Dining do; Stools, &

A large assortment of COMMON FURNITURE and WINDSOR CHAIRS.

Cabinet Makers supplied with all articles in their line. Hotels furnished on the shortest notice. Orders promptly attended to. sep9

Liquors of all Kinds at Wholesale. R. WATSON,

139 COR. LIBERTY & WAYNE STS., PITTSBURGH

DEALER in Bacon Lard and Groceries of every description, Old Rye Whiskey, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Sprits, Wines and Cordials, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Brandy, Blandy.

The attention of dealers in the above articles is respectfully solicited, as we confident in saying that we can furnish them in quality and price, equal to any establishment East or West. Orders promptly attended to. sept2.y

JAS. A. DUNLAVY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

OFFICE, No. —, Grant-st., Pittsburgh, Pa. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. ju20-y

JOHN HAFT, Jr.,

(Successor to James M'Guffey,)

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

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

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

M'GILLS & ROE, WHOLESALE GROCERS And Commission Merchants,

No. 257 LIBERTY-STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DR. JOHN BULL'S AMERICAN KING OF PAIN.

THIS is a powerful and truly magical remedy for all external diseases, sores, swellings, burns, &c., and for many internal afflictions, is a certain cure, yet it is perfectly harmless, and incapable of producing the least injurious effects in the most delicate cases or the weakest constitution. It is entirely useless to follow the old and worn-out system of publishing to the public thousands of certificates of wonders performed by this medicine. It costs but twenty-five cents to try it, and Dr. Bull stakes his well-earned reputation on the King of Pain doing all and more than he claims for it.

We would ask have you the Rheumatism or Gout: these are not pleasant companions, and we know that you would like to drive them away as soon as possible, then use

Bull's King of Pain.

Would you be cured almost immediately of Bowel Complaint, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera-morbus, Cramp, Colic, Head Ache, Tooth or any other ache or pain, the remedy is simple, and the cure certain.

Use the Great King of Pain.

Would you have your sores, swellings, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, or any other wounds healed, we repeat it, use the

MAGICAL KING OF PAIN.

Would you be cured of scald head, stiff joints sore throat, neuralgia, sore breast, lumbago tetter or ring worm, salt rheum, bites of poisonous insects, chapped hands, and all other sores, either dry or running, we say again and again your remedy is Dr. John Bull's KING OF PAIN.

Would you be cured of King's Evil, Cancer, Tumors, Eruptions, or any disease of the skin caused by impure blood, then use Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla, internally, and the King of Pain externally, nothing can be more certain than a speedy and effectual cure. See free pamphlet. For sale by H. M. WOOSTER, Plymouth. sept16v1n48-y

St. Lawrence Hotel,

WATER-ST., SANDUSKY, O.

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. An Omnibus is always in waiting at the cars and steamers to convey patrons to and from the House, and all may be assured of the utmost attention to their wants and comfort. R. E. COLT,

april1f Proprietor.

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

SAWS.—Hand Saws; Cross Cut Saws; Pit Saws; Mill Saws; Muley Saws; Circulars, from 6 to 40 inches for sale cheap.

april1-tf W. V. MOSS, Sandusky.

75 DOZ. Ames' Shovels, and 25 doz. Rowland's for sale at very low prices.

april1-tf W. V. MOSS.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Anvils, Vices and Bellows, a fine assortment, for sale cheap

april1f W V MOSS Sandusky

Hardware.

POWERS & KINNEY have on hand a large assortment of Hardware, Nails, Iron, Glass, Sash, Carpenters Tools, etc., for sale low for cash. n3

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

IN pursuance of an order issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Richland county, Ohio, at the November Term, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, on the 12th Day of February, A. D 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following real estate, to wit: Situated in the township of Plymouth, County of Richland, and State of Ohio, described as follows: Being the north end of the north-west quarter of section one, Township twenty-two, of range twenty, beginning fifty and five-tenths rods on the line south of the north-west corner of said quarter, runs thence east 47 rods to the state road, thence along the centre of the State Road northwesterly eight and one half rods, thence east thirty two and a half rods, thence south eighteen rods, thence west twenty and seven-tenths rods, thence south forty-six and three-tenths rods, thence west sixty-four and three-tenths rods, thence north fifty and one-half rods to the place of beginning, containing twenty-three acres of land, more or less; and upon the following terms, to-wit: One-third cash in hand, one third in one year, and one-third in two years from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises, and to bear interest at six per cent per annum.

JOHN DEVENY, Jr., Adm'r of the Estate of Byron Bean, Dec'd

Plymouth, January 5, 1855. [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of JOHN WEE, deceased, late of Plymouth, Huron county, Ohio—[illegible] interested will act accordingly.

DANIEL BAUGHMAN.

Plymouth, Dec. 26, 1854. [illegible]

MOSS, Sandusky, has 30 dozen [illegible] of various patterns, for sale cheap. april1-tf