[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE]

All the disposable force of the army is already employed in this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded the public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed on defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid without increase of the military force. These scenes will be repeated it is to be feared on a larger scale, and with more disasterous consequences. Congress I am sure will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of good are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently exticipated. When delay must be attended by such fearful hazards, the bill of the last session providing for an increase of pay of the rank and file of the army, has had beneficial results not only in facilitating enlistment but in obvious improvements in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who in view of their characters and services and the expenses to which they are necessarily subjected, receive at present what is in my judgement inadequate compensation.

The valuable service constantly rendered by the army and its inestimable importance as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment, but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it requires that any proposed augmentation in time of peace be only commensurate with our extended limits of frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle I find in existing circumstances a necessity for increase of our military force and it is believed that four new regiments of infantry and two of mounted men will be sufficient to meet the present exigency if it were necessray, carefully to weigh the costs in a case of such urgency it would be shown that the additional expense would be campartively light. With the increase of the numerical force of the army, should I think, be combined, certain measures of reform in its organic arrangements and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation directed to special objects and interests and the laws regulating ra k and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising therefore that the system should be deficient in the symetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts and require a careful revisor. The present organization by maintaining large staff corps or departments separates many officers from that close connection with troops and those active in duty in the field which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly desparaged the officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equllsy well performed and the discipline and instruction of the army improved.

While due regard to the security of the rights of officers and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated in their close connection with troops and those active in duty in the field which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly desparaged the officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equllsy well performed and the discipline and instruction of the army improved.

While due regard to the security of the rights of officers and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated to befit the service. Observance of the rule of seniority leads especially in time of peace to promotion of officers who are meritory and ever distinguished services may have been rendered by age or infirmity incabable of active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provisions for this class of officers and the creation of a retired list would remedy the evil without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending the measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and, if after the lapse of years there should be occasion to reverse the provision it can be produced with any improvements which experience may indicate.

The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries and an organization of batteries into a corpse of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are and have been on duty as infantry. The distinction between the two arms being merely nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction which has no foundation in either the arms used or the the character of the service expected to be performed. Connected with the proposition for the increase of the army I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform as the complement of a system which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may retract the earnest attention and be deemed worthy of the approval of Congress.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the re-organization and gradual increase of the navy, I deem eminently worthy your favorable consideration. The principles which have controled our policy in relation to the permanent military force by sea and land, are sound, and consistant with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But apply the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message. We should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective adventition of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the 2,000 miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, extending from Mexico to the British Provinces in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships of war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace; and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present, but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the country. I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The occurrence during the last few months of marine disaster of the most tragic nature involving great loss of human life has produced intense motives of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubtful wether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners and ship-builders of the United States are, it its true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage by any others in the world, but with the increasing amount of our commercial tounage in the aggregate and the larger size and improved equipments of the ships now constructed, a diminution of the su ply of reliable seaman begins to be very seriously felt. The inconvenience may perhaps be met in part by due regulation for the introduction into our merchant ships of indented apprentices. It would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men; would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class and it is deserving of serious reflections whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must to so great extent depend.

Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the achievements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction which appears upon our statute between the laws for protecting life and property at sea and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers and others employed in the trasportation of persons by railway or by steamboats on rivers, why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insurbordination, cowardice or other misconduct on the part of masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any State and where such delinquencies cannot be reached only by the power of Congress. The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The report of the Post Master General to which you are referred, for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly entending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year, ending June 30th, 1854, including $33,483 of balance due to foreign offices amounted to $8,616,907. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to $6,955,580, exhibiting an expenditure of ever $1,759,821 and a diminution of deficiency as compared with last year of $360,756. The income of the revenue to the department for the year ending June 30th 1854 over the preceding year was $970,399. No proportionate increase however, can be anticipated for the current year in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23d, 1854, providing for increase compensation.

During the last fiscal year seven millions, seventy thousand, nine hundred and thirty-five acres of the public lands have been surveyed and eight millions, one hundred and ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is seven millions, thirty five thousand, seven hundred and thirty-five, and the amount received therefore nine million, two hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars, the aggregate amount of land sold located under military bounty land warrants selected as swamp lands by States and by locating under grants for roads, is upward of twenty-three millions of acres. The increase of land [illegible] the previous year is [illegible], and the sales during the [illegible] quarters of the current year from the extraordinary result of five and a half million sold, exceeding nearly four millions of acres. The sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalled during any like period in our past history, the amount of revenue provided from this source to the federal treasury.

The commendable policy of the goverument, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the provision that since 1790, no less than 30,000,000 acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestion which I submited in my annual message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railroads, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject, and subsequent developments, would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle there asserted, with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress I entertain no doubt; but in its application, it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may not be enhanced; that in fact a larger amount of money may probably be received in a given time for alternate sections, than could have been realized for all the sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements.

A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present res ts to the ultimate effects which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The government, which is the trustee it the matter for the people in the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive views. Prior to and during the last session of Congress upwards of thirty millions acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated and the lands restored to market, and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at last session contemplated the construction of more than 5000 miles of road, and grants to the amount of more than twenty millions of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, it is quite clear that the proposed grants should be productive of good and not evil.

The different projects are confined at present to eleven States of the Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned for the grants show that it is proposed to put the works speedily in process of construction. When we reflect that since the commencement of the construction of Railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividens realized from the early works over the great throughfares between the most important points of commerce, and population encouraged by state legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only 1,700 miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century. When we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted on what we deem sound principles and safe calculations, when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rate of interest at this moment; aid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money but in character, and inevitable effect upon finances generally, can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter?

Is it wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress? Does the spirit which has produced such results need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and when expedient aided by the co-operation of States? If constructed by private capital the stimulant and the check go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagancies.

It is manifest that with the most effective guards, there is danger of going to fast and too far. We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of thirteds, which in extent will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one-third of the entire length of such works now completed in the United States, which cannot, with equipments, cost less than $150,000,000. The dangers likely to result from combinations of interests of this character, can hardly be over estimated. But independently of these considerations, where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall determine between the relative claims of these twenty-eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one territory?—where will you begin and where end to enable these companies to execute their proposed works. It is necessary that the aid of the General Government be primarily given, the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its bearing, and so important to our political and social well being, as to claim the anticipation of several sessions. Entertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction to the experience and action of the last session of Congress, as furnishing sufficient evidence that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examination and rigid scrutiny.

It was my intention to present on this occasion suggestions regarding international improvements by the General Government, which want of time at the close of the last session prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives with objections the bill entitled an act making appropriations for the prosecution and completion of certain Public Works heretofore commenced under authority of law, but the space in this communication already occupied with other matter of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two houses of Congress at an early day.

The Judicial establishments of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government, are also much needed, but as I have addressed you on both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions made in my former recommendation in relation to suitable provisions for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of a national character, and are independent of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerable organized community in the Union, entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance and therefore most worthy of consideration, during the short remaining period alotted to the labors of the present Congress. Our forefathers of the thirteen united colonies, in requiring their independence and in founding this Republic of the United States of America have devolved upon us, their decendents, the greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of men imposing upon all and especially such as the public will may have invested for the time being, with political functions the most sacred obligations.

We have to maintain inviolable the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self government. To reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen with complete security of the public order, to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution and to frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them. To harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to institutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration, to preserve the rights of all, by causing them to respect those of the other. To carry forward every social improvement to the uttermost limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obtuse intervention of misapplied force, to uphold the integrity and guard the limitations of our organic Law.

To preserve sacred from all touch of corruption the [illegible] medium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of the several States and of the people—to cherish with loyal fealty and devoted affection on which the hopes of civil liberty rest.

To administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy, to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none, to eschew intermeddling with the internal policy and domestic repose of others goods, and to repel from our own, never to shrink form war when the honor of the country shall call us to arms.

But to cultivate in preference, the arts of peace, the enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations, and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst exaltiug the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence, and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the government, to the end that with common zeal and common efforts we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

D. Starr's 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 patirons may favor him, and upon the most reasonable terms. He also, just completed arrangements for receiving new and valuable publications as soon as published.

Among his fine Stock of Stationery just opened will be found all the new styles of White and Blue Letter, Cap Bath Post, plain and gilt edge, Folio Post, Commercial Note and Bill Cap Papers. Also, the new style of tinted Buff and damask Note and Letter Papers, with Envelopes to match; Envelopes of all sizes, Buff, White and Fancy Buff tinted and plain Visiting Cards: Note Drafts, Copying Books, Copying Presses, Portfolios, Bankers Cases, Post Office, and Bill Head Boxes, Dr Calenders, Gold and Steel Pens, Quills, Writing Fluid Carmine Inks, Ink Stands of all kinds, Pencils Seals, Wax, Wafers, Paper Weights, Letter and Bill Clip, letter Stamps, Ivory Folders, Writing Pads, Blotting Pads, Ink Erasers, Sand Boxes, &c., &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., &c., Every description Blank Work made to order.

Wrapping Paper and Twine, white and Gray Bonnet Boards, etc, etc.

Law, Medical and School Books.

He has now a complete stock of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Standard Literaly Books, which he offers at very low prices. Also, a very large assortment of

WALL PAPERS,

Window Curtains, Borders Fire Board Views, &c.

☞To this and adjoining County Merchants he would add, that he now prepared to fill orders for Books and Stationery at the lowest rates, and on good terms.

D. STURGES.

Mansfield, Nov. 29. 1854. 7m27

RETURN THAT BORROWED PROPERTY!

THE person, or persons, who borrowed a pair of Pliers, a small steel Hammer, and a glass Lantern, will confer a favor on the undersigned by returning them immediately—or as soon as they can dispense with the use of them.

WM. RALSTON.

Nov. 30, 1854. 3w

Merchants, &c.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

At the Old Brick Corner,

ASHLAND, OHIO.

THE undersigned having bought the LARGE and EXTENSIVE stock of merchandise, formerly owned by Robert McMahan in this place, announces to the citizens of this County and all others who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of laying in their SUMMER AND FALL SUPPLIES CHEAP, that his Store is the place. He intends keeping always on hand a large and general assortment of

GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

such as is wanted by the people in this region. Among our unprecedented variety are

DRY GOODS,

of all Kinds, Styles and Varieties. GROCERIES, a large brock—Salt, Fish, Plaster, in short every thing in that line, which will be sold at less prices than any other *Merchant dare sell*. I am now and will be selling for some time at cost, so that my present stock may be reduced to make room for my

FALL SUPPLY.

☞All who wish great bargains, are invited to call soon and examine my Stock as I do goods very fast, and you may not have another opportunity to secure your goods at such low figures. All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Wool, and any thing the Farmer has to sell, will be taken in exchange for goods.

☞Don't forget the place—the old *Brick Corner*, East of the McNutty Home.

C. W. BASSFORD.

Ashland, Aug. 16, 1854. n12tf

To Western Merchants.

THE subscriber would call the attention of merchants generally to the extensive arrangements he have made for the importation and sale of British, French, and German Dry Goods.

Having a buyer permanently located in Europe, whose entire attention will be given to the selection of Goods for our sale, we shall be in receipt of new and desirable Dress Goods by each steamer. Our stock of

White Goods, Hosiery, Shawls & Notions, will be found complete. Also, a large variety of black and colored Silks, Satins, etc, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Linens, Drillings, &c., &c. and Tailor's Trimmings generally.

Always on hand all leading styles of Domestic Goods, bleached and brown Cotton, Drills, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, with a choice assortment of Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, Lancaster Ginghams, &c., &c.

The Clothing Department (under the firm of L. H Tyson & Co.,) will embrace a great variety of well Made Garments, such as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

We invite the attention of cash and short time buyers.

☞We have also secured the services of W. L. STRONG, (late of Mansfield, Ohio,) who will take great pleasure in showing you through our stock when you visit this market, please favor him with a call.

L. O. WILSON & CO.,

No. 12 COURTLAND ST., AND 11 AND 13 DEY ST., N. Y.

January 25, 1854.—1y.

NEW ARRIVAL.

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, FRUIT, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

E. BACHERER,

INFORMS his numerous customers that he has just received a large stock of all kinds of Groceries and Confectionaries; a splendid variety of Toys and Notions of all kinds,

Musical Instruments, &c., &c.

In his SALOON he has made arrangements for a constant supply of Baltimore and New Haven Oysters, Game of all kinds, Venison, Pickled Meats, and the delicacies of the season. Lunch served at all hours on too shortest notice. Constantly on hand a variety of Temperance drinks.

Thankful for past patronage, he is determined to spare neither pains or expense in catering for the wants of those who favor him with a call.

Ashland, Oct. 4th, 1853. n19tf

SWAN'S REVISED

STATUTES OF OHIO!

In force Jan. 1854, [illegible] prior laws, in one [illegible]

FROM [illegible] The undersigned [illegible] revised Statutes [illegible] in force on [illegible] sign and arrange [illegible] and carried out with great care and [illegible] and we think the work of great utility [illegible] much credit upon the Compiler and Publisher.

JOHN A. CORWIN,
R. P. RANNEY, A. G. THURMAN,
T. W. BARTLEY, WM. B. CALDWELL.

The undersigned having examined Swan's Statutes, concur in the above opinion.

P. O. MORTON,
Dist. Atty. U. S. Court, Dist. of Ohio.
GEO. W. McCOOK,
Atty. Gen. of State of Ohio.

It will be found an indispensable hand-book to every Justice of the Peace and Constable, as we I as every Lawyer or public officer. The book will be sent free of charge to any one on receipt of $5.

Address B. C. TICKNOR & CO.,
Law Booksellers, Mansfield, Ohio.

March 22nd, 1854. 44tf

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

BUTTERY SIX AHEAD!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Ashland, and the surrounding county, that he has just received at his Stove and Tin ware establishment in Ashland, A LARGE AND SPLENDID assortment of the best and most improved pattern of

STOVES,

such as PARLOR, COOKING AND BOX STOVES, which he will sell at very low rates. And also, a great variety of COPPER, BRASS, TIN and JAPANNED WARE,

JOB WORK

done on the shortest notice.

N. B.—Old Brass, Copper and Pewter taken in exchange for ware.

E. BUTTERY.

August 23, 1853. w13

MILLER HOUSE.

MICHAEL MILLER presents his regard to his friends and the public generally, and respectfully announces that he has opened a Public House for the accommodation of the traveling public, directly opposite the Sampsell House, Main Street, Ashland, where he will be glad to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His table will always be supplied with the luxuries of the season. His parlors and sleeping apartments are large and commodious. Good stabling for horses will also be provided, and faithful Hostler always in attendance.

Boarding for private families or single persons can be had at reasonable rates.

BAKERY AND RESTAURANT.

In connection with the Hotel, he will also continue to keep open his BAKERY AND RESTAURANT, where he will at all times keep on hand

Confectionaries, Pies, Bread, Cakes,

all kinds of Temperance drinks, and, in short every luxury to be found on the tables of first class eating houses.

☞*He wishes it distinctly understood*, that no

INTOXICATING LIQUORS

will be kept, either in the Hotel or Saloon

Ashland, March 8th, 1854. n42—tf.

Livery Stable.

AMOS LEWIS wishes it destinctly understood that he has not quit the livery business, and that he has just made quite a addition to his Stable in the the articles of buggies and good horses.

His Stable is now kept immediately back of the Sampsel House. Customers can always find some person to attend to them either at the Stable or the Sampsel House. Passengers carried from Ashland in any direction, at moderate rates.

May 17, 1854. 25tf.

HENRY W. IMHOFF,

(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. H. POTTER,)

Dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, &c., &c.

SCHOOL, Miscellaneous and Blank Books; Stationery and Fancy articles. Have on hand, and constantly receiving, the latest publications. Store two doors west of the Sampsell House.

Ashland, July 26, 1854. 9tf

Office Franklin & Warren R. R. Co

FRANKLIN, Portage co., Ohio, Sept. 26 1853. At a meeting of the Directors of the F. & W. R. R. Co., held June 11, 1853, the following assessments upon Stock subscriptions were made, viz. Ten per cent. payable July 1st, 1853, and an assessment of ten per cent. at the end of each succeeding sixty days, until the whole amount is paid Three instalments are therefore now due. to wit: The first when subscribed, (by the charter,) the second July 1st, and the third, August 31st.

Subscribers in Ashland village and county are respectfully requested to immediately pay all instalments now due, and as they hereafter become due, at the Banking House of Luther, Crall & Co., Ashland unless called upon by the Collector.

JOEL, W. TYLER, Sec.

Educational.

Folsom's College

Corner Public Square, Cleveland, O.

INCORPORATED MAY 9, 1851.

THE OLD COLLEGE has removed to new and splendid Rooms, surpassing in beauty and convienncethose of any similair institutions in the State.

FACULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, A. B., Principal, Professor of the Science of Accounts.
W. H. HOLISTER, and J. S. CLAXTON, Assistant Professors in Book Keeping Department.
A. J. PHELPS and JOSEPH BEATTIE, Professors of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
R. F. HUMISTON, Lecturer on Commercial History and the Art of Composition.
J. B. WARING, Lecturer on Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, ect.
Hon. JOHN GROWELL, THOS. H. HAY and D. B. PALMER, Lecturers on Commercial Law.
Rev. J. A. THOME, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

For the Mercantile Course time unlimited, ..$40.00
The same Course for Ladies, ... 25.00
For separate Instruction in Penmanship, Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

The design of the institution is to afford as good advantages as can be had in any similar one in the Union, to every young man who desires a profitable duties of the Counting Room, and various mercantile pursuits.

SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTS.—Book-keeping will be explained from a new stand point, exhibiting the true nature and relation of accounts; and the course will combine more with the practical business of modern accountants. This science is often taught as if it were a species of conjecture, in which multiplicity of forms are substituted for principles, arbitrary rules for reasons, and venerable precedents for genuine philosophy, making the whole field of the science a complete "terra incognita." To procuce good practical accounts the understanding, and not the memory simply, should be addressed.

DAILY LECTURES, etc.—One or more lectures will be given daily, on the following subjects—Accounts, Penmanship, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange Calculations, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Political Economy, Commercial Ethics, Railroading, etc. Besides the usual lectures on Law, etc., in Colleges of this kind, there will be others by practical men thoroughly conversant with the routine of business, to instruct on points allied to the course of study, and one expressly on calculation.

ORNAMENTAL, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL.—This department will be under the superintendance of two of the best penmen of the Union. Each pupil will be taught upon the new method of Folsom's Chirbyiography, exacting to the best of an instrument, and producing the popular commercial hand in much less than the usual time.

N. B.—For particulars send for Circulars, Catalogues, etc., and address the Principal.

P. S. A large library will be connected with the College, containing the various works on Book-keeping, Mercantile Law, etc., to which the students will have access.

Cleveland, Nov. 8, 1854. 6tf

BACON'S MERCANTILE CO EGE

NORTH-WEST CORNER SIXTH AND WALNUT.

PERSONS desirous of becoming thorough and accomplished accountants, will find it greatly to their advantage to call on the undersigned, before engaging elsewhere, as he is prepared to demonstrate, fully, that his accommodations for students, and the superior excellence of the course of insurruction, and facilities for procuring situations for those desirous of obtaining them, are unsurpassed, (as it is believed, unequaled,) by any similar institution in the United States.

In addition to the regular course of instruction, there will be a

SERIES OF LECTURES

on topics of great importance in a commercial point of view, delivered by Hon. Bellamy Storer, E. D. Mansfield, Esq., Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, Henry C. Lord, Esq., Prof. Chas. W. Wright, and other eminent Lecturers and Business men. These lectures being a new and important feature not introduced in any of the other Mercantile Colleges.

Notwithstanding the great expense attendant upon securing the services of able Lecturers and Assistants, the Terms for Tuition will remain as heretofore, viz:

For a full course of instruction in D E Book-keeping, Writing, Commercial Calculation, Lectures, &c..... $40 00
Writing (only) per month..... 5 00

A CARD.

At a meeting of the Graduating Class of Bacon's Mercantile College, held in the Lecture Room of College edifice, Friday, 17th March, 1852, J. S. Parker was appointed chairman, and Weston Arnold, Secretary. On motion, a committee of five, viz: Messrs. H. J. Bowman, J. S. Black, Wm. W. Snyder, T. O. Sawyer and Geo. Nichols, was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the graduating class of this Institution, and of the character and qualifications of the Principal and his assistants. Whereupon, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Graduating Class of B. S. Bacon, Mercantile College, being about to separate, desire to give expression to our feelings of respect, for our accomplished instructor, and his corps of able assistants. Therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the class are due to our said instructors for the kindness shown by their department toward us while in this Institution—at the same time the thoroughness of their instructions has entitled them to our highest respect and confidence.

Resolved, That we recommend to this Institution to all who may desire to obtain a practical educational, as affording the greatest facilities for such acquisition.

Resolved, That we as a class, ask our names to the above resolutions, and that a copy of them be delivered to B. S. Bacon, and that they be published in the city papers.

H. J. Bowman, S. Black, Wm. W. Snyder, Isaac Baughman, J. S. Baker, Franklin Elliott, R. W. Cottrell, R. J. Hughes, Wm. Ashton, George Nichol, G. H. Hughes, Weston Arnold, James Thompson, H. D. Kyger, Daniel Bowen, W. K. Schlosser, George Wile, S. P. Hughes.

BACON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE.—"The examination of the student's in Book-Keeping exhibited a degree of proficiency on their part highly creditable to themselves and Mr. Bacon, their instructor. The most difficult problems in Double Entry were as rapidly solved as the simplest, and there was ample proof to the audience that the information imparted during the session would be of practical benefit."—*Cincinnati Daily Gazette, March 10, 1852.*

The various complex questions proposed by the Principal and other gentlemen present, were answered with great promptitude and precision, which reflects great credit upon the course of study pursued at this Institution."—*Cin. Daily Gazette.*

"Mr. Bacon's university is a school of diplomas from this College in Cincinnati, is required as a *sine qua non* in obtaining situations in the best Mercantile Houses in large cities."—*Chilliothe Ancient Metropolis, May 6th, 1853.*

Mr. Bacon has constructed the upper portion of his building expressly for the Mercantile College, and without any doubt, it is the most complete arrangement of the kind in the U. States.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 8, 1852.*

"This whole institution is undoubtedly the most elegant and finished establishment, for the purposes in the world."—*Enquirer.*

Feb. 22, 1854. n40—tf.

MEDICAL CARD.

DRS. CLARK & CRANE would respectfully inform the citizens of Ashland and vicinity, that they have associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery in all their various branches, and by diligence and close attention to their office, and prompt attendance upon all calls at all hours, they hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage. DR. CLARK offers his thanks to all those who have heretofore favored him with their business, and will be under renewed obligations for a continuance of the same. DR. CRANE, will devote special attention to the study and practice of Surgery in all its varieties, and more especially in all diseases of the Eye, either acute or chronic.

☞Dr. Crane's office, adjoining Washington's Drug Store, opposite P. & J. Risser's store.

☞Dr. Clark's residence near the Methodist Church.

DR. CRANE'S on third street opposite W. Wasson's.

P. H. CLARK, M. D.
I. L. CRANE, M. D.

April 19th, 1854—n48tf

PRIZE MEDAL

Curled Hair Mattresses and Bedding.

PATENTED IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

OUR Mattresses and curled hair having taken Diplomas and Medals by competition in the principal States in the Union and also having been awarded the Prize Medal at the World's Fair in London as the very best article manufactured, are confidently offered to the community as a great desideratum for pure sweet sleep.

The pieces by which our hair is manufactured entirely precludes the possibility of moth or other insect annoyances engendering therein as proved by the severest tests of analization and by testimonials from the first chemists of the age, from which we extract as follows:

"Experiment has demonstrated that the purifying agent made use of in manufacturing your patent curled hair is especially destructive of animal life, that it has the faculty of breathing and cleansing the fibre, and that it is the most powerful disinfecting body at present known to science.

WM. HEMPHILL, M. D.
Professor of Chmistry and Tolcology in the Medical College of the London Hospital.

I cheerfully state that the article submitted to your process must be pure and sweet and will be found of great value and from proof exhibited to me I am confident that the process employed exceed all other methods of preparation.

W. BEACH, M. D.,
New York.

We also keep constantly on hand a full supply of Pillows and Bolsters, under Mattresses and Bedding of all descriptions and a large assortment of Wall Paper and Window Shades, upholstry goods, curtains, lounges, &c., &c.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

WISDOM & Co.,
42 Public Block Bank st.
Cleveland, Ohio.

June 4, 1854. n21f

Medicines.

GOOD MEDICINES.

Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial.

IS a pleasant Mixture, compounded in agreement with the rules of Pharmacy, of therapeutic agents, long known and celebrated for their peculiar efficacy in curing DIARRHŒA, and similar affections of the system. In its action, it ALLAYS NAUSEA and produces a healthy condition of the LIVER, thus removin the cause at the same time it cures the disease.

Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant

Is confidently recommended to invalids, as unsurpassed by any known preparation, for the cure of *Coughs, Influenza, and other forms of Common Colds; BRONHITIS, ASTHMA, ROUP, CONSUMPTION* in an early stage, and for the *Relief* of the patient even in advanced stages of that fatal disease.

It combines, in a scientific manner, remedies of long esteemed value, with others of more recent discovery, and besides its *soothing* and *tonic* qualities, acts upon the skin, gently and with great efficacy, for the cure of this class of diseases.

The valuable Medicines above named have recently been introduced, with the approval of a number of our *Medical Professors* in the city of Baltimore and everywhere, and in practice have succeeded most admirably in curing the *diseases for* which they are prescribed. They are offered to the country practitioners of Medicines which he can in all respects depend upon as prepared in agreement with the experience of some of the most learned and judicious Physicians, and strictly in conformity with the rules of Pharmacy, and as especially serving his convenience, who cannot so readily as the City Physician, have his own prescriptions compounded by a practical Pharmaceutist.

See the descriptive Pamphlets, to be had gratis of all who have the Medicines for sale, containing recommendations from Doctors MARTIN, BALTZELL, ADDISON, PAYNE, HANDY, LOVE, &c.

Doctor S. R. MARTIN says, "I do not hesitate to recommend your *Diarrhœa Cordial* and *Anodyne Cherry Expectorant*, &c.

Doct. JOHN ADDISON says, "It gives me much pleasure to add my testimony to that of others, in favor of the *extraordinary efficacy* of your *Diarrhœa Cordial*, &c., and of the *Expectorant*, "I have no hesitation in recommending it as a most valuable medicine," &c.

Doct. H. A. PAYNE says he has used the *Diarrhœa Cordial* in his practice "with the happiest effect, and thinks it due of the most convenient and efficient combinations ever offered to our profession."

Doct. L. D. HANDY writes, "I have administered your *Anodyne Expectorant* in several cases of Bronchial affection, with the most satisfactory results, and from a knowledge of its *admirable effects*, I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it," &c.

Doct. W. S. Love writes to us that he has administered the *Expectorant* to his wife, who has had the cough for *fourteen years*, and that she is fast recovering from her long standing malady. It has in a few weeks done her more good than all other medicines she has heretofore used under able medical counsel.

BUYERS of the best ANODYNE CHERRY and PHARMACEUTICAL Medicines in Baltimore, will find the preparations known as *Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant* and *Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial*, are certainly of great value, and *very efficient* for the relief and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended; they bear the evidence of care and skill in their preparation and style of putting up, and we take pleasd sure in recommending them."

Twenty years of the most respectable Manufacturers, Medicals of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, who have sold and also used these medicines themselves, say, "From our own experience and observation in our business, we do certainly recommend them Pro Bono Publico. We have never known any remedy used for the diseases for which they are prescribed, to be so efficacious, and to give such entire satisfaction to all."

The above notices of recommendation from men of the highest standing, and MERCHANTS of the first respectability, should be sufficient to satisfy all, that these medicines are worthy of trial, by the afflicted, and that they are of a different stamp and class from the, "Quackery" and "Cure All" so much in use among the public.

For Sale by Druggists, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers generally.

FOUND AT LAST.

A Mystery Explained.

A Revolution is Certain, Victory is Ours.

DR. A. L. ADAMS'

NEW THEORY OF DISEASE is awakening the inquiry in the minds of all who read it: How it is that Americans have been so long and so shamefully immured in darkness and ignorance on the subject of physiology.

DR. A. L. ADAMS' LIVER BALSAM.

THE GREAT PANACEA OF DISEASE.

is offered to the afflicted of the States and Territories for the entire cure of Liver Complaints all stages, Bilious Fever and Fever and Ague, Chronic Fever, Bronchial Affections, Consumption, Yellow Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Dropsy, Blotches, Blood Pimples, Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Nervousness, Costiveness, Indigestion, Obstructed Menstruation, &c.

Dr. A. L. Adams' liver Balsam has stood the test and proved its value for the last fifteen years, and has proved to the most skeptical, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that it is

The only Reliable Medicine Ever Discovered,

being purely all vegetable, for the permanent cure of the above diseases. The most skeptical have become the most zealous advocates, and pronounced the Liver Balsam to be the

Only Reliable Harbinger of Health to the

AFFLICTED, EVERYWHERE.

Testimonials come up from every track it has made, swollen with expressions of gratitude, for the blessings conferred by the inhabitants of this, the Liver Balsam is recommended to all those suffering under the

BLIGHT AND CURSE OF THE MOST HIDEOUS DISEASE

and we produce one bottle of *Dr. A. L. Adams' Liver Balsam.*

The readers is referred to the Medical Tract found by making application to the Agents, which will be found with every bottle, a full epitome of the cause and cure of all diseases; containing, also certificates from those who have tested its unparalleled efficacy over the diseased to which we are all subject. Sold by R. H. CHUBB & Co., Ashland John McCrory, West Windsor, Sturges & Bigler Mansfield, Geo. Stanton, Howburg; R. H. Hammersleb & Co., Wooster

G. R. SCOTT, General Agent, No. 87 Randolph Street Chicago, Illinois.

February 1, 1854.—n37 1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dy