WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

ASHTABULA:

Saturday Morning, July 10, 1858.

Republican County Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Republicans of Ashtabula met in the Court House on Saturday, July 24, 1858, and organized, when JAMES NORRIS was called to the Chair, and J. D. EMMONS, appointed Secretary.

Mr. STEARNS stated the object of the meeting and moved the election of eight Delegates to represent the county at the ensuing State Convention—whereupon the following gentlemen were chosen as said Delegates:

L. F. WADE,	JAMES REED,
J. R. SHERMAN,	B. B. PARSONS,
D. C. ALLEN,	JARIUS SCHOLL,
W. C. HOWELLS,	J. A. PERKINS.

On motion of Mr. PERKINS, it was

Resolved, That the Delegates be empowered to fill any vacancy in their number, or cast the full vote of the Delegations.

The following Resolutions were submitted by W. C. HOWELLS:

Resolved, That the Republicans of this County, at their next primary meetings, shall elect a Central Committee consisting of one member from each township, and an additional one from each of the towns of Ashtabula and Conneaut, to whom shall be confided all the business of the party customarily done by Central Committees pertaining to the county at large. They will be expected to meet on the next Tuesday following their election, at the County Seat, and organize by electing a Chairman and other proper officers, and also appoint an Executive Committee of three or five, who shall be conveniently located, to act in emergencies, and in concert with the Central Committee. Each member of this Central Committee shall take immediate supervision of his own township meetings, appoint sub Committees, and see to the division of his town into districts for better organization, the distribution of tickets, documents, etc., and also correspond with their Chairman and the Executive Committee, whenever necessary, in relation to his town.

Resolved, That instead of holding a nominating Convention this year, the Republican voters of this County will meet on Saturday, September 4th, 1858, at the usual places in the county for holding elections, and select two judges and a clerk in the usual way, and proceed, between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m. to vote by ballot for one Auditor, one Commissioner, one Coroner, and one Infirmary Director. After the polls are closed, and the votes are counted, the Judges and Clerks in each township are requested to announce the result, and thereupon, forthwith, to certify the votes given for the several offices to the Central Committee at Jefferson. When the returns are all received, the Central Committee will proceed to count them, and upon ascertaining in this way what candidates respectively have received the highest number of all the votes cast, will cause the names of those receiving such plurality to be published as *the Republican candidates of the county* for the several offices above enumerated respectively. At the same time they will elect by ballot, on the same ticket as the candidates, one member to represent their township in the Central Committee—with an additional one each for Conneaut and Ashtabula—who is requested to meet the other members elect, in Jefferson on Tuesday, September 7th, to organize, etc., and bring with him the returns of the primary election, in his township, and deliver the same to the present Central Committee till the new one be organized, who shall in their full meeting canvass the votes for candidates and declare the nominees.

It is recommended that the polls be opened as early as convenient between 4 and 5, so as to avoid complaint of want of time to vote.

Mr. HOWELLS moved that the first of these resolutions be adopted, and the second referred to a committee to report at the next Republican meeting to be held in the county. After some discussion upon the merits of the first resolution, and incidentally upon the second, in which Messrs. C. S. SPEARNS, W. C. HOWELLS, H. A. PLUMB, A. S. HALL, L. W. GROSVEN, H. CLAY, L. M. AUSTIN, H. E. PARSONS favored the measure, and Mr. JAMES REED opposed it, and Mr. SPERRY expressed doubts.

Mr. HOWELLS moved that both the resolutions be referred to a committee of seven, who shall report to the next County Convention, when the subject shall take precedence of other business; which motion was agreed to, and the following committee were chosen by the meeting:

W. C. HOWELLS, JAMES REED, A. S. HALL, H. E. PARSONS, D. C. ALLEN, HENRY KRUM, and R. C. NEWBERRY.

It was then resolved that the proceedings be published in the county papers.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAMES NORRIS, Chairman.

J. D. EMMONS, Secretary.

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."—The certain doom of the slave-living democracy is putting into exercise all the ingenuity of that party to circumvent the power which so pertinaciously disputed the last election, and which must, in another struggle, bring Locofocoism to the dust. A course of tampering, and mixing the elements of opposition to turn the current of success in some channel that shall throw power into the hands of those who carry freedom on their lips, put whose influence and efforts are in furtherance of tyranny, we are glad to find that these efforts meet the frown of the Republican press and the leading friends of the cause. We want no new party, we have all the elements of popularity in the Republican organization as it now exists.

We stand upon a stronger and safer foundation than was ever occupied by any party at any time, and we have an abiding faith in the ultimate success of the principles we profess.—We have talent, eloquence, respectability, numerical strength, and above all, a good cause, and with a good standard bearer in 1860, we can sweep the North, the East and the West, and we see no reason why any Republican should be inclined to take up any proposition which will require us to abandon principle or weaken our ranks.

We notice some complimentary allusions in the last *Sentinel* to "one man," in the late convention, who, in his "blindness," opposed the plan of organization submitted by the Editor of the central organ, which, when taken in connection with the published proceedings of the convention, is sufficiently direct, to be clear to any mind to whom allusion is made. These personal allusions in the teeth of so emphatic expression before the convention that nothing of the kind should be indulged in, will serve to show how much faith is to be reposed in declarations emanating by machinations and generous feeling. We wish now, merely to call attention to this matter, for reasons that will appear hereafter. Charges of whining have been laid at the door of this Journal. If the whining should happen to come from a different quarter, it will be a little conveniently to point to the man who lost the initiative, and bellowed the way. The discussion of the position will be attended to in due time. We deprecate the excitement of any choleric emotions during the raging of the dog-star, and think we will not be drawn into it, unless the pressure of forbearance should expose us to the danger of an explosion.

THE 4TH AT CLEVELAND was full of interest and enthusiasm. The balloon ascension was entirely successful. The aeronaut was accompanied by Mr. ACKLEY, and a Mr. STERLING, citizens of Cleveland. The departure was deferred until 5 o'clock, P. M., when the ascension was made in good style, sailing off in a southwesterly direction some 15 miles, as is stated, making the distance in half an hour. The boat race, or more genteelly, the "regatta," was not so much of a triumph. The wind being rather fresh, one of the boats commanded by Mr. VAN DEUSEN, of the Union Telegraph line, capsized, and Mr. V. found himself in the lake, with the loss of about $200 worth of pig lead, borrowed for ballast. Mr. V. was soon picked up, but the specific gravity of the lead rendered that service a little more difficult, and we believe it *went under*.

THE REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF EX-PRESIDENT MONROE, from *New York* to *Richmond*, Va., on the 3d inst. appears not to have been so generally united in by the more respectable citizens of the metropolis as might have been desirable. The *Mozes* and *Abedjas* who appeared to have the management of the affair, were not selected in the best taste for imparting a generally popular character to the movement. The *Tribune*, in allusion to the part taken by Virginia in the matter, says, that she takes as naturally to the business of whitewashing the tombs of the dead prophets, as the Pharisees and Sadducees of old, while their living sentiments, if uttered on her soil, would subject the utterer to a coat of tar and feathers, or expulsion from the state.

As Va. has ceased to produce great men, it is perhaps natural enough that she should bring back the bones of her illustrious dead, but it would be far better if she would revive some of their spirit.

THE TOLERATION OF BLASPHEMY.—We are sometimes disposed to believe that a little of the wholesome severity of Louis Napoleon's government, which lately sent Proudhon to a three years imprisonment for the propagation of blasphemy, would not be out of place in this country. Those who plunder our houses by night are not a hundredth part so injurious to society, as those who pollute with with infamous utterances and depraved teachings, the minds of the community. There was a convention lately held at Rutland, Vermont, at which some shameless women and degraded men made a public display of their corrupt principles, and their pitiable fanaticism.—The institution of marriage was especially the subject of their attacks, and doctrines of free love were proclaimed, of which the denizens of haunts of infamy in New York would be ashamed. The reports of their speeches stagger belief. There are undoubtedly weak minds whom the enunciation of their doctrine, would inoculate with kindred depravity, and it is on this account that we have regretted such a wide diffusion of their vulgarities and immoralities as has been furnished in the columns of certain New York journals. If our lax laws cannot reach such people, they ought at least to be compelled to revel in obscure slime.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, and lady arrived in Cleveland on Tuesday afternoon by the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, on the way to their home in Illinois.

THE COURT.—As we write, Thursday, P. M., the court is still in session, but it is supposed will adjourn to-day. The trial of COLE for the murder of his wife, which was to have commenced Tuesday, after the summoning of the second batch of jurymen, was arrested, by information from the counsel for the State, Mr. RIDDLE, that he could not attend to the trial, from indisposition. A continuance therefore was asked for and granted. The trial will take place at the fall term. COLE passed through this place on Monday on his way to Jefferson. Much interest was shown to see him as he took his seat in the stage at the door of the Fisk House. He is a spruce, good looking man of moderate age, with a heart and carriage, to all appearance, as light as those of an innocent roaming child, yet there are indications of assurance and determination about him, which accompanied by a bad heart, might render him the man that he is alleged to be.

We understand that there is much business before the Court, but as these matters had been deferred for the COLE case, there is little probability of its being resumed now.

Of the long list of divorce cases, but two have been disposed of. Sylvester Drake, who was convicted for horse stealing in 1854, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.—Scott, who was indicted for passing counterfeit money, plead guilty, but sentence was deferred.

STOCKS.—The Illinois Central R. R. company have made another call upon its stockholders, of 20 per cent, and the consequence is a considerable decline in the value of the stock.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is suffering a serious decline in its stock, in consequence of the recent arrangement of Commodore Vanderbilt, securing the Transit route across the Isthmus.

The French Minister of State has informed the managers of theatres of Paris that the censors have orders to strike out hereafter all slang from plays, and no peace will be licensed which contains slang. The motive is to protect the purity of the language.

NEW YORK MARKET—July 7.

FLOUR.—The market without important change. Sales aggregate 13,000 bbls at $4 [illegible] for superfine state; $4 [illegible] a $4 [illegible] for extra state; $4 [illegible] for common to good extra Ohio; $4 [illegible] for round hoop Ohio, and $4 [illegible] for common to medium extra western; $4 [illegible] 70 for shipping brands of extra round hoop Ohio. The market quietly sold.

GRAIN.—Wheat is about 1[illegible] cheaper; prime parcels are scarce and wanted at full prices. We quote really sound Ohio at [illegible] for Michigan and Indiana, [illegible] for Milwaukee club, [illegible] for Chicago and [illegible] for amber Iowa, [illegible] for white Genesee and [illegible] for common white Canadian. Corn is lower, and in request at the lower prices. Sales of 60,000 bush at [illegible] for common to good mixed western; and [illegible] for white southern. Southern yellow declined 1[illegible]2c. Oats again lower and firm at [illegible] for Ohio and [illegible] for Canada.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—July 7.

PROVISIONS.—The market without important change. Sales of pork to the extent of 400 bbls at $[illegible] for mess, $[illegible] for prime mess, and $[illegible] for prime. Beef is steady at $[illegible] for prime mess, and $[illegible] for extra mess. Lard is better, and sales of 300 bbls at [illegible]c. Butter is steady at [illegible]c for Ohio, and [illegible]c for Michigan. Cheese is steady at [illegible]c for common to prime.

ASHES.—Pots are dull at $[illegible]. Pearls are unchanged at $[illegible].

WHISKEY.—Sales of 100 bbls at [illegible]c.

TALLOW.—Sales of 40,000 lbs at [illegible]c.

WOOL.—Sales of 100 bales at [illegible]c for Saxony, and [illegible]c for fine American.

PETROLEUM.—Sales of 100 bbls at [illegible]c.

HOSEA MORGAN MERRER.—The Camp Scott correspondent of the New York Tribune tells the following story of Mormon crime:—

"Another of those black-hearted, fiendish and atrocious deeds which cry aloud to Heaven for vengeance upon the perpetrators, has, from the publicity which has been given to it among the Mormon people, reached us. The fourth wife of a man living in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, whose name, for the present I shall suppress—a young, amiable, refined woman, beloved by all who new her, somewhat superior to the common mass, from the influence of early education—became impatient and heart-sickened at the abject state of misery so rapidly gnawing the very cords of her soul, and determined, if, possible, to make an effort to reach the camp of the army.—Her husband got some hint of it. He immediately mounted his horse, rode to Brigham's office, and asked of Brother Brigham what he should do with her. Brigham told him to cut her throat, and thus save her from eternal damnation. The brute went home, and told the poor woman to prepare to die. She, seeing the earnestness of his manner, fell at his feet, begging, praying and imploring him for mercy; but he, while she was thus kneeling before him, took her by the hair, and cut her throat from ear to ear. This xample was afterwards held up to the Mormon women in ward meetings as a warning to them."

PERSONAL.—The Boston *Advertiser* prints the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of high character in Paris, to a friend of Senator Sumner, dated Paris, June 17, 1858:

* * * "The opinion of both physicians, approved by Dr. George Hayward, of Boston, was in favor of cauterization of the spine, in order to produce counter-irritation, and in this your friend Dr. Brown-Sequard, whose specialty is the nervous and cerebral system, fully concurred. He made several careful examinations, and came to the conclusion that there was still congestion of the integuments of the brain, as well as other abnormal conditions.—When the fact was announced to Mr. Sumner, and the exact process explained of burning the neck and back with irons at a white heat, he at once said: 'Try it without delay—in any form and to any extent.'

"The operation was performed by Dr. Brown-Sequard, who wished Mr. Sumner to inhale chloroform. This he declined, and, refusing all anodynes, went through the painful process without a word or a wince. It has been repeated since, and will be again to-day for the *fifth* time."

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

RAIL ROAD COMPETITION.—One would think from the tone of discussion in the newspapers that the welfare of the country demanded an immediate return to the old rates of railroad freight and passenger fare. They talk about "ruinous competition disastrous to the stockholders," take sides with eager partizanship, and vehemently blame either one or the other of the competing roads. On the one side it is claimed that the report of the committee of pacification completely vindicated the Central from any charge of having violated the combination rates. We cannot put this interpretation upon it. The committee report that no "positive testimony has been adduced," and as the meeting was in the nature of a court-martial of the Erie Road, we should judge that the committee thought best to say—after the usual custom in railroad accidents—that nobody was to blame and that the parties had better harmonize for the sake of the bread and butter of all concerned.

It would seem that Mr. Morgan, of the New York and Erie, thought there had been bargains enough. There had been a word of fair talk and honorable agreement hitherto, but somehow the business went to the Central; and his road, though nominally an equal, furnishing facilities as good, and speed as great as any other, failed to get its share of the traffic. Under all the circumstances he hopes—and with good reason—to make more money out of competition than combination. We are willing to take it for granted that he knows best. We see that Erie stock is rising in New York market a little, and that looks as if he was right in his theory. Our private conviction about this matter is that it is nobody's business. The Central is a great and powerful road, well-equipped, and competent to take care of itself. If it can't stand up under the assault of the Erie, let it do something else. The public have nothing to regret.

Sale of the Collins Steamers

A despatch from Washington informs us that Mr. Comstock, the agent of the Collins Steamship Company, who has just returned from Europe, has contracted with the French Government, or with parties in France, for the sale of the three Collins steamers, for the sum of sixteen hundred thousand dollars.

This will confer upon the Postmaster-General extraordinary discretionary power even in these times of Philadelphia and Boston Postoffice removals, and Fort Snelling and Willett's Point sales. It will be remembered that the Ocean Mail Service bill, as it was originally reported and passed the House the last few days of the session, contained several loose provisions appropriating large sums of money, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General, and leaving it optional with that officer to employ steamers to convey the mails. This was considered at the time as furnishing a chance to reward certain Lecompton traitors, and created considerable excitement in Washington. The bill compelled the Postmaster-General to employ the Collins line if it was an operation; and, otherwise, such other line as he might choose to contract with. Subsequently the bill was modified and the weak places were patched up. The sale of the Collins steamers will enable the Postmaster-General, however, to contract with other parties, so that the traitors, after all, will be likely to get their reward. The second section of the Post Route bill—introduced and urged by Yulee in the Senate, endorsed by English in the House, and when discovered killed by the latter body, but subsequently brought to life in the Senate and rushed through under the panic of adjournment—probably does not contain enough plunder to reward them all.—*N. Y. Evg. Post.*

THE TRIAL OF GEN. LANE.—The St. Louis *Democrat* has been publishing at length the evidence on the trial of Gen. LANE. A great many witnesses were examined, and the testimony is copious and of course conflicting. The evidence for the defence is much more favorable than was at first expected. The probability is that LANE will be acquitted on the grounds of defending himself in the affray. Some of the witnesses swear that LANE was shot before he fired at JENKINS.

From the N. Y. Independent, of the 1st Inst.

MONEY MARKET.—The Federal Government has issued notices inviting bids for a loan of $10,000,000, (half the amount authorized) to be awarded on the 9th of August. The loan is to be for fifteen years, and to bear 5 per cent. per annum interest. The amount will be bid for by Europe, and if taken there, will effectually prevent any export of specie in August and September, as sterling bills will, in that case, be abundant. This will make money cheap here all trough the fall, as specie must accumulate in bank. The Treasury will want the money for immediate disbursement; so that foreign gold will be put in circulation and find its way back into bank, in addition to the increasing receipts of specie from California. The Bank Statement for the week shows a loss of specie of $448,867; but the California receipts have been added since, so that a large gain will be shown in the next bank returns. The loans have been increased over a million of dollars, yet the transfer of credits arising out of this has increased the deposits in bank only $760,000. There is no diminution in the supply, and money continues in great excess, seeking satisfactory investments in vain.

DRY GOODS.—The season is over in the main, though a fair yet limited business is being transacted by jobbers. The market has been cleared of all desirable goods, but is left with a large stock of undesirable kinds, especially of goods fit for winter consumption, the importations of last year. It is this fact which renders it almost certain that the importations will be light this a l. except for French fancies, for which there is an increasing demand. The supply of these in the season just closed has been far below the wants of the trade. In home-made goods there is a moderate demand, which is likely to continue through the summer. A South and Southwestern active demand is expected, and preparations have been made to meet it. The receipts of staple goods are steady, and stocks are increasing. Prices are without change for all cotton goods. Woolen goods also are more steady in prices than they have been, as the price of the raw material abroad is less depressed. The supply of new wool of home growth is yet inconsiderable. The prospects of business, however are improving, especially in the West. The letters from that section are very encouraging. The warm weather of the last two weeks has changed the aspects of business very decidedly.

DISCOUNTS.—The rates continue easy for the loan of money on short time—namely, 2 to 4 per cent. and for the discount of prime business paper, 3 1 2@4 per cent. for short, and 5 per cent. for six months' bills.

RARY'S METHOD OF HORSE-TAMING.—The Scientific American says: "This new system of taming is founded on the well-known process employed in subduing buffalo calves and wild horses taken by the lasso, and consists in simply gradually advancing towards the horse to be subdued until you are able to place your hand on the animal's nose and over his eyes, and then to breathe strongly and gently, as judgment may dictate, into the nostrils. We have the authority of Catlin, in his 'Letters and Notes on the American Indians,' that this process is the one practiced by the Indians in taming the wild horses of the prairies, and that it is invariably attended with success."—Catlin says: "I have often, in concurrence with a known custom of the country, held my hands over the eyes of a buffalo calf, and breathed into his nostrils, after which I have, with my traveling companions, rode several miles into our encampment, with the little prisoner busily following the heels of my horse the whole way as closely and affectionately as its instincts would attach it to its dam. This is one of the most extraordinary things I have witnessed since I came into this wild country; and although I had often heard of it, and felt unable exactly to believe it, I am now willing to bear testimony to the fact, from the numerous instances which I have seen since I came into the country."

A shocking accident, by which the lives of two boys were lost, occurred at Hartford, Trumbull County, on Thursday last. Our informant says the young son of Mr. VERNON, 10 or 11 years of age, merchant at Burg Hill, went with two other boys into the garret of the store, where a keg of powder was deposited, and after removing the plug, trailed the powder along the floor for some distance, and then touched it off with a match. One of the boys apprehending something wrong, escaped to the lower floor before the torch was applied. The roof of the building was blown off, and the two lads in the garret were killed—one of them instantly, and the other, the son of Mr. VERNON, lived a few hours.

TEACHING ANIMALS.—The farmer is the "schoolmaster" of herds. They are in the habit of doing daily as he allows them to do. They show training, or the want of it. They fly at his approach, or welcome him. They are gentle or not, as he teaches them to be. They watch his face; if he is accustomed to kicking them. They kick back, if he allows it. Nothing adds to the market value of farm stock more materially, with so little cost, as the habits acquired in youth. The cow, the horse, the ox and the dog are valued much according to their habits or their education—so is the man. The horse is frequently carefully trained—so is the dog; the ox and the cow are as frequently "shouted into duty" as any way. I cannot see the propriety in offering premiums for well trained speed horses and not for plow and draft horses, or oxen and well trained cows. In real importance to the farmer, the latter are far preferable. I would wish to urge upon the farmer, and the farmer's sons, the importance of careful, thorough training of all farm animals. Use them tenderly and gently, at all ages, and you will see them manifest pleasure, rather than fear, at your presence. In teaching them to work or to perform any duty, you need to be thorough, not harsh—kind, not cruel—and your forbearance will gain their labor, and your kindness their love.—*Genesee Farmer.*

THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The New York *Post* shows that if all the appropriations asked for by the administration had been granted by Congress, they would have swelled to a total of $120,000,000. It may be that all this is necessary, and that even the stealing cannot be prevented, but it cannot be pretended that the administration, which asks for $120,000,000 and gets two thirds of it, should rest content with a revenue of half a million a week. This kind of financiering will hardly be defended by anybody; and the responsibility of it rests with the administration.

A return to Parliament, on the subject of the National Debt of Great Britain, shows that on the 31st of March, 1858, the total was £779,225,493, on which the total annual interest was £23, 323, 768.

SUMMARY.

The canal constructed at Niagara Falls for manufacturing purposes, was to have been opened for the first time on the 5th of July.

The fare on the New York and New Haven Road is to be considerably reduced.—Cause—Steamboat competition.

The sheriff at Quebec employed a negro convict to hang a man and woman last week, giving him thirty dollars, and setting him free, for doing the disagreeable job.

Some 30 leagues square of forests and settlements along the Saguenay river, Canada, have been ravaged by fire, and many buildings destroyed. Many of the inhabitants narrowly escaped death.

George Jennings of Norwalk, while arranging the bell rope on a freight train of the Danbury R. R., was struck on the head in passing under the bridge in the rear of F. F. Farwell's residence, and lies in a critical condition.

A curious instance of vegetable growth was witnessed at Adrian, Mich., a few days ago, being two mushrooms, perfect in form, which grew out from the bandages with which a broken leg was dressed. The poultice must have been very old.

Mr. Burrell, a Quaker living near Rochester, some years ago married his cousin, and the product of the marriage being an idiot child, the father hung himself last week—a solemn warning to cousins.

The Hartford Times says that Wm Reed, Esq., of Tariffville, caught a sturgeon in the Connecticut, on Monday last, weighing 308 lbs., and measuring 8 feet and 8 inches. The meat is very fat and good flavored.

The people of Australia are beginning to have the same difficulty with the Chinese emigrants that is experienced in California, and the Australian papers are demanding their exclusion from the country, as the only means of preventing their ultimate supremacy, by their overpowering numbers.

The papers say that there is on exhibition in Milwaukee, Wis., a horse, eight years old, well built and active, with a living snake, about three inches long, constantly in motion, in the pupil of his eye. The color of this is somewhat whiter than the other, but the sight of the eye, though imperfect, is not destroyed.

Henry Brooks, Boatswain of Kane's Expedition, died very suddenly at the N. Y. Navy Yard, yesterday. Several of those engaged in the Expedition have died within a short time—owing, probably, to the fact that their constitutions were ruined by the hardships and exposure which they encountered.

The emigration from Europe to the United States, is very light this year, and likely to be much smaller than for many years past. The number arrived at New York, this year, up to the 22d of June, is only 30,450, a falling off of 54,159 from the number arrived up to the same time in 1857.

A young couple about to be married at Newago, Mich., walked into the woods, and while seated on a log, the young lady was shot through the abdomen by a rifle ball, and expired in three hours thereafter. The perpetrator of this melancholy deed claims that he was out hunting, and that when he saw her through the bushes he thought her a deer.

The committee of the New York board of health have made a whitewashing report on the swill milk business, representing it as quite decent and only needing some few improvements in the construction and management of the stables. The testimony of the whole medical faculty of the city happens to be against them, and the conclusion is that the board want the votes or get the money of the swill milk dealers.

The Sacramento Union says that there are at least two thousand men at different points on Puget Sound, who had been unable to get any further towards the newly discovered gold diggings. Many of them were so situated that they could neither go ahead nor return.—Claims had been staked off on the shore, and those who were the fortunate holders were engaged in diggin clams instead of gold.

The Middletown, Ct., Sentinel says there is an Indian woman in East Hampton, who was 110 years of age last Feburary. She is good for a coat on, a 3 mile walk or a day's washing, which latter business is her means of livelihood. She disdains the use of spectacles, and has never been seriously ill except for a few days when she was only 105 years of age, and her youth and vigorous constitution carried her through with that.

The idea of sowing turnip seed in June and July, is, doubtless, borrowed from England, our farmers overlooking the important fact that the atmosphere of England is *humid*—which is so essential to quick growth—while our climate is just the opposite, and during these months with us the soil is generally parched, &c. I have experimented for the last two or three years, and I discover by sowing the seed about the 10th of August, in a bed, prepared as for tobacco, and then transplanting the plants as for cabbage—about twelve inches apart, about the 1st of September, with the proper cultivation, success is the result. By this method, I have succeeded when others failed, and can produce more on one acre than is generally raised on three. Turnips, to be brought to perfection, require like any other roots, *work*.

Rural New Yorker.

KANSAS.—By dispatches from Leavenworth says John E. Celter, known as Jack Henderson has been arrested on a bench warrant issued by Judge Goodrich, charged with participation in election frauds at Oxford. He was subsequently liberated on parole of honor to appear before the Court and answer the charge.

The Road to Immortality.

What we believe and why.

It was the remark of a distinguished physician of the last century, that the man who should discover a specific for physical pain, as certain in its neutralizing effects as water when applied to fire, would rank in the estimation of posterity, next to the inspired writers. Professor Holloway, the founder of that simple yet profound system of medical treatment, which has traversed with such wonderful rapidity both the old world and the new, appears to have accomplished this grand desideratum and something more. It is alleged by those who have tested the properties of his celebrated Pills and Ointment in their own cases, that they not only alleviate the agony attendant upon all internal and external disorders, but permanently eradicate them. That these remedies are among the wonder-working agents of an age of wonders, cannot be questioned.—Those who believe that the science of medicine is a close monopoly, and that there is no medical skill beyond the circle of the "Faculty," who look upon a diploma as a sort of "firman" to which every man should bow in homage, will of course prefer being conventionally kinked to being irregularly cured. Such is not our taste. We care little for names, nothing for big words and oracular shake of the head. What we see and know we believe, and really the proofs of the unvarying efficacy of Holloway's remedies are so numerous, so consistent, so incontrovertible, that our common sense, despite the leaning that we have in common with most men, toward time-sanctioned systems, compels us, *nolens volens*, to attach fa[illegible]dit to them.

It may be weakness to [illegible] led by our own perceptions and the testimony of honest witnesses in preference to, receiving as Gospel what the interested advocates of a very fallible system would have us believe; but we claim a right to the independent use of our faculties, and must state our convictions. The science of medicine, as practiced by a large proportion of its grave professors, is merely a round of stereotyped prescriptions, which every sane man knows do not, one time out of ten, answer the desired purpose. Holloway's remedies, as far as we can judge, do not fail once out of ten times to effect a cure. This is our answer, founded on observation and inquiry, to all who may arraign our judgment for according to these extraordinary preparations what we conceive to be a just meed of praise.

Cincinnati Columbian.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The subscriber will on Monday, the second day of August next, let to the lowest bidder a contract for taking down and rebuilding an abutment under the Bridge, near Parson's Mill, in Ashtabula.

Saybrook, July 7, 1858. W. T. SHARPE, County Com. 44-44

GRAIN CRADLES.—Grape Vine and MULY GRAIN CRADLES, for sale by

July 8, '58. GEO. C. HUBBARD.

FULL CASE, OPEN, $125.

EVERY Family now-a-days begins to feel the importance of these machines, but many are at a loss in deciding in the matter of selecting, while others have hastily purchased a spurious, single thread machine, which they find to be but poorly suited to answer the end designed. Those who have had opportunities for a comparison, write encomiums of the different machines in use, readily discover which holds the superiority and "give the palm where justice points it due,

Wheeler & Wilson's Machine

every intelligent observer will admit, stands without a rival. Its advantages are

1 Its simplicity and beauty of construction.
2 The rapidity and uniformity of its stitch—alike on both sides, and its freedom from anything like sawing or cutting the thread on the underside.
3 Speed capacity, and reliability at any rate of speed.
4 Economy of thread.
5 Portability—ease of operation and management.
6 Quietness of movement.
7 Revolving adaptation to every species of family sewing, gathering, &c.

This is a plain and simple narration of its qualities, which will appeal to every one on acquaintance with the machine. Its design and mechanism is such, as to make its products an acquisition to any one's parlor.

One of these machines may be seen in operation at the residence of the subscriber, who is authorized to supply any demand for them in this vicinity. JAMES REED.

There is but one Sewing Machine, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's. JAMES REED, of the Ashtabula Institute. 424

Ashtabula, February 1, 1858.

JULY APPOINTMENTS.

Prove all Things!

DR. H. W. WADSWORTH, Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, will be in attendance as follows:

Ashtabula,	Ashtabula House,	Saturday	July 31
Jefferson,	Thompson's	Friday	" 30
Madison,		Monday	Aug. 2
Painesville,	Conklin House,	Tuesday	" 3
Cleveland,	Johnson House,	Wednesday & Thursday	Aug 4 & 5
Kinsville,		Friday	Aug. 6
Conneaut,	Reynolds' House,	8d, 9th & 10th	" 7
Andover,	Center,	Thursday	July 22

CONSULTATION FREE.

The Mode of Examination pursued by Dr. W. is very simple and almost entirely new; and by it disease of any of the internal vital organs, is as easily few minutes detected with facility and certainty without asking the patient a question, or his or her most previous knowledge of the case.

Among the diseases treated successfully by him, may be mentioned the following:

Scrofula, and all Diseases of a Scrofulous origin, Ulcers, Tumors, Enlarged Glands or Joints, Hip Disease, swelled Neck or Goiter, Cancerous or other Eyes, Scald Head, Eruptions on the Face or other parts, Cancer, Fistula, Spinal Diseases, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Impotence, Stricture, St. Vitus Dance, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Dropsy, &c. &c.

All diseases peculiar to Females, and all chronic diseases of the Brain, Eyes, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Skin or other organs. A speedy cure warranted in all diseases of a Syphilitic or venereal character, without the use of mercury or other poisons, which destroy the constitution.—Fever and Ague permanently cured, or no charge.

Patients at a distance may be treated with equal success, addressing a letter, describing the symptoms and enclosing a suitable fee. H. W. WADSWORTH, M. D.

4.20 Batavia, N. Y.

HORSE RAKES, Corn Plows and Cultivators, of the best quality, and at a very reasonable figure.

Ashtabula, June 23, 1858. J. R. CRISBY. 444

Relief for the Afflicted!

DR. L. G. CLARK, German Reformed Old Physician and Surgeon, can be consulted at the following times and places:

Ashtabula,	Fisk House,	Thursday & Friday July 15 & 16
Conneaut,	Tremont House,	Wednesday, July 21
Erie, Pa.,	Brown's Hotel,	Monday & Tuesday, July 12 & 13
Jefferson,	American "	Saturday & Sunday, " 17 & 18
Lock Creek,	Leppard "	Monday & Tuesday, " 19 & 20

Dr. L. G. Clark, having had frequent and urgent solicitations from his patients and their friends, to visit them personally, that they might have the benefit of his personal advice as well as medicine, will be enabled to gratify their wishes, at the above named places once a month.

Having had seventeen years experience in the practice of medicine, during which time he has treated thousands of patients with a success which has astonished even himself, he feels confident of a continuance of which some of your friends or neighbors can testify) and is prepared to give relief to all who may apply. Particular attention will be given to the cure of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs and chest, Dropsy, Nervous Diseases, Female derangements of every character will be treated with success.

Also will cure old sores and all scrofulous diseases of whatever character they may be. He makes use of native and Indigenous remedies. No calomel or other deleterious drugs are used.

Persons at a distance desiring advice and medicine, will send a general description of the appearance of the patient, with a correct statement of the cause, origin of the disease, and a general history of the same, with name, age, &c.

All communications must be directed to

444 S. G. CLARK, M. D.

Jamestown, Mercer Co., Pa.

A New and Important

DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.—Just Out.

DR. CULVERWELL'S REPORT ON AN EXTENSIVE NEW AND EXACT SAFETY for Sperm atorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Loss of Energy, Lassitude, Timidity, Involuntary Seminal Discharges, Impaired Sight and Memory, Boils, Pimples and Blotches on the face, Piles, Indigestion, Pain and Pressure of the Head, and Debility Prostration of the whole system, including Impotency, and mental and physical incapacity.

This little work, emanating from a qualified member of the medical profession, gives THE MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION EVER PRESENTED, to all persons entertaining doubts of their physical condition, or who are conscious of having imperiled their health at a distance.

It is issued gratis to suffering humanity, for their benefit, and the suppression of empiricism and exploitant fees.

Sent free to any address, on receipt of 2 stamps, by Dr. Chas. KLINE, 480 Bleecker Avenue, New York. 444 3m

WATCHES MISSING.—By some Hokus pokus, the following five Gold Watches have departed from my shop to parts unknown, and as I am desirous of finding their whereabouts, I will pay a liberal amount for any information that will lead to their discovery, or will pay the Hunting Watch, as that was a present from a friend in England to a lady in this country. They are described as follows: One Silver Detached Lever, M. J. Tobias maker, Liverpool, No. 4 or 7, my private mark in case, 370. One 18 ct Hunting English Verge, Edward Pure, maker, London, No. 1409, Private mark in case, 3 23. Any person giving any information of the above extracts, shall be rewarded therefor.

A. W. STEELE.

Ashtabula, June 29, 1858. 444

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the Incorporated Village of Ashtabula,

Section 1st. That if any person shall be found within the limits of this Village, a house or room of public resort for the purpose of selling therein ale, beer, porter, wine, or other intoxicating liquors, and shall induce, or by his agent, sell to any person, any ale, beer, porter, wine, or other intoxicating liquors, to be drunk at such house or room, or at any room occupied or controlled by such vender, the person so selling, shall forfeit and pay to said village, for each and every such sale, the penalty of fifteen dollars, to be recovered by suit prosecuted in the name of said village, before the Mayor thereof; and such suit shall be carried on to judgment, in accordance with the laws, regulating proceedings in civil suits before justices of the peace, the money prosecuted, if convicted shall pay the costs of prosecution, and if acquitted shall recover his costs against said village, and upon the condition of judgment for said penalty and costs, the Mayor may issue execution immediately, to collect the same out of the goods and chattels of the defendant, and after the expiration of ten days from the time of the rendition of such judgment, the same with the costs still not have been paid, nor sufficient property of the defendant levied upon to satisfy the same, and if escaped from judgment shall have been prosecuted, the Mayor may order the Marshal of said Village, to imprison the defendant for any time, not exceeding twenty days, and the Marshal, upon receiving said order, shall take the defendant into his custody, and shall safely keep him within the Lock Up of the said Village, or at large, on the streets, alleys, and public grounds of the same, until the time specified in said order shall have expired, provided that upon the payment of said judgment, and all costs by the defendant, he shall be discharged from custody.

Section 2d. That prosecutions for the violations of section first, shall only be commenced by the Marshal of said Village, or by some person duly authorized by the Mayor thereof.

And it shall be the duty of the Marshal to prosecute any person who shall violate the same, provided that no such prosecution shall be commenced by him, unless by the order of the Council of said Village, against any one, who, upon the first Monday of August next, and upon the first Monday of every succeeding month, shall pay to the treasury of said Village, the sum of three dollars, unless such person shall have sold within one month, ale, beer, porter, wine, or other intoxicating liquor, to some one who was intoxicated at the time of such sale, or some one who was at the time known to be to the habit of getting intoxicated. Nor that any prosecution be commenced under this ordinance, unless within one month after the violation thereof.

Section 3d. This ordinance shall take effect from and after the first day of August next.

H. L. MORRISON, Mayor.

Attest, J. P. ROBINSON, Recorder. 444

VILLAGE ORDINANCE to restrain Neat Cattle from Running at Large.—Be it Ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, and Trustees of the Incorporated Village of Ashtabula—That each and every person owning or having charge of any Ox, Cow, or Neat Cattle of any kind will within the limits of this corporation, shall, and they are hereby required to secure and pen the same, on each and every night, before the hour of eight o'clock, A. M. and keep them so yarded until the hour of half past 5 o'clock, A. M. and any owner or person having charge of any such cattle found running at large on the streets, lanes, alleys or public grounds within the limits of this corporation, between the hours of 8 P. M. and 5 A