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Miscellaneous Reading.

The Distinguished Dead—1864.

Probably it will be conceded that not so many distinguished men say their 'last of earth,' in 1864, as in some previous periods, yet the past year has been noted for the great and sweeping calamities on land and sea, which has carried off its victims, who had their own circle of usefulness, to which they were the centre, and where their loss was felt as strongly as when a giant dies.

On the 4th of January, the death of Lord Plunket was announced. He had been Chancellor of Ireland and was the last of that constellation of Irish orators that made the bar of Ireland so illustrious some fifty years ago. He was 90 years of age.

Vicount Beresford, a noted English general, died on the 19th of January. He served in Egypt, Ireland, the Cape of Good Hope, and Buenos Ayres. He was in the peninsula war under Wellington, commanding the united forces of the Portuguese and English in Portugal, where, as Marshal Beresford, he gained the battle of Albuera over Soult.

Thomas H. Perkins, a distinguished merchant, of Boston, died on the 10th of January, aged 89.

On the 16th, Captain Alden Partridge, aged 70, at Norwich, Vt., long and favorably known as a military instructor.

Judah Touro, a distinguished member of the Hebrew nation, at New Orleans, January 18th, aged 79. He was especially distinguished for his benevolence, and the proper use to which he applied his great wealth.

Some time during the month, the Marquis of Londonderry, who was distinguished in the army of Wellington, and subsequently as a statesman.

January 7th, Count Thibaudes, at Paris, the last survivor of the Convention that voted death to Louis XVI.

January 13th, Thomas Noon Talford, one of the Judges of England.

Salah B. Hobbie, Assistant Postmaster General of the U. S., January 21st.

January 22d, M. de Bodisco, Russian Ambassador to the United States, aged 70.

March 17th, the reigning Duke of Parma was stabbed in his capital.

April 3d, Professor J. Wilson, a distinguished Scotch writer, aged 66—known as the Christopher North of Blackwood. His best poetical productions were the 'Isle of Palms' and the 'City of the Plague.' He wrote the 'Lights and Shades of Scottish Life.'

April 29th, Marquis of Angleses, aged 86. He was much distinguished as a military officer, and probably ranked in England next to Wellington. He lost a leg at the battle of Waterloo.

April 30th, James Montgomery, aged 82.—He was well known as an English poet, and his works were universally read. They are noted for piety and purity of thought, beauty of diction, and sweetness of numbers.

May 23d, John Smith, Patriarch of the Church of Latter Day Saints at Salt Lake City.

May 24th, Admiral Hyde Parker, a well known English Naval Commander.

On the 1st of June, Mrs. Emily Judson, (Emily Chubbuck) widow of Dr. Judson, the missionary, whose writings under the name of 'Fanny Forrester' are well known.

Thomas Ritchie, long known as the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and as the most powerful political writer of the Southern States, died on the 3rd of July, aged 78.

Count Cassimir Batthyany, a distinguished Hungarian exile, died at Paris, July 12th.

On the 14th of July, Abbas Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt. He was the grandson of Mahomet Ali, and the nephew of Ibrahim Pasha, whom he succeeded.

July 16th, N. B. Blunt, a well known Lawyer of New York city, aged 52.

In New York, August 4th, Don Jose Barandina, Minister of Honduras to the United States, aged 70.

August 10th, the King of Saxony was killed by a fall from his carriage.

Near Metz, August 19th, General Patzband, aged 72, known for the invention of a piece of artillery that bears his name.

Reverend Leonard Woods, D. D., an able theologian, died at Andover, August 24th, aged 80.

September 21st, Right Reverend Jonathan Wainwright, D. D., Bishop of New York, aged 99. He was a man highly respected and beloved.

September 28th, Marshall St. Armand, commander of the French army in the Crimea, died there. He had been noted in the French wars in Algiers.

October 1st, Mrs. Annie Royal, well known at Washington some years ago.

November 9th, at Washington, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, widow of Alexander Hamilton, aged 97.

November 11th, Charles Kemble, a distinguished English actor, aged 79.

On the 25th of October, John Gibson Lockhart, aged 63. He was an illustrious English writer, editor of the Quarterly, and son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, whose biography is one of the ablest of his works.

December 10th, Mrs. Anne Byard, widow of James A. Byard, aged 77, whose father, husband and two sons have been United States Senators.

December 27th, T. W. Dorr, of Rhode Island, who will long be remembered as the leader of the Rebellion against the constitutional authorities of that State in 1841.

December 28th, Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, aged 58.

The Emperor Nicholas.

The deceased Emperor of all the Russians was the third son of Paul the First. Paul had four sons, Alexander, Constantine, Nicholas and Michael. At his death Alexander succeeded the throne, and reigned until the 1st of December, 1825. On the death of Alexander, his brother Constantine, who was heir to the throne, declined to accept it, and Nicholas, as next in succession, became Emperor. Michael, his younger brother, is since dead.

Nicholas was born on the 7th of July, 1796, in the Castle of Gatchin, near St. Petersburg. With his youngest brother Michael, he was educated under the immediate auspices of his

mother, Maria, daughter of Duke Eugene of Wurttemberg, by Count Lumbdorf. In his youth he devoted a great deal of attention to military studies. He was by nature rather grave and reserved, which secured him against the influences of a luxurious Court, and protected his physical constitution and moral character. During the reign of his elder brother, Alexander, he held himself aloof from all the political business and events of the Empire.—After the Congress of Vienna he travelled through different sections of Europe, visited England in 1816, inspected all the provinces of Russia, and on the 13th of July, 1817, he married Charlotte, the eldest daughter of Frederick William the Third, King of Prussia, who was two years his junior. She is sister to the reigning King of Prussia. The Emperor was 29 when he assumed the reins of government, and has enjoyed a reign of nearly thirty years. He expected, just after his accession to power, an unexpected and threatening opposition from an unexpected quarter, which broke out in open rebellion on the 26th of December, 1825, in St. Petersburg, the leaders being the Grand Duke Constantine, to whom the army was attached. The insurgent troops were joined by large masses of the people, and the outbreak threatened to take a very serious turn. The Governor of the capital, General Miloradovitch, who opposed the conspirators, was killed. The young Czar, Nicholas, followed by a detachment of Cossacks, rode up to the ranks of the rebels, posted in one of the squares of the city, and, by dint of his cool, collected courage and determination, succeeded in quelling the insurrection. The leaders were condemned to death, except eighty-three, who were sent to Siberia. The division of the Guards which had been seduced, were sent to Persia, to fight against the outlanders in the Caucasus, where they suffered the penalty of their treason. Since then the Emperor has not been troubled with domestic outbreaks.

Nicholas has had born to him seven children—four sons and three daughters. One, if not two, of the daughters is dead. The sons are named Alexander, Constantine, Nicholas and Michael. Alexander, the eldest, was born on the 29th of April, 1818, before his father became Emperor, and was married in 1841 to Maria Alexandrowna, daughter of the Grand Duke Louis II. of Hesse, by whom he has four children. He is generally regarded as the heir to the throne, and is a tall, handsome, intellectual, accomplished, amiable young man, with a disposition like that of his mother. He is a man of peace, or rather his character, so far as it has yet been developed, is regarded as mild and peaceable. He is understood to sympathize with the moderate party in Russia and to be somewhat under the influence of Nesselrode. Constantine, the second son, was born in 1827, after his father became Emperor. He is a thick-set, burly, Russian featured, fire-eater—the embodiment of young Russia—a man of great energy and talent, and immensely popular with the 'ultra Russians,' who are otherwise known as the 'war party.' Both of these princes are said to have been present at Balaklava and during a part of the siege of Sebastopol. The younger brothers, Nicholas and Michael, are now in the Crimea, learning the art of war from the bellicose Menschikoff.

Following the example of Constantine, who resigned his claim to the throne in favor of Nicholas in 1825, it has been frequently reported, of late, that Alexander, the eldest son of Nicholas, has resigned his claims in favor of his next brother, Constantine, and one reason given for this arrangement is, that Alexander, the man of peace, fears his ambitious and warlike brother, and prefers studying literature and music to manoeuvring with fleets and armies, and attending to State affairs. This rumor, which is but a rumor, and may have no foundation, is somewhat significant as an indication that Constantine has been regarded as the man most fit to succeed his father. It is quite certain that if the fire-eating Constantine and his followers were so disposed, they could readily find means to place the timid Alexander out of the way. The Empress of Russia has all the while been strenuously opposed to the war, and she is said to have great influence over Alexander, which may operate as an additional reason on the war party in favor of throwing him aside. It is idle to speculate, however, on such unsubstantial bases as we now have. Another arrival may put us in possession of facts sufficient to indicate something more of the future than is now vouchsafed to us.—[Pitts Gaz.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, March 27.

The steamship Atlantic left Liverpool at 2 P. M., on the 10th, arrived off the lightship about midnight, but did not come in till daylight. She experienced unsteady gales the entire passage.

She brings 74 passengers, among them Arch Bishop Hughes, Bishop Newman, &c.

The Atlantic arrived out at Liverpool on the forenoon of the 4th.

The death of the Czar Nicholas is confirmed. He died shortly after noon on Friday, March 21. His death was from atrophy of the lungs. After only a few days sickness. His last words to the Empress were, tell Frederick, the King of Prussia, to continue attached to Russia, as he has hitherto been, and never forget his father's words. It is said that a few days before his death the Czar succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two elder sons, Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

News of the Emperor's death was received in England with every demonstration of joy.—In several of the theatres the managers came before the curtain and announced the fact, which was received in most instances with tumultuous cheering, and some of the people were disappointed that the authorities did not ring the church bells.

At Berlin the Court placed itself in mourning and orders were issued for the whole Prussian army to wear the symbols of mourning for four weeks.

At Vienna, the news caused much agitation. An order of the day by the Emperor of Austria, directs that in acknowledgment for services rendered with noble eagerness by the Emperor Nicholas, during a time of unfortunate trials, the Nicholas regiment of Cuirassiers should always preserve that name as a souvenir in the Austrian army.

At Paris the Police arrested the ballad singers for chanting verses disrespectful to the dead Czar.

A telegraph from Berlin, of the 6th, states that the Emperor Alexander II., who has succeeded quickly to the throne, has issued a manifesto in which he promises to adhere to the policy of his father. The Grand Duke Constantine and other officials, had formally taken the oath of allegiance to Alexander, and the whole garrison was to do so on the 3d. Ambassador had been despatched to Vienna and Berlin to announce the New Emperor's accession to the throne. A copy of Alexander's manifesto is received at Konigsberg. He declares the welfare of his empire to be his only object; that he will endeavor to maintain Russia in the highest standard of power and glory, and will aim to accomplish the incessant wishes and views of his predecessor, and hopes the seal of his subjects will assist him therein.

For several days the rumor was prevalent that the Grand Duke Michael had been severely wounded in an engagement on the Tchernaya, and had died in Sevastopol of his wounds. This requires confirmation.

The deceased Emperor had already recalled Menschikoff from the Crimea and given the chief command there to Prince Gortschakoff, and the second to Gen. Ostenssenken.

It is also stated that Gen. Rudigin has been summoned from the high position he held in the army of Poland to take the direction of the ministry of war in the place of Prince Belgoronko, and it was surmised that Gen. Bibikoff, the minister of the empire, would be removed. These appointments, if authenticated, are of much importance.

Immediately on the death of Nicholas being known in Paris, orders were sent to Carobert to push the siege of Sevastopol with the utmost vigor.

Of the departure of Napoleon for the Crimea, nothing additional was known. Preparations continued to be made.

The first meeting of the Plenipotentiaries at Vienna was on the 6th. Their debates had for an object the fixing of the precise meaning of the 3d of the guaranteed points. The Russian representative was not present. Further Conference were to be held without delay.

Gen. Wedell had left Paris on his return to Berlin, and was said to be the bearer of instructions which would insure the conclusion between Prussia and the Western Powers.

The Chamber of Deputies at Stuttgart had voted the \$300,000 demanded by the Minister of War, but inserted formally in the bill a recommendation to follow closely the policy of Austria.

The ratification of the treaty with Sardinia had been exchanged.

A despatch from Sevastopol of March 5th, reached Paris on the 7th, stating that 50,000 Russians were threatening the English force at Balaklava.

Gen. Borquet was endeavoring to get his corps in the rear of the enemy with a view of cutting off from reinforcements, and become the attacking party.

The weather was very variable, but at latest dates it was fine.

A convoy of 200 wagons succeeded in entering Sevastopol. Firing continued to be kept on both sides with more or less steadiness.

During the night of the 21st Feb., threw up and armed a redoubt on flank of the fortifications of Sevastopol, and in the night of the 24th it was stormed by the French. Accounts of this event are directly contradictory. Menschikoff says the French were repulsed with a loss of 800 men, while the French accounts claim the victory with 100 killed.

The French likewise destroyed the works around the Malakoff tower, but with great loss to themselves.

On the 25th of Feb, nothing new had occurred at Eupatoria. A special correspondent of the London Daily News, under date of Balaklava, Feb. 23d, says it was rumored that Gen. Canrobert had ordered a court martial to try an officer of high command in the French army, who has been accused of holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy. Bronser had been nearly destroyed by an earthquake and a large number of the inhabitants lost their lives.

The blockade of the Danube has been raised since Feb. 18. At the attack upon Eupatoria Feb. 19, the Russians numbered 22,000. The estimated loss on both sides is 35 Russians killed, 700 wounded. Turks, 80 killed, 200 wounded. It was rumored that the Allies intend to attack Gen. Liprandi, and then fully invest Sevastopol. It is also rumored the Schamy, in conjunction with the famous Khalil Mahomed, will invade the Crimea by way of Anapa and the sea of Azof.

The speculation still exists in regard to the Emperor's visit to the Crimea. It is said that Earl Clarendon has persuaded Louis Napoleon from his project.

AUSTRIA—A daughter was born to the Emperor and Empress on the 5th.

SWITZERLAND.—Disturbances had broken out in the Canton of Sion. The difficulty is between the federal commission and the citizens of the canton.

BELGIUM.—The political crisis continues, and the country is still without a ministry.

DENMARK.—The Kind of Denmark was dangerously ill.

The London Morning Herald says: 'We have most excellent authorities for stating that the French Emperor has remonstrated against the committee of inquiry into the conduct of the war, and that he had said in the event of the committee continuing to sit, the armies of the two countries cannot act together, although they may act for the same object.' In order, therefore, to satisfy Louis Napoleon without affecting the English people, a dissolution will, it is stated on the same authority, we have alluded to, take place immediately.

It is not known whether the recent visit of Earl Clarendon to the Emperor of the French had reference to the above matter or not.

Lord Lasan has been denied a court martial, and is to all appearances an ill used man.

The Roebuck Committee is proceeding with their investigations. A number of witnesses have been called upon to testify.

Apprehensions are felt that another Kaffir war is about to take place, and the government is taking measures to avert it if possible.

Changes of Climate.

The following, from the Scientific American, contains some interesting facts, and treats of a very feeling subject, worthy of a careful investigation.

History informs us that many of the countries of Europe which now possess very mild winters, at one time experienced severe cold during this season of the year. The Tiber, at Rome, was often frozen over, snow at one time lay forty days in that city. The Euxine Sea was frozen over every winter during the time of Ovid, and the rivers Rhine and Rhone used to be frozen so deep that the ice sustained loaded wagons. The waters of the Tiber, Rhine and Rhone, now flow freely every winter; ice is unknown in Rome, and the waves of the Euxine dash their wintry foam uncrystallized upon the rocks. Some have ascribed these climate changes to agriculture the cutting down of dense forests, the exposure of the upturned soil to the summer's sun, and the draining of great marshes. We do not believe that such great changes could have been produced on the climate of any country by agriculture, and we are certain that no such theory can account for the contrary change of climate—from warm to cold winters—which history tells us has taken place in our own countries than those named. Greenland received its name from the emerald herbage which once clothed its valleys and mountains; and its east coast, which is now inaccessible, on account of perpetual ice heaped upon its shores, was in the eleventh century, the seat of flourishing Scandinavian colonies all trace of which is now lost, cold Labrador was named by the Northmen, who visited it A. D. 1000, and were charmed with its then mild climate.

The cause of these changes is an important inquiry. A pamphlet, by John Murray, civil engineer, has recently been published in London, in which he endeavors to attribute these changes of climate to the changeable position of the magnetic poles. The magnetic variation or declination of the needle is well known. At the present time it amounts in London to 23 degrees west north, while in 1658, the line of variations passed through England, and then removed gradually west until 1816. In that year a great removal of ice took place on the coast of Greenland, hence, it is inferred, that the cold meridian, which now passes through Canada and Siberia, may at one time have passed through Italy, and that if the magnetic meridian returns, as it is now doing to its old lines in Europe, Rome may once more see her Tiber frozen over, and the Rhineclander drive his team on the ice of his classic river.—Whether the changes of climate mentioned have been caused by the change of the magnetic meridian or not, we have too few facts before us at present to decide conclusively; but the idea, once spread abroad, will soon lead to such investigations as will no doubt remove every obscurity, and settle the question.

POST THE BOXES.—The elections in eighteen States for members of the 34th Congress have resulted in the choice of 151 Representatives, which may be classed as follows: Anti-Nebraska and opposed to the Administration, 123; Administration slave Democrats who go for Nebraska and the extension of slavery, 28; The 123 anti-administration men are variously classed in their several States, as Whigs, Know Nothings, Republicans and fusion Democrats. On one point they are supposed to harmonize, namely, in opposing the policy of the administration in regard to harbor and river improvements and commerce generally. And we may add, in the free States at least, in opposing the farther extension of Slavery.

The present apportionment gives the House of Representatives 184 members, leaving 63 to

be elected by the States yet to vote. In Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia and North Carolina, the Know Nothing virus has taken strong hold, and will leave the administration proper but small pickings. But the members elected from these States will not, on many points harmonize with the Representatives from the free States. In the formation of a great party it will be hard to class them, further than to call them anti-administration and in favor of an essential modification or the repeal of the naturalization laws. On one other point they will probably agree, to wit, in the desire that the other States shall let the South alone until Slavery gets the upper hand in the Representative branch of the Government.

However, of the States yet to elect, some 30 it is supposed will be administration men, which added to the 28 already secured, will give a total of 58 in the House; and as it requires one fourth of the whole number elected to call the ayes and nays, it may properly be conceded that the administration will have strength enough in the House to call for a division on contested question!—a right certainly that ought not to be denied it in this free country.

[O. S. Journal]

GENTLEMENLY ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—Sweet! Out upon such common attainments! So do the lowest and meanest that swim in the sink of vice and drunkenness. There is not a ruffian who cannot boast the same accomplishment. Every reckless den of revelry has its proficient. The most degraded of humanity can swear as roundly as you. Hark! You hear it in the highway. In every spot where tipplers congregate the oath is part of every breath. At night it comes with fearless distinctness from the dram shop. And yet you are as proud of your foul mouthed wickedness, as though the vilest of the earth could not boast of the same.

Chew tobacco! A loathsome spitting machine, eh! Beautiful and interesting apparatus truly! A self-acting squirt-gun to eject the filthiest compound in creation! A Lams on two legs bespattering all within your reach without provocation even? And because you eat tobacco and spit out the juice with mock dignity, you are a gentleman! Ho! ho! the race of fools is not yet extinct. You can't make your mouth fouler than the old vagabond who spends the shilling he has begged for rum and a pound of plug. He can act as filthy as you can. Can't you believe it? See him spit once! Mark the dark lines from each corner of his mouth, and the noisome stains on his shirt bosom. Rare accomplishments indeed for a gentleman!

Drink Champagne? Ha! ha! Dear sir, the whole land is full of just such suckers.—The raggedest, wiry-haired, red-nose, bleary-eyed old bloot in christendom, can get as rich and foolish and as drunk as you can. And what's the difference? From the actions, a looker on could not determine what liquor the two had got drunk on. The one spews in the gutter, the other in his room. There is a difference in the quality of the coats, but none in that of drunkenness. The common set can get as cowedly on common whisky as you can on pure champagne. You drink with respectable tipplers and drunkards; he with those who are graduated in the common whisky cellar.

You are a gentleman are you? Why are you? Go well dressed, do you? And so that makes a gentleman. Your whole aim of life is to adorn your person in a fashionable suit of clothes, practice a most unnatural gait and whirl before the glass. A fine suit of clothes, sir, cannot give a man a heart. You wear a moustache or imperial! and so does a goat. A face may be covered with hair and no brains in the head. Bear's grease and a fashionable twirl are all your dependence.—[Fanny Fern.

MILLER'S STEAM BRAKE.—A steam car-brake, designed to supersede the one now operated by hand on our railroads, has been invented by Henry Miller, Esq., of Detroit, and it appears to be a very decided improvement. It was tried upon the Pontiac Railroad last fall, and since that time has been put to some pretty severe tests upon the Michigan Central Railroad. On the 7th inst. it was applied to a train of five cars, viz: one baggage, one second-class and three passenger cars, drawn by a locomotive weighing twenty-eight tons, with six feet two inch drivers—whole weight of train 104 tons—and brakes were applied to twenty pairs of wheels, under the cars only. The result was as follows: on the first trial, with the train moving at the velocity of thirty miles per hour, the train was brought to a perfect stop in seven hundred feet, taking twenty seconds of time. On the second trial, with train moving forty miles per hour, it was brought to a stand-still in nine hundred and forty-five feet, and twenty-six seconds of time. On the third trial the train was backed down two miles, and coming up, ran the last mile in one minute and twenty-five seconds. It was brought to a full stop in one thousand and six feet, taking twenty-eight seconds of time, the train not running over three miles per hour for the last three hundred feet. The invention, if what it seems to be, is a very important one on a number of accounts: 1. A train can be stopped in one-third of the distance and one-third of the time usually required at stations. 2. The stoppage or control

of the train is given to the engineer, the only person who can know the necessity of stopping and the danger to be avoided. 3. The steam operating simultaneously upon each brake of each car at the same instant, holds every car in its proper place, and steadies the engine and train.

The Basin of the Atlantic Ocean.

The Basin of the Atlantic Ocean is a long trough, separating the Old World from the New, and extending probably from pole to pole. This ocean furrow was probably scooped into the solid crust of our planet by the Almighty hand, that there the waters which he called seas might be gathered together so as to let the dry land appear and fit the earth for the habitation of man. From the top of Chimborazo to the bottom of the Atlantic, at the deepest place yet reached by the plummet in the Northern Atlantic, the distance in a vertical line is nine miles. Could the waters of the Atlantic be drawn off so as to expose to view this greatest gash, which separates continents, and extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic, it would present a scene the most rugged, grand and imposing.

The very ribs of the solid earth, with the foundations of the sea would be brought to light, and we should have presented to us, at one view, in the empty cradle of the ocean 'a thousand wrecks,' with that dreadful array of dead men's skulls, steel anchors, heaps of pearl and inestimable stones, which in the poet's eye, lie scattered in the bottom of the sea, making it hideous with sights of ugly death. The deepest part of the Northern Atlantic is probably somewhere between the Bermudas and the Grand Banks. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are held in a basin about a mile deep in the deepest part. There is at the bottom of the sea, between Cape Race in Newfoundland and Cape Clear in Ireland, a remarkable steppe, which is already known as the telegraphic plain. A company is now engaged with the project of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic. It is proposed to carry the wires across this plateau from the eastern shores of Newfoundland to the western shores of Ireland. The great circle distance between these two shore lines is 1,600 miles, and the sea along this route is probably nowhere more than 10,000 feet deep.—Prof. Maury.

Bank of Ohio—Feb. Statement.

The following is an abstract exhibiting the condition of the several incorporated Banking institutions of the State on the first Monday of Feb. 1865, as shown by their returns made under oath to the Auditor of State:

INDEPENDENT BANKS.	
There are seven doing business:	
their State securities amounting to	\$762,729
Specie,	160,802
Eastern Deposits,	247,707
With Real Estate and other securities amounting to	2,725,638
Notes and bills discounted,	1,255,352
Circulation,	621,898
Due Depositors,	628,348

FREE BANKS.

There are 11 with State securities,	\$754,752
Specie,	143,000
Eastern deposits,	249,653
Real estate and other securities, total,	2,716,064
Notes and bills discounted,	645,657
Circulation,	645,657
Due Depositors,	638,806

Branches of the State Bank of Ohio, now doing business are 34. Safety fund, amount to \$765,000. Specie, \$1,453,907. Eastern deposits, \$1,400,844. Total resources, \$13,555,531. Circulation, \$6,079,911. Due depositors, \$3,565,118. Notes and bills discounted, \$7,952,633.

WOMAN'S LAUGH.—A woman has no natural grace more bewitching than a sweet laugh.—It is like the sound of flutes on the water. It leaps from her heart in a clear sparkling rill, and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in the cool exhilarating spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen fugitive through trees, led on by her fairy laugh, now there, now lost, now found? We have. And we are pursuing that wandering voice to this day. Sometimes it comes to us in the midst of care, or sorrow, or broken business; and then we turn away and listen and hear it ringing through the room like a silver bell, with power to scare away the ill spirits of the mind. How much we owe to that sweet laugh! It turns the prose of our life into poetry, it flings showers of sunshine over the darkness of wood in which we are traveling, it touches with light even our sleep, which is no more the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are shadows of immortality.

The best defence of lying that we ever read, is the remark of Charles Lamb, related by Leigh Hunt, that 'truth was precious and not to be wanted on everybody!'

Go without your dinner, and see if you don't feel happy when it is supper time.

A few ounces of soda will soften a bog-head of the hardest water.—It is greatly superior to either pot or pearlash, giving a delicate whiteness to the linen, without the slightest injury, and it never, unless excess is used, in the least affects the hands.

'Never be critical to the ladies.' was the maxim of an old Irish peer, remarkable for his homage to the sex: 'the only way a true gentleman ever will attempt to look at the faults of a pretty woman is, to shut his eyes!'

A new town, called Superior City, was laid out on Lake Superior in May last, and now contains a population of three hundred people, with a fair prospect of trebling the number next year. A valuable copper vein has been discovered recently in the vicinity of the town.

The whole amount actually received by Gardner for three-fourths of his fraudulent Mexican claim was about \$250,000. Of this the Government has recovered about \$250,000.