Miscellaneous.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

A correspondent of the New-York Tribune gives the following interesting facts, connected with the early life and residence of Franklin in Boston.

* * * But I must go back to one who, though he has been long dead, yet liveth, whom I wrote about in my last letter. I refer to the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin. I am tolerably well charged with Franklinism this morning, having been last night in a chamber of a house in Quincy where he slept more than once when on a visit to the neighborhood of Boston (the last he ever paid to this part of the country) in 1775, and drank my coffee at breakfast this morning out of a cup belonging to his breakfast set, and which there is no doubt he had often used himself. I was in hopes he would have made some communication to me in the course of the night. Considering how busy he is in talking bad grammar and spelling false in distant portions of the country at the same time, I should think he might have thrown a word or two at me. I confess to a decided prejudice against dead people in general, and particularly beg them to keep their distance until I am compelled to make one of them, at the latest moment to which I can defer the honor of their personal (or rather *impersonal*) acquaintance; but I don't think I should mind a sensible ghost, such as Franklin's must be. But he made no sign; so, after reading an autograph letter or two of his by way of preparation, I returned to town to take a good look at the statue, of which I could only get a very distant and imperfect glance the day before.

And I must say that I was rather glad, after examining it, that he had not paid me the nocturnal visit I had half expected last night, for I hardly think he could have come in a placid and good-humored state of mind—or of ghost. I suppose he was as little subject to the weakness of personal vanity as most men, but I imagine even he, philosopher as he was, could hardly regard this molten image of himself without some human emotions of vexation and provocation. I have no pretensions to be a judge of such matters. I am a plain, blunt man, that only say right on what I think, but it does seem to me that the merit of the statue is greatly disproportioned to the flourish of trumpets that went before it and to the ceremonious solemnity of its inauguration. The holiday and the procession were a real tribute to the memory of Franklin—but the statue! It is neither portrait nor poem, as it seems to me—neither the man as he lived, nor yet elevated and idealized, as he might have been discerned by the eye of a man of genius. I take back what I said in my last, that it was well managed. I said that with only a distant glimpse at the front of it. The face has the well-known features of Franklin, but they are lighted up neither with the glow of genius nor of benignity. It represents neither the sage that snatched the lightning from Heaven, nor the sagacious counsellor of a young nation, teaching it tariff and industry. It bodies him forth neither in the higher plane of his nature—his heroic aspect—nor yet in the familiar benevolence of his daily wisdom, walking the streets and entering the shops and dwellings of common men, instructing them in common things. The heaviness of the shoulders, the want of expression in the legs and arms, the droop of the head, the dullness, not to say the paunchy of the face, make it an image very different from that of the alert, cheerfully, witty, wise old man, the expounder of the lightnings, the guiding genius of a great revolution, the beneficent teacher of a people, which the name of Franklin brings to all our minds. At least this is the way it strikes me, and as you ask me my opinion of the statue, you must take it for what it is worth. The artist, a young gentleman of much personal excellence and of a good deal of cleverness in his art was promoted to a work he is not yet qualified to accomplish. It will have to be done over again, either by himself, at a more mature period of his powers, or by some other artist more equal to the occasion. The opportunity has unhappily escaped of securing, at a tithe of the expense incident to this statue and its inauguration, a monument which would have been of a perpetually increasing interest. I mean the house associated with all his recollections of his Boston life. It stands at the corner of Union and Hanover streets, and still bears the gilt ball which was the sign of the good soap-boiler his father. Twenty years ago I went over it, and it was then, undoubtedly, substantially in the condition in which it was when Franklin knew it. There were the stairs, up and down which he had scampered. There were the window-seats on which the child Franklin stood to gaze out into the street and take his first lesson in passing life.—There was the room in which he had sat at meat with thirteen brothers and sisters, all of whom lived to grow up and be married. And from some one of those windows (I wondered which it was!) his lamp, or rather his saved candle's end, might be oft seen at the midnight hour, as he devoured privily the books obtained by stealth from his friend, the bookseller's apprentice. In that cellar it was he shocked the worthy member of the Old South Church, his father, by proposing, in his infant economy of time, to say grace over the whole barrel of beef they were putting down in the lump instead of over each piece in detail as it came to the table. From that door he issued, on that memorable holiday, with his pockets full of coppers, which he invested in the famous Whistle, which has been heard all over the world. Thence, too, he stole away to Philadelphia, and thither he soon returned with money in his pocket, a fine coat upon his back, a letter from Sir William Keith in his hand, the admiration of his mother, and the envy of his brethren.

He was not born in his house, but it was the birthplace of his mind—as his father removed to it when he was but six months old. The house in which he was born stood in Milk street nearly opposite the Old South Church, and was burnt in the year 1810. The house of which I have been speaking I have no doubt might have been bought for $5,000 twenty years ago, and, if made the repository of whatever relics connected with Franklin could be recovered, would have been the most interesting place of pilgrimage in the country. But it is past praying for now. It has been long turned inside out, turned out of the windows and made into shops. The windows have been cut down and the Hanover street side newly faced. The bricks on the Union street side, and the old ball with "JOSIAS FRANKLIN, 1698" upon it, are all that remain of the house that Franklin would recognise. It is a thousand pities that it could not have been saved from the vile hands of Improvement and preserved as a memorial of the greatest of Americans. It had been worth a wilderness of statues. Within my memory the house stood, not very far from this, in which was the beam against which Franklin struck his head, and whence he took the text of his discourse on the necessity of stooping sometimes in one's passage through the world. It stood in the North square, at the corner of Fleet street, and was one of the oldest houses in the town. Its second story—or the *first*, as the English would call it—projected over the first, and the third projected over the second. It was occupied, to a comparatively recent period, by a venerable lady, the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Mather, and consequently the granddaughter of Cotton Mather and the great-granddaughter of Increase Mather, who was the personal friend of Franklin, and from whom I had the story only at second hand.

I intended telling you something about the Horticultural Show and the Mechanics' Fair. But I think I have given you as much as you can bear at one time, and, as I have not left myself room to do them justice, I will put them over to my next letter. BYLES.

A FEW FACTS WORTH KEEPING IN MIND.

From "A Practical Treatise upon the Human Skin, by Erastus Wilson, F. R. S.," we select the following description of the Perspiratory System:

"To arrive at something like an estimate of the value of the perspiratory system in relation to the rest of the organization, I counted the perspiratory pores on the palm of the hand, and found 3,528 in a square inch. Now, each of these pores being the aperature of a little tube of about a quarter of an inch long, it follows, that in a square inch of skin on the palm of the hand there exists a length of tube equal to 882 inches, or 73 1-2 feet.

"Surely such an amount of drainage as seventy-three feet in every square inch of skin, assuming this to be the average for the whole body, is something wonderful, and the thought naturally intrudes itself. What if this drainage were obstructed? Could we need a stronger argument for enforcing the necessity of attention to the skin? On the pulps of the fingers, where the ridges of the sensitive lace of the true skin are somewhat finer than in the palm of the hand, the number of pores on a square inch a little exceeded that of the palm; and on the heel, where the ridges are coarser, the number of pores on the square inch was 2,268, and the length of the tube 567 inches or 47 feet.

"To obtain an estimate of the length of tube of the perspiratory system of the whole surface of the body, I think that 2800 might be taken as a fair average of the number of pores in the squre inch, and 700, consequently, of the number of inches in length. Now, *the number of square inches of surface in a man of ordinary height and bulk is* 2,500; *the number of pores, therefore,* 7,000,000, *and the number of inches of perspiratory tube,* 1,750,000, *that is* 145,833 *feet, or* 48,600 *yards or nearly twenty-eight miles.*

"The perspiratory system of the skin is one of the usual channels by which excess of water is removed from the blood, and in effecting this purpose, the perspiratory function becomes a regulator of the temperament of the body. In health, perspiration is always taking place, even in a passive state of the body, and passes off in the form of an imperceptible vapor, which is therefore termed *insensible perspiration*. But when the muscular system is in exercise, when chemical combination is active, and the nervous system excited, the perspiration is no longer insensible; it becomes perceptible, and more or less abundant, and is then denominated *sensible perspiration.*

"The existence of perspiration in its insensible or sensible state bears relation, however not merely to the quantity of perspired fluid, but also to the atmosphere. Thus, in a close, damp day, when the atmosphere is warm, and already charged with moisture, it is incapable of receiving that of the skin, and the ordinarily insensible vapor becomes condensed in a sensible form. On the other hand, when the atmosphere is dry, and the body or air in motion, the moisture is carried away so rapidly that the sensible, under ordinary circumstances, becomes an insensible perspiration. The term 'insensible perspiration,' therefore, properly applies to the imperceptible evaporation from the skin when the body is at rest, or in gentle motion."

AN APPEAL.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER

"Men of the North! beneath your very eyes,
By hearth and home, your real danger lies.
Still day by day some hold of freedom falls,
Through home-bred traitors fed within its walls—
Men whom yourselves with vote and purse sustain,
At posts of honor, influence, and gain;
The right of Slavery to your sons to teach,
And 'South-side' Gospels in your pulpits preach;
Transfix the Law to ancient freedom dear,
On the sharp point of her subverted spear,
And imitate upon her cushion plump
The mad Missourian lynching from his stump,
Till even Jeffreys' envious ghost complains
Of dangerous rivals in your Griers and Ksnes;
Or in your name upon the Senate's floor,
Yield up to slavery all it asks, and more;
Ano, ere your dull eyes open to the cheat,
Sell your old homestead underneath your feet!
While such as these your loftiest outlooks hold,
While truth and conscience with your wares are sold,
While grave-browed merchants band themselves to aid
An annual man-hunt for their Southern trade,
What moral power within your grasp remains,
To stay the mischief on Nebraska's plain?
High as the tides of generous impulse flow,
As far rolls back the selfish underflow;
And all your brave resolve, though aimed as true
As the horse-pistol Balmawhapple drew,
At Slavery's bastions lend as slight a shock
As the poor trooper's shot to Stirling rock!"

OHIO BANKING.

The Ohio Legislature, at its last session, passed another double headed banking law. This law is to be approved or disapproved by the people at the election in November. It provides for a safety fund system of branches, all governed and guided by a mother institution, called the Bank of Ohio.

This mother sees that he branches of the Bank of Ohio pay up their capital, and organize properly; issues to them circulating notes, all signed by the President and Cashier of the mother; receives and manages the safety-fund, which is ten per cent. on the circulation; and can establish a clearing house in Columbus or a redemption office in New York.

Branches can be started without limit, on a capital of $100,000, 50 per cent. paid up in the following counties where the capital must be: In Hamilton $500,000, and in Cuyahoga, Montgomery, Franklin and Lucas, $300,000, with 50 per cent. paid up. Every branch must have not less than five nor more than seven directors, all residents of Ohio.

Twenty per cent. only of their circulation can be in one, two and three dollar notes. Fifteen per cent. of the circulation must be kept in coin, and fifteen per cent. more in its equivalent—deposits subject to sight drafts in Boston, New York Philadelphia or Baltimore, being made an equivalent. Branches must make monthly reports, and stockholders are individually liable.

Circulation can be issued on capital as follows:
On the first $100,000 capital paid up, 2 to 1.
On the 2d $100,000 capital paid up, 1¾ to 1.
On the 3d $100,000 capital paid up, 1½ to 1.
On the 4th $100,000 capital paid up, 1¼ to 1.
On all capital above $100,000 paid up, 1 to 1.

The mother can call for more when the safety-fund is diminished by failures. All branches must take each others issues for debts due.

The first directors of the mother institution are—W. W. Scarborough, of Cincinnati; F. T. Backus, of Cleveland; C. N. Olds of Circleville; J. R. Finn, of Columbus; S. Forrer, of Dayton.

The other head of this law is simply the Free Banking System, requiring one-half as much capital as the branches of the Bank of Ohio, and requiring their notes to be secured by the stocks of the United States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Michigan, or Massachusetts, deposited with the State Treasurer. In all cases, such stock must be at least one-half United States or Ohio; and in no case can stocks be taken, except the interest is fully and regularly paid. This shuts out Illinois stock until she shall have provided for her interest in full.

Were we a citizen of Ohio we should vote for this law.—*Thompson's Bank Note reporter.*

In France smoking is perhaps less a rage than it is with us; but in France the liberty of smokers is greater I think, than in America. Thus in the United States, people who smoke in omnibuses, cars, cabins of steamboats, or other places of the sort, are few and far between. In France, on the contrary, it is very common to see gentlemen (?) indulging in a cigar on such occasions. An elegantly dressed and aristocratic looking lady entered a first class railroad car, at the Paris depot, a day or two ago. As she opened the door and took her place she observed that the car was occupied by three or four gentlemen, one of whom, at the moment of her appearance, was in the act of lighting his cigar. Observing the lady, he made a significant grimace, and, with the characteristic word politeness of a Frenchman, said "would smoking incommode you madame?" The lady turned toward him, and with an air of quiet dignity replied. "I do not know sir; no *gentleman* has ever yet smoked in my presence!" He put out his cigar.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS IN KANSAS.

The proceedings at Lawrence, noticed in the subjoined letter, dated the 10th Sept to a New York paper, afford additional evidence to that given elsewhere, that the strife in Kansas is about to be ended. Judge Lecompte, of the Supreme Court of Kansas, opened his sessions on the 9th, which was the return day, and the prisoners were brought into Court, with their counsel, Messrs. Branscombe, Parrott, and Christian. No business was done that day.

The account proceeds:

"Next morning, at 9 o'clock, the prisoners were ready with their counsel and friends. About 11 o'clock, Judge Lecompte opened the Court. He was very polite to everybody. Mr. C. H. Grover appeared in behalf of the Government for Col. Isaacs who was said to be sick. He made a motion in writing that the term of the court be continued till the last Monday in November next, alleged that the county of Douglas (which includes Lawrence, Lecompton, Benicia, and Franklin) was in a state of insurrection, caused by the introduction of large bodies of armed men, whose purpose was to resist the laws of the Territory, and that this prevented jurors and witnesses from attending court. Mr. Grover made a short argument on his motion, saying that he had proof of these allegations at hand.

"Mr. Branscombe, in reply, said that certain persons were held in custody by a process of that court, on the charge of high treason, that they had been ready for trial last term, they were ready this term, and they now demanded as a right an immediate trial. He argued that the reasons alleged on the motion for continuance were not valid, that there was no evidence before the court of the introduction of any armed bodies of men for the purpose stated by the counsel for the Government, and he called for proof, protesting against taking any man's ipse dixit for testimony. Although no summonses, he said, had been issued to jurors or witnesses, there were jurors present who would answer to their names; and if there was a deficiency in the panel, it could be filled up from the tales. There was, therefore, no reason for not proceeding immediately to trial. At any rate, if the Government was not ready, it was not the fault of the prisoners, and they should not be compelled to suffer for it. He declared, in conclusion, that they were ready for trial, and objected to the motion.

"Mr. Grover, in response, said that the court was bound to take official cognizance of the fact of the insurrection. He could bring any quantity of proof of it. There was the London Times. The London Times said that not only Kansas, but the whole country, was in a state of insurrection.

"Judge Lecompte overruled the motion, stating that there was not sufficient evidence before the court of such a state of insurrection as to deter jurors or witnesses from appearing.

"The docket was then taken up. The first case called was the Territory of Kansas against Charles Robinson, for usurpation of office. Mr. Grover moved to continue it to the next term, (this is held in April next,) for the same reason alleged on his motion to adjourn, and also because the witness said to have been summoned was not present.

"This man (P. Hutchinson) has been carefully looked for by the prisoner's counsel and friends, but without success. No trace of him can be found anywhere in Kansas and it is strongly suspected that he is a myth.

"Mr. Branscombe objected to the granting of the motion, for the same reasons which he gave against the motion to adjourn the court.

"Judge Lecompte asked Mr. Branscome if he was a member of that court.

"Mr. Branscome replied that he was not.

"Judge Lecompte. Then you had better be qualified before you appear in this case.

"Mr. Branscome. What are the qualifications necessary for a member of this court?

"Judge Lecompte. You must take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the laws of the Territory, the organic act, and the Fugitive Slave Law.

"Mr. Branscome. I cannot conscientiously take that oath.

"Judge Lecompte. Then you cannot appear in the case.

"Mr. Branscome then applied to appear as *amicus curiæ*, merely for the purpose of doing business preliminary to the trial.

"Judge Lecompte denied the privilege.

"Mr. Branscome asked if the Judge would suspend for a few minutes his decision on the motion to continue the case.

"Judge Lecompte said he would.

"Mr. Branscombe then went to the camp, and conferred with Dr. Robinson. There was a young lawyer (Mr. Parrott) at the camp, whom they had kept in reserve for this exigency. He had been a member of the court before the bogus laws were passed, and consequently was not obliged to take the oath. He did not wish to appear, unless it was absolutely necessary, as the Deputy Marshal had threatened on Monday to string him up. He came up to court, and appeared in the case; but it was getting late, the court adjourned till next morning.

Marshal Donaldson brought the prisoner into court the next morning, under an escort of United States troops.

"Mr. Parrott demanded an immediate trial.

"Dr. Robinson asked that the motion for continuance, with the reasons appended, be read; and they were read. He then asked Judge Lecompte if that was to be a matter of record, and Judge Lecompte told him that it was.

"Dr. Robinson. Will it be in order for me to make a counter statement, which also shall appear on record?

"Judge Lecompte. I suppose that it will.

"Dr. Robinson. I want it to be understood that I protest against the reasons alleged in that motion for the continuance of this case. There is no insurrection in this country, no introduction of armed bodies of men for the purpose of resisting the laws of the Territory, and no disturbance or excitement except such as has been caused by the tyranny practiced upon the people.

"Considerable sensation was produced by this.

"Judge Lecompte then gave his decision on the motion to continue the case. He said that he had no evidence before him of any such insurrection as was mentioned in the motion, nor had he any official knowledge of the presence of large bodies of armed men, whose purpose was to resist the law; but he said that there was excitement in the country to such an extent as to prevent a fair trial and he should therefore continue the case.

"Dr. Robinson was immediately admitted to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars.

"The case of the United States vs. Charles Robinson and others was then called, and continued for the same reasons. Judge Lecompte, after deciding to continue this case, said that he had no evidence that the prisoners were not ready for trial. On the other hand it was to be presumed that they were. It did not appear that the Government was ready, or, that there was any good reason why they were not. He therefore thought it would be a hardship upon the prisoners to confine them longer, and he should permit them to be discharged on bail. He had thought at first of fixing the bail at $10,000, but, upon consideration, had concluded to fix it at $5,000.

"Bail was forthcoming immediately. Judge Smith's bail are Pro-Slavery men. Dr. Robinson's bondsmen are his brother and Mr. S. N. Simpson. There is no title to real estate in Kansas, and of course bail amounts to nothing legally. Judge Lecompte, however, manifested a disposition to be very easy in regard to bail, and appeated to be quite anxious to get rid of the prisoners.

"Two of the prisoners—John Brown, Jr., and Mr. Williams—had never been indicted, and, of course, were not included in the number admitted to bail. They had been summoned before a Territorial court, and then arrested and held in confinement with the rest. After the other prisoners were released Judge Lecompte was sitting in the tent of Col. Cook, who has command of the United States forces at Lecompton, and has had charge of the prisoners, when an officer came in, and said that these two prisoners were not included in the discharge. Col. Cook, turning to the Judge, said: "For Heaven's sake, get rid of these men if you can; we don't want them here any longer." So Judge Lecompte supposed an indictment of treason against them, and discharged them on $5,000 each, as in the other cases. These men do not yet know what they are charged with."

There are some fresh rumors of the progress of the potato blight in Ireland, which in several places has attacked the tubers.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

While our national congress has been quarrelling over the army bill, quite another sort of a congress has been discussing questions of perhaps equal importance. The American Association for the Advancement of Science held its session at Albany, N. Y., last week, and drew together all the *savans* of the country. All the *ologies* were represented, and some of the *isms*. There were astronomers shining like the star, and geographers as solid as the hills. Entomologists and Archæologists, Zoologists and Ethnologists, Geologists and Ichthyologists all sat down, fraternally together to discuss every thing pertaining to the earth and the inhabitants thereof. The topics ranged from the movements of the heavenly bodies, down to the habits of bugs and zoophytes.

It was the fashion in the days of Hudibras to poke fun at these learned bodies—to ridicule their investigations as useless and absurd. But the world has now grown wiser. It sees that it is such men as these who have tamed the once dreaded powers of nature—air, fire, water, steam, electricity, &c.,—and made them man's faithful and willing servants—running his errants, carrying him to distant places, defending his treasures, writing his thoughts, preserving his health, assisting his studies, bringing comforts, knowledge and peace to his home. These men are pioneers of civilization, walking—sometimes it is true, groping and stumbling—in advance of the age, and cutting new paths for progress.

The discussion of the Convention, we doubt, not will tend much to the advancement of knowledge. It is true the *savans* got a little heated occasionally and behaved very much like other men. Learning after all, does not change human nature—it would be a pity if it did.

Of course there were some hobbies ridden into the convention, but they did not meet with much mercy. Prof. Agassiz brought forward his theory of the different origins of mankind, but said *he never had denied the unity of the human family.*—He contended that men like animals had various centers of origin. The debate on this qustion was very able and interesting. Prof. Hare the spiritualist, attempted to bring this latest *ism* into discussion but the convention choked him off. The *savans* edidently thought their work lay wholly with material things.—*Portland Transcript.*

TREACHERY.

The smoothest seas will sometimes prove
To the confiding bark untrue;
And if she trust the stars above,
They can be treacherous too.
The umbrageous oak, in pomp outspread,
Full oft when storms the welkin rend,
Draws lightning down upon the head
It promised to defend.

Wordsworth.

GOODNESS.

Good the more
Communicated more abundant grows;
The author not impaired but honored more.

Milton.

LITERATURE IN RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburgh correspondent of *Le Nord* writes: "One of the things which most forcibly strikes a foreigner who sets about giving an account of the condition of our literature is the discovery that in this, as in many other matters, Russia, leaping, striding, so to speak, over the different phases through which European literature has passed, is marked to-day by the same characteristic traits which constitute the relative riches or poverty to the latter. The school of Romance has died out in the East. With us also, it is extinguished; and with the exception of some few writers, we are always smitten with that which pertains to the past, and who still labor for its resuscitation, it is buried, visibly to all in a mausoleum which, though of an architecture somewhat unorthodox, is not therefore less worthy of our respect.

The newspaper, the feuilleton, and (chiefly) the review, have destroyed book writing in Europe. They have destroyed it among us, for authorship never here existed as a preponderating power, but they have become its substitute. That which among us distinguishes with high importance our journals and your review, is, that whilst with you everything gives way to the political element, buries and loses itself there; among us, on the contrary, everything bears a literary impress. Around your journals and reviews are ever grouped political parties, of which they are the organs. In Russia every journal, every review, from its editors and conductors to its readers, represents a literary party or a shade of fraction thereof. Whoever, consequently, wishes to form an exact idea of the actual state of the intellectual development and public opinion of our country, ought to read these reviews many of which contain articles and intelligence of the highest interest.

Progress in Russia.—The young Czar of Russia exhibits a strong inclination to characterize his reign with social and industrial improvements. In a late address to the nobility of Moscow, he alluded to the dangers of *serfage*, and invited his hearers to think about the means of abolishing it.—"You know," he said, "that I hate the institution of sertage, and I am for a slow and steady change, for it is better to *give* freedom to the serfs than to see them *take* it against our will."

This is certainly a wise conclusion, but if the Czar were a resident of South Carolina, and should make use of the same expression in relation to negro slavery there, he would most assuredly be characterised as an incendiary, if not treated to a coat of tar and feathers.

A Question.—Wherein does the "Republican" Platform rise higher than those of the Whig and democratic parties previous to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise?

What does it contain that conflicts with the "Compromise measures of 1850?"

If the entire programme of the "Republican" party were performed, and the result fully realized, wherein would its "finale" differ from that of the Pierce and Scott parties, standing on their Baltimore platforms, preparatory to the last Presidential election. Will any one tell us?—*Radical Abolitionist.*

Petrification.—Nine years ago a man died of dropsy, and was buried in Middlesex, (Vt.,) and it being desirable to remove the corpse to Pomfret, recently, the body was disinterred, and found to have become perfect stone, as hard as marble, and not in the least altered from the appearance of the man at his death. The corpse weighed five hundred and fifty pounds. What is more remarkable the body of a girl buried by his side was wholly consumed, only a few of the principal bones remaining.

Profits on Grapes.—In the neighborhood of Cincinnati there are more than two thousand acres in grapes. The profits per acre average, taking one year with another, about $300 per acre. Much, of course, depends on management. The cost of planting ranges from $100 to $300 per acre. The expenses with ordinary land need not exceed $150 per acre. When trenching machines come into use on land clear of stones, the cost of planting will be materially reduced. Better profits are made on the grapes sold in the market, than on those used for wine.

Death of Sir John Ross.—The English papers announce the death of Admiral Sir John Ross, the veteran Arctic navigator. He entered the English Navy in 1786, seventy years ago. His most important services were rendered in the Arctic regions, where, in 1818, he sailed along with Sir. W. E. Parry. He was afterwards, from May 1829, until October, 1833, employed in the Victory steamer, on a fresh expedition to the Arctic regions. He afterwards signalized himself at Stockholm, receiving through the war thirteen wounds.

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June 7, 1856.–6m.

ENOS L. WOODS & CO.

Steam Engine Builders,

ALLIANCE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO

Engines of the best patterns built to order, on very reasonable terms.

June 21, 1856.–1y.

B. W. SPEAR, M. D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON;

OFFICE OVER M'CONNEL'S STORE, ON MAIN STREET;

Residence North Side of Green Street, second doo West of the Elsworth street.

Salem, April 24, 1855

Botanic Medicine.

HIGH-STREET, SALEM OHIO.

MRS. C. L. CHURCH, takes this method of informing her friends, and the public, that she has permanently located on the North side of High-st., between the Canfield road and Lundy-st., where she intends keeping a general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES, carefully prepared by herself and warranted free of all deleterious substances.

Salem, Ohio, April 19, 1856.

PITTSBURGH WATER CURE

This institution for the Cure of the sick, is situated on the Ohio River and Ohio and Pa. R. R., 10 miles West of the City at

HAYSVILLE STATION.

All kinds of disease successfully treated. For particulars Address either of the physicians, Box 1304 Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. FREASE, M. D.
H. FREASE, M. D.
MRS. C P. FREASE, M. D.

April 13th, 1856.

The Scientific American,

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J. & L. SCHILLING,

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

THIRD LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

for the season, embracing a large and varied assortment of

LADIES' THIN SUMMER DRESS GOODS;

Consisting in part of Summer Silks, Tissues, Berages, Challies, Balzarines, Lawns, Ginghams, Chambrays, Prints, Black Silk, White Crape, Stella, and Fancy SUMMER SHAWLS, an Elegant Stock of Silk, Braid, Straw, Gimp, Lace, and Neapolitan BONNETS, of the Late June Style; together with a splendid lot of Bonnet Bibbons, Trimmings, Embroiders, Mitts, Gloves, Hosiery, Linen Handkerchiefs, Mantilla Lace, and some 300 Embroidered Swiss and Cambric Collars, of very rare and unique styles, at unusually low prices.

We are also in receipt of some FOUR HUNDRED YDS. MORE OF THAT SAME BLACK SILK, which is so celebrated for its richness of Lustre, its wonderful pliability and its unrivalled cheapness.

We have also a full stock of Skirts and Skirting, Ladies' Fancy French Baskets, Parasols, Fans, Trade Covers; a full stock of Men and Boys Coating, Pantaloonery, Vestings, Summer Scarfs, Napoleon Ties; Green Gum, and Fancy Transparent Window Shades and Fixtures.

300 BOLTS WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,

A Full Stock of Glass and Queensware, Carpets, and Carpet Chain, &c., &c.

Owing to the lateness of the season in which the above purchase was made, we were enabled to obtain many kinds of Goods at greatly reduced prices and consequently offer to the trade some rare Bargains.

Please call and see for yourselves Thankful for past favors we hope in the future, by strict attention to the wants of the community, to merit a still greater share of your patronage.

Yours Respectfully,
J. & L. SCHILLING.

Salem, July 5, 1856.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!

T. L. RICHARDS,

Is now opening out, in North Benton, Mahoning County, Ohio; a New and Select Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a Superb stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS OF EVERY SHADE AND VARIETY, SUCH AS FANCY, PLAIN AND PLAID SILKS.

Extra Black Dress and Apron Silks, Also, a general assortment of Muslins, Irish Linens, Damask Table Linen, Bird Eye Toweling, Veils, Black Lace Veils and Black Crape, Edgings, Laces, Collars, Undersleeves, Gloves, Hose, Cap Stuffs, Silk Fringe, Satin Stripped Poplin, Silk Tissue, Coburgs, Barege, Ginghams, Lawns, Mantillas, Tickings, Flannells, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Calicoes, Cambrics, Nankeens, Jeans, Book Handkerchiefs, Thibets, Crapeless, Ladies's Shoes, Gauze, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Grass Cloth, and French Brilliants.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

Together with a general assortment of Groceries, and Notions, usually kept in a country store.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock of Goods, as they are determined to sell as low as can be bought in Eastern Ohio. T. L. RICHARDS.

North Benton, May 31, 1856.–5m.

J. DEMING & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Tea Dealers.

Would inform their customers in town and vicinity, that they have returned from Philadelphia, and are receiving the best stock of

Groceries

Ever offered in the town of Salem. We would say to all that we can supply them with Tea, from 44 to 88 cts.; Coffee, 14 cts.; good Sugar, as cheap as the cheapest; Molasses, Honey Syrup, Rice, good Raisins (of different kinds); Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Candies, ground and unground Spices,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Fish, of different kinds, Candles, Soaps, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Washboards, Baking Soda, Cream Tartar, Olive Oil, Pepper Sauce, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ All the above will be sold at the lowest living profit. Please call and examine our stock.

☞ All spices ground by the subscriber are warranted pure. J DEMING & Co.

May 10, 1856.

CLEVELAND WOOL DEPOT.

THERE is no longer a question, or a doubt in the minds of those who are best acquainted with the advantages the Cleveland Wool Depot offers for the sale of Wools, of its importance and practicability.

Located, as it is, at the outlet of the great wool-growing West, being of easy access to wool-growers, and merchants, and within twenty-four hour's ride of the most distant manufactories of New England, it possesses great advantages.

Manufacturers (excepting those who are engaged as speculators in wools,) speak in the highest terms of this system, and the many satisfactory letters we are receiving from our wool-growing friends, have stimulated us to increase our efforts to make this house what it should be—a safe and reliable channel for the sale of their wools. It has surmounted all the difficulties and oppositions that could well be brought against any enterprise by a class of speculators opposed to it, and it now has more and stronger recommendations than ever. We have spared no pains nor expense in making ample arrangements for all who may wish to avail themselves of the advantages arising from this manner of grading and selling wools. Merchants, and wool-growers, who wish to realize on their wools, on delivery at our Depot, can be accommodated with liberal advances. If desired, sacks will be sent as heretofore to those wishing to send us their wool, and WOOL TWINE for tying up fleeces, will be furnished at from 13 to 20 cents per pound.

When several in one neighborhood wish us to forward sacks or twine, we prefer sending to one address. Our customers in Illinois, and the Western States, will find that ordering sacks from us will save them much trouble, and insure the safe arrival of the wool here, as our sacks are all numbered, and stamped 'Cleveland Wool Depot,' and after being filled by consignors, will require no other marks

We hope for a liberal patronage, our charges are low for handling and selling, and we promise our employers that our individed attention shall be devoted to their interest.

Very Respectfully, GOODALE & CO.

Hats, Caps Wholesale and Retail.

AARON BRADFIELD,

INVITES the attention of the hat wearing part of creation in this neighborhood, and all that deal in the article, to his large assortment of Hats and Caps, of every description, just purchased for the Spring trade which he is now offering at his

OLD STAND, MAIN-ST. SALE