

The Battle of Olenitzki.

We have now detailed accounts of this encounter between the Moslem and Russian forces. It proves to have been an affair of much more importance than at first stated.

After a continued fire from midnight of Nov. 29, the Turkish army became exhausted; and with the aid of Moslem warfare, the entire Russian force charged the enemy with bayonets and sabres, and scattered them at all points.

The Russians left twelve hundred men in the field in killed and wounded, and were then back upon Bucharen, where a heavy fire from the artillery of the place, brought the pursuing Turks, who then returned to Olenitzki and encamped upon the field, their care being to fortify the position.

The battle was fought within a triangle of land formed by the waters of the Argis and Danube. Only nine thousand Turks were engaged, but they had occupied a strong position, and an old redoubt situated in a plain near the Danube, as well as the village. From this position they threw shot and shell with great effect, to the very entrance of a village whence Gen. Dannenberg was directing the attack.

A telegraphic dispatch sent to the French Government and immediately on the 13th inst. communicated to the Turkish Minister in Paris, says that the Russians twice drove the Turks from this position, but on the third day, (by this dispatch called Nov. 4,) the Turks dispersed the Russians with the loss above stated.

Thirteen loss in officers was particularly severe, and many of the men were apparently endeavoring to pick off as many as they could. It is particularly noticed that the disabled officers are almost without exception wounded in the head.

The Russian army consisted of the celebrated Chasseurs of Vincennes, and the Russian artillery was beautifully served. The Russians, too, stood manfully to their arms, and the affair had all the features of a pitched battle.

Omar Pacha did not command in person. The position of Olenitzki is very strong; the left wing of the Turks being protected by the river Argis, (Ardrich,) the right by a swamp impassable to horse, and the rear by the fortress of Silistria and the city of Turtukair.

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Organization of Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—In the House 217 members in attendance. Boyd elected speaker he got 143 votes.

House met at noon. Galleries crowded. Much excitement. Hon. Linn Boyd elected as already stated. Rules of the last house adopted. Committee of five ordered to be appointed to revise them and report to the House.

Members sworn in by the Speaker and committees appointed to inform the President of organization and to wait on the President. The House then proceeded to elect Clerk and other officers. Forney re-elected clerk, received 121 votes, Richard M. Young 27, E. P. Smith 10, B. B. Pringle 48 and E. Hutchinson 13, the remaining officers as nominated by caucus were also chosen. The members then proceeded to select seats, and several notices of bills were given,—adjourned.

SENATE.—Acheson, President pro tem took the chair at a quarter past twelve, and called the Senate to order. Credentials were presented of Robt. W. Johnson, Senator from Arkansas, appointed in place of Borland re-elected. Credential of Philip Allen, Senator elect from R. I. for six years; of John Bell, Senator elect from Tennessee for 6 years; Senator Benjamin said that Hon. John Sillidell had been elected to the Senate in place of Mr. Soule, but his election was known & hoped that there would be no objection to his being sworn. No objection being made Mr. Sillidell was sworn, together with Bell, Allen, and Johnson.

Senator Brodhead's resolution was adopted directing the Secretary to notify the House that a quorum of Senate was present and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, gave notice of bills granting land to Iowa for Railroad purposes; to establish a Territorial Government in Nebraska.

Mr. Jones of Iowa gave notice of bill granting lands to Iowa for Railroad connecting the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of bills making donations of public lands to California for the purpose of constructing a Railroad and Telegraph from San Francisco to the Colorado River, with a branch passing to the boundary of Oregon; and a bill to establish a line of mail steamers from San Francisco via Sandwich Island to Shanghai.

Senator Seward offered the following resolutions, Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with public interest, to communicate any correspondence that may have taken place between this Government and the King of the Sandwich Islands, resolution laid over.

Senator Fish submitted a resolution which was laid over. That a select committee be appointed to consider causes and extent of sickness and mortality prevailing on board Emigrant ships on voyages to this country, and whether legislation is needed for the better protection of the health and lives of passengers of such vessels.

A resolution providing for the appointment of two Chaplains by each House was adopted.

WASHINGTON Dec. 6. The senate after reading the Journal, received a message from the House, announcing the appointment of a committee to inform the President that both houses were organized and prepared to receive any communications he might have to make.

Mr. Dodge of Iowa, offered a resolution that a like committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, adopted. Dodge of Iowa, and Bell, were appointed to introduce a bill granting land to California for a railroad from San Francisco, via Valley of Sacramento, to the boundary of Oregon.

He said at the close of last session, at the time he was urging the passage of the Pacific Railway bill, he promised that at this session he would aid in the passage of the Homestead bill, in order to redeem that promise, he now gave notice that he would at an early day introduce the bill generally known as the Homestead Bill.

Mr. Pettit offered a resolution directing the Common Commerce to inquire into the expediency of making Michigan City, in Indiana a part of entry. Laid over.

Mr. Chase gave notice of a bill ceding to Ohio all the public lands remaining unsold in that State. Mr. Adams gave notice of several bills granting land to Mississippi to aid railroads. Mr. Bright said that a bill passed both houses of Congress at the last session to indemnify the State of Indiana for certain lands, but owing to the neglect on the part of an officer of the house it failed to receive the signature of the President of the Senate and President of U. S. He asked to introduce the same bill now and to have it passed.

The bill was then introduced, read and passed.

Mr. Bright gave notice of a bill providing for the surrender of certain bonds of Indiana, held by the United States at one per cent. The committee returned and reported that the President would communicate with Congress in writing, and at 10 minutes past 12, the message was delivered. Sidney Webster, private Secretary.

SENATE—after the message was read, the usual number of it and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed, and also 10,000 additional copies. Mr. Clayton, offered the following resolution.

Resolved, that the President be respectfully requested to present to the Senate the plan referred to in his message to Congress this day, and which he is prepared to recommend for the enlargement and modification of the present judicial system of the U. S. Laid over. Mr. Hamlin moved that the Senate go into executive session. Appeal to the senate. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Several additional members appeared and took their seats. After the reading of the President's message, and resolutions were passed to elect chaplains for the entire session of Congress. The House adjourned.

SIGNIFICANT.—A Connecticut minister having walked through a village church-yard, and observed the indiscriminate graves bestowed upon the dead, wrote upon the gate-post the following line: "Here lie the dead, and here the living lie!"

Cholera at New Orleans.

It seems to be a settled fact that the Asiatic Cholera has appeared in New Orleans. A letter from that city, dated November 22d to the Tribune, says:

"I regret that I am now to record the commencement of the ravages of the Asiatic Cholera in the most malignant form. At the Charity Hospital, yesterday and the day before there were 87 admissions of persons of various diseases, which is a very large number for this season of the year. Of the admissions of yesterday many were of cholera. As to the exact number I cannot say at this time, but the following list of deaths, with full particulars of the parties, shows 11 deaths of Asiatic Cholera. You will notice that all the cases terminated in death in less than twelve hours. I do not pretend to give you a correct account of all who died in the hospital yesterday, as the list was not completed when this statement was taken from the books. I will give you, however, a list of the progress of the disease to-morrow, and I hope it may be favorable. As yet none of our papers have announced the existence of the disease; but the Mayor has called a meeting of the Board of Health for to-morrow to submit the facts of the existence of cholera, and for them to take such action in making it public as they may deem expedient. A meeting was held for this morning, but there was no quorum of the Board present. In addition to the deaths reported in the hospital, there were also a number in private practice. One physician lost three cases. Dr. Benadon lost one, a young man, who had been here only two days from New Bedford. He died in six hours. Dr. Axon had two cases, both of which proved fatal under 24 hours. At New Orleans there were three deaths. The total deaths of cholera during the day in the hospital and private practice, as near as can be ascertained, at twenty-six.

The latest letters from New Orleans give flattering accounts of the abatement of the cholera, and all seem to think that a few cold days will serve to stop the epidemic entirely. Very few deaths are reported, either by the Board of Health, or in Medical practice.

THE FAIR. Mr. Editor.—It is late now to remind your readers of the Fair. The whole proceeding, winding up with the publication of the Treasurer's Report, published in your paper of last week, is suggestive of more reflections than I have time now to write out.

The receipt and expenditure of \$1600, in getting up and conducting the Annual three days Industrial Jubilee, is a circumstance worth noticing. It is a sign of the times. Ten years ago this thing could not have been done. It was tried then and since then, and went off heavily, until within three or four years. Now it is a joyous and a glorious time. And people came good naturedly, and kept to their amiable positions, without, about the owing committees did not give premiums to all. But let us be reminded that the Fair will come next year as it did this, and preparatory thereto, all hands buckle to it; begin now, so as to be sure and have your best specimens ready against the time.

But let us look at the Treasurer's report. There are some expenditures here quite respectable for amount. The amount of the Treasurer's report is \$133.35; hauling boards and scanting \$73.90; work on Fair ground \$62.00; Ribbons, musins, &c., \$50.52, etc., etc.; amounting in all to \$1626.56; and about three-fourths of it made in anticipation of the fund by which that large expenditure was to be replaced. Very brave on the part of the men who had the principal charge of this matter, who should have had the right to know, and still the spirit that was up. Right entering any how; and those who, without fee or reward to be therefor, have taken this matter in charge, and so well conducted it through, at no small expenditure of time and attention, are well deserving the thanks of the society, to say the least of it. But one salaried officer apparently, and that the Secretary, at \$100 per year. All the rest gratuitous. And if all the officers were up for premiums, we should, perhaps, not find them all equally meritorious, no more than we should find all the articles of any one class exhibited of equal excellence. Some one or two must always take the lead in such cases, and if the individual or two for that purpose do not found the enterprise, the service of the officers of the position has enabled Mr. J. H. HAZTON to do the county a service not set down among the items of official duty. During the last summer he has devoted his leisure to the interests of the Fair, and to him, probably, should be awarded the first place; next to him Mr. HIRSH PERKINSON, who availed himself of his promising to town, to render efficient and most acceptable service. And next to them—but I won't particularize any further. The President, Secretary, Board of Managers and Marshals of the day; all merit the thanks of the public, for the masterly manner the whole was conducted during the three days of the Fair, but two premiums are enough to distribute among that small collection of officers. It is fitting that the prizes should be distributed for the Fair stands upon the principle of recognizing and publishing individual merit, and does not add of vague expressions of general commendation.

OUTSIDE COMMITTEE. Later from the Salt Lake.—A Surveying Party has returned by the Indians.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30. The Herald has just received a most interesting confession from the Salt Lake Mail, which has arrived at Independence. A letter from Governor Young states that Capt. Gunnison's survey specimen. The report had been surprised by the Utah Indians, an express messenger, who on October 3rd, when he was on editorial duty, and Enquirer, connection in the State, while on his way to a band of Indians, who were intent upon destroying a Mormon position of village, came upon them, and fired on them, and afterwards with bows and arrows took great row. Gunnison's party returned the fire, but was overpowered, and only four or five were left.

The massacre took place on Sevier River. Among the killed were Capt. Gunnison and three men, Topographical Engineers; William Porter, a guide, and three private belonging to a company of Riflemen. Gunnison's body, which was found to have been shot in the course which one of his arms was cut off. The mules, and arms and all their surveying instruments were with their notes were taken. The survey was abandoned, and the party returned to the Salt Lake. The party was immediately dispatched to Capt. Morris, who was in a critical position, and who had been surrounded by the mail train, and demanded almost all their provisions, which had to be given up.

The following are the names of those killed by the Utah Indians, their attack upon the surveying party, J. W. Gunnison and R. Kerne, Topographical Engineers; Canfield, Lissalrett and Patton, Guides; Canfield, Lissalrett and Milton, Company A, Mounted Rifles, and John Bell, Ensign.

With regard to the new cork hats, a Sheffield paper observes:—"The new cork hat will certainly have some practical advantages. It is lightness is one, and its insensibility to water will be another; but whether it would be proof against those which sometimes get into hats."

European News.

New York, Dec. 6. The Europe arrived with dates from Liverpool 18th of October.

There has been no more fighting, but the previous reports are confirmed. The latest from the seat of war is that the Turks have recrossed the Danube and are said to have attacked Braia and Galatz.

France warns Austria to avoid any interference. The report that the Turks have recrossed the Danube at all points excepting Kalafat, which they still retain and have strongly fortified, is confirmed from Hermandstadt. They returned without battle. Some great movement is in contemplation, which the passage of the Danube, has, in the meantime, served to mask.

Vienna has formally announced to Austria that it will give refuge to armed Russians retreating from the Turks. France will regard it as a declaration of war.

Drough has replied to the circular of Count Nesselrode. He reports that, if, as Nicholas says, he has no wish to subject the integrity of Turkey or the sovereign rights of the Sultan, the peace of Europe can not be hazarded by French interference, inasmuch as France only interferes on behalf of the said integrity and sovereign rights.

Vienna letters of the 14th, state that the Turks had attacked Galatz and Braia. Former advices intimated that they were going on those places.

The Russians are sending their sick and wounded to Kitchin, a town of Deserabinsk, the hospitals of Wallachia and Moldavia being insufficient to contain them.

Some of the English papers have been selling extras with the heading, "Burning of Bucharest.—Terrific slaughter of the Turks.—Death of the Russians.—20,000 British troops at Malta and a hundred thousand French somewhere else." These remarkable intimations were purely imaginary.

The mails to land at Liverpool on the morning of the Europe's sailing, would indicate that there had been a good deal of fighting whenever the outposts of the two armies came in contact; but without any result of any importance. Cannonading was heard in various directions, and forthwith battles were manufactured to the sick jobbers.

Reinforcements were hurrying to the Russians, and additional levies continued to arrive at the Turkish Camps.

If the season will permit operations of magnitude both parties will soon be in a position to carry them out.

A general attack is to be made on the Russian army, which being much extended are vulnerable.

The island opposite Guergero has been taken by several ships by both sides, and at present remains in the hands of the Turks.

The President of Switzerland has resigned, the government being in a minority in its measures. This information rests on a letter dated Vienna Nov. 14th.

The Marquis de Rivera, Spanish Minister in Mexico, is transferred to Berlin and is succeeded in Mexico by Miguel Tacon, Marquis of Bazamo, present Consul General at London.

The Paris correspondents state that the government is concentrating troops between Strasburg and Marsailles, to enable him to send off 100,000 in five days notice. England's course is kept secret.

The Sultan has officially announced his intention of placing himself at the head of his troops in the spring. A new note has been prepared, but neither the Czar or Sultan will listen to it.

COMMERCIAL.—Sales of Cotton for the week of 37,000 bales, of which amount 4,000 bales were to speculators and 12,000 for export. Orleans fair 64, middling 63; upland fair 64, middling 63. All qualities have slightly advanced.

Flour has advanced 61. Western canal 37 1/2; Ohio 33 1/2. Corn in moderate demand, and prices favoring buyers. Prime 46s; 48s; demand fair, no holders firm at 55.

LONDON.—Iron.—Bars and rails are steady. Scotch pig lower. Coffee steady. Tea advanced one penny. Stocks.—U. S. sixes, 100 1/2; bonds, 87 1/2; Mary and 5 1/2; 97/8; Penn. Central's, 9 1/2 dividend. Cincinnati and St. Louis 7 1/2; first mortgage, 92 1/2.

LYVERPOOL.—Banks unchanged. Clover seed lower. The leading circulars vary in the statements as to breadstuffs. Richardson's quote wheat 10s 10d 3/4; Red; scarce at 10s 10d 3/4. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour firm at 38s; best Western 37d; and transactions limited. Lard lower. Tallow advanced. Dominick & Norwood's brands of Beef 87s 6d/10s. Bacon is offered lower. Cheese lower.

THE RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER at Bermuda.—This little island, usually one of the healthiest places in the world, has suffered terribly from the ravages of yellow fever. A late letter from there, published in the Halifax papers, states that out of four hundred troops taken sick, two hundred had died. Thirteen officers had also perished, and one hundred and twenty-three convicts. The convicts were still dying at the rate of six or eight daily.

MARRIAGES. EASY. Herd had been a long time confined, dead animals, &c., were a tall pile, which if likely to have fermentation was wetted with lings from the pile, or rain water from the stable roof. He said led to the fields in the spring it was as homogeneous as a "Still Joseph Wright, who has sold seed leaf tobacco, the product says he cannot depend on a late he omits to treat the growing quid manure; to this end he floors made tight and descends below, this is drained through large cistern, together with wet stable roof, (it needs much dilution) the liquid is pumped into wheels by which it is distributed into plants. Leibig says that the urine of animals contains nearly a present in the food consumed. His experiment fully confirms. There is little doubt but that the effect of super-phosphate of lime is mainly due to the ammoniacal one, and found in the other.

DEATHS. On the 4th inst., at his residence in this Township, Mr. HOOD HOUSE, in the 25th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL. PEACHES.—Receipts are improving, but prices remain firm. We have sales of 87 bush in lots at 1 1/2; from store 12 bush paid at 1 1/2; 20 bush, washed at 2 1/2.

DRIED APPLES.—Sales of 15 bbls from store at 1 1/2 per bush.

FLOUR.—The market yesterday was decidedly quiet, with but one or two sales offered. The non-receipt of the steamer Europa, from Liverpool, has checked operations; holders and sellers alike are awaiting her news. We note sales of 30 bbls extra at 27 1/2 to 28 1/2.

APPLES.—Sales of 20 bbls from store at 1 1/2.

Sabbath Directory.

First church, sales 400 lbs standard brand at 6 1/2. Flour on terms kept secret; a fair inquiry for the supply of flour at former rates, and sales of Flour or Corn meal reported. Grain, Wheat in fair request at former rates, sales 6000 bush at 1 1/2 for prime Pennsylvania, 1 1/2 for Southern, 1 1/4 for best of prime Southern, and Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Rye. Corn dull, new yellow at 61 1/2, according to quality.

Cotton unchanged. Flour firmer, State 6 1/2 to 6 3/4, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Southern, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, and unchanged. Wheat, Genesee 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, for white Southern 1 1/2, red 1 1/4. Corn heavy mixed 80 to 81, for white 82 to 83, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4. Beef unchanged. 64. Lard steady.

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Baltimore, Dec. 6. Offered 1600 Boven sold at 5.50, 1000 driven east, prices \$3 to 4, on bond \$667.75; net large supply 600 to 5.50/75.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6. Flour quiet, sales 400 lbs standard brand at 6 1/2. Flour on terms kept secret; a fair inquiry for the supply of flour at former rates, and sales of Flour or Corn meal reported. Grain, Wheat in fair request at former rates, sales 6000 bush at 1 1/2 for prime Pennsylvania, 1 1/2 for Southern, 1 1/4 for best of prime Southern, and Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Rye. Corn dull, new yellow at 61 1/2, according to quality.

M. E. GIBSON—Pastor, John M. Rankin, Public Worship at 11 o'clock, A. M. Sabbath School at 12 o'clock, P. M. Samuel Lewis, Superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Pastor, John Moffat. Public Worship at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, P. M. George Anderson, Superintendent.

APOSTOLIC REFORMED CHURCH—Pastor, Alexander Young. Public Worship at 11 o'clock, A. M. Bible Class, instructed by the Pastor at 1 o'clock, P. M. Thomas Cameron—Pastor Mr. Hollis. Public Worship Sunday.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Public Worship in each Church at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MYSTIC LODGE, No. 100, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening.

HOPE TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 28, meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday evening of each and every month.

FIDELITY SOCIAL DEGREE, No. 28, meets on the 21st and 4th Tuesday evening of each and every month.

BELMONT LODGE, No. 16, Free Masons, meets on Wednesday evening immediately preceding the full moon.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE CHAPTER, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons, meets every Friday evening immediately after Full Moon.

RIO FRIO DIVISION, No. 354, Sons of Temperance, meets every Saturday evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES. WHAT MAY BE HAD FOR THREE DOLLARS. AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.

Arrangements have been made by which the HOME JOURNAL, which is 22 years old, and the N. Y. MERCANTILE WORLD, which is 32 years old, will both be sold for THREE DOLLARS, to all who will subscribe or renew their subscriptions before the first day of January, 1854. These papers will both be sold for THREE DOLLARS, to all who will subscribe or renew their subscriptions before the first day of January, 1854.

It is enough to say, that, in addition to the fact that the HOME JOURNAL is one of the most brilliant news papers now at work in either of the Atlantic States, it is a superior FAMILY WEEKLY, and is one of the most valuable papers of the kind in the country. It is published by ALFRED E. BEACH, No. 26 Nassau Street, New York.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS! 50 CENTS A VOLUME. The People's Journal.

An Illustrated Record of Agriculture, Mechanics, Science and Useful Knowledge. Published monthly, by Alfred E. Beach. Every Number contains 25 Large Pages of Letter-Press, beautifully printed on Europe and Pottery of contrasted Colors. Engravings, and other illustrations. At the end of each half year, a splendid volume of Two Hundred pages, illustrated with over Two hundred colored engravings. The entire cost being only 1 1/2 DOLLARS.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Manufacturers, and people of every profession, will find in the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL a repository of valuable knowledge, and a medium for the communication of their respective wants. To Subscribers, fifty cents a volume. Subscriptions may be sent by mail in coin, post office order, or by express, and will be promptly forwarded. Address: ALFRED E. BEACH, No. 26 Nassau Street, New York City.

OHIO CULTIVATOR. VOLUME 10 FOR 1854.

The Tenth volume of this popular journal will commence on the 1st of January, 1854. We make our annual appeal to the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Domestic Circle, for a generous assistance in supplying the Industrial Classes with a cheap and useful work.

Home paper of the West. The Editors have long been familiar with the peculiar condition of Western Agriculture, and by extensive travel and observation keep themselves informed of the wants and progress of the country at large.

The OHIO CULTIVATOR is published on the 1st and 15th of every month—16 large octavo pages, with this page an index at the end of the year, making a volume of 380 pages suitable for binding.

Terms—single subscribers \$1 a year. Four copies for \$3. Nine copies for \$6, and same price for each copy for any larger number. All subscribers must be paid for in advance.

ESTATE OF Seth Lewis. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Seth Lewis, dec'd late of Belmont county.

ALL those knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, within one year from this date.

ROBERT J. BAGGS, Adm'r. Dec. 1, 1853.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

DR. THOMAS' VEGETABLE LINIMENT. For Rheumatism, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Old Sores, Headaches, Stomachic Distress, Inflammation of the Lungs, Chest, Back, &c. It does not irritate, the money will be refunded if it does not relieve, and it is used according to the directions.

It is perfectly innocuous, and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the United States.

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