WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRIMMER. None other need apply. Mrs. M. ALGOE, No. **234** Fifth-street. ap27-c*

WANTED—TO RENT—A Cottage of three or four rooms, at $10 to $15 per month. Address O. P. Q., Press Office. ap27-c

WANTED—A GIRL—Who understands nursing and plain sewing, to nurse a child two months old. The best of references required. [illegible]quire at No. **420** Fifth-street. ap27[illegible]

WANTED—Tailoring, Repairing and Renovating done in the best manner at No. **213** West Third-street, between Plum-street and Central-avenue. Please call and try. ap27-b*

WANTED—ICE-CREAM MAKER—One who understands making good ice-cream can hear of a permanent situation by applying at No. **120** West Fourth-street. ap27-b*

WANTED—Men seeking situations as clerks, salesmen, book-keepers, bar-keepers, porters, coopers, mechanics, laborers, and others, should apply at the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. **128** Walnut-street. [ap27-b*] HALE & CO.

WANTED—A SITUATION—As Cook, by a competent and trust-worthy woman, in a private family. No objection to the country. She leaves on account of the family going East. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. **406** Seventh-street, between Cutter and Linn. ap27-b*

WANTED—A GIRL—To do cooking and other housework, at Foster's Crossings, on the Little Miami Railroad. Good wages and a permanent situation. Address B. M., Press Office, to-day and to-morrow forenoon. ap27-b*

WANTED—COLUMBIAN HAIR-DYE—You may learn how to make it at JOHNSON'S Gallery, Ninth and Main, and have a good Likeness for ten cents, or a richly-colored, large, whole-sized Picture, in a gilt frame, fit to adorn any parlor, for $1. ap27-a

WANTED—BUYERS—One thousand buyers for Kane's Patent Lamp-glass Cleaner, Egg-whip and Cork-drawer. Call at DRAKE'S, No. **11** West Fourth-street, and at BROWN & VALETTE'S, No. **4** East Fourth, and see them. ap27-b*

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a young man nineteen years of age, in a dry goods or grocery store, or to engage in writing of any description. Has had two years' experience in groceries, one year in dry goods, and also one year in writing in a country probate office. The best of references given, either in Columbia or Cincinnati. Address J. I. H., Box **818**, Columbia, Ohio. ap27-c*

WANTED—TO IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION—Ladies should learn this at JOHNSON'S Gallery, Ninth and Main, and get a good Likeness for ten cents, or a richly-colored, large, whole-sized Picture, in a gilt frame, fit to ornament any parlor, for $1. ap27-a

WANTED—SEVEN GIRLS—For one house. Wages from $12 to $15 per month. Also first-class Dining and Chamber Girls for a large and splendid watering place. Also Waiting Boys and others. Apply at No. **25** East Fourth-street—Intelligence Office. ap27-b*

WANTED—COOK—A good cook to go to Aurora, Indiana. A middle-aged Irish woman preferred. Apply at this office. ap26-b*

WANTED—GIRL—A German girl to do general housework. Apply at **135** Central-avenue.
ap26-b* J. C. KING.

WANTED—ROOMS—One or two rooms suitable for house-keeping, or a small cottage. Address R. M., at this office. ap26-b*

WANTED—Two smart Boys, that can come well recommended, at the Cheap Millinery Store, **18** West Fifth-street, near Main. ap26-b*

WANTED—A few good Milliners and Trimmers. Apply immediately at the Cheap Millinery Store, No. **18** West Fifth-street, near Main. [ap26-b*]

WANTED—SITUATIONS—Two girls desire places to do general housework. Would prefer having a place together. Apply at No. **52** Vine-street. ap26-b*

WANTED—A number of hands, to make paper match-boxes at their residences. Apply at the SHANGHAI MATCH FACTORY, corner of Thirteenth and Holman-streets, Covington, Ky. Also a German girl, to do housework. ap23-bw*

WANTED—PAINTERS—Eight or ten first-rate Journeymen Painters can find employment at No. **7** Burnet House.
ap25-c H. CUMMINGS.

WANTED—To get an interest in a good produce or grocery store, or a manufacturing establishment, by a young man with some capital. Address Lock Box **555**, Cincinnati Postoffice. apr24aw

WANTED—$ $ $ $$$$$$$$$$$—In exchange for house-painting, glazing, varnishing, graining and sign-painting. Call at my paint-shop.
W. L. DAVIS,
ap22-aw* **72** West Third-street.

WANTED—TO SELL—Double-entry Book-keeping Scholarships on Bacon's, Ohio, Gundry's and Western Colleges—good for day or evening study. Time unlimited. Young men save money by buying certificates. Apply at Tuttle's Exchange Office, north-west corner of Sycamore and Third.
ap4-am* W. E. ACKLEY.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—Patent Right for Corn-husker, patented by H. Strait, for real estate, at the south-west corner of Sixth-st. and Central-avenue—Daguerreian Room. [ap4-am]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A good Counter and Shelving for a saloon. Inquire at the Rob Roy House, **358** Fifth-street, near Smith. [ap27-b*]

FOR SALE—MEAT AND PRODUCE STORE—Well situated, and doing a good business. A person wishing to invest a small capital in this business will find it to their advantage to call at **112** Fifth-street, between Vine and Race, where information may be had. ap27-b*

FOR SALE—NEWPORT LOTS—Ten very desirable Building Lots, on Patterson, Lowell, and the neighboring streets, 25 by 100 feet each. Inquire at the City Passenger Railroad Office. ap25-cw

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY—Lot 38 feet by 100 deep, with brick house of ten rooms, on Ninth-street, for $7,000 cash, or $1,000 cash, balance in six equal annual payments.

ALSO—Two brick houses, with lot 25 feet by 100 deep, in the western part of the city, for $3,500; now renting for $400 per annum, by

W. H. PHILLIPS,
Real Estate, Note and Bill Broker,
ap26 **83** West Third-street, Cincinnati.

FOR SALE—TERRA COTTA STATUARY, DOGS, URNS, VASES, &c.—Of every description, suitable for ornamenting buildings, parks, gardens, yards, cemeteries, etc. This work is equal in every respect to stone, and will be sold cheap for cash. Call and examine at

J. H. FESSENDEN & CO.,
ap25-aw* **124** West Third-street.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY-SEAT—Being about to give up housekeeping for a time, I offer for sale my present residence in Avondale, situated in the most agreeable part of that suburb, and only two miles from the present corporation line. The grounds comprise nearly three acres, and are pleasantly rolling. They are shaded by fine forest trees of nearly twenty different varieties, and are well laid out and improved with walks and drives, and well planted with ornamental shrubbery and fruit-trees of the most approved kinds. The house is nearly new, of the Italian villa style of architecture, built of half-hammered stone with cement joints, and all the walls furred, so as to secure perfect dryness and an equal temperature. It is also lighted with coal-gas, (made on the premises, at a merely nominal cost), and is finished throughout in the very best manner. A reservoir in the tower or Belvidere connects with the bath-room and lower portions of the dwelling. The outbuildings consist of a carriage-house and stable, stone gas-house, etc. A fine well of soft water, cisterns both at the house and stable, and stream through the back part of the grounds give an ample and never-failing supply of water. For terms, etc., apply at the EAGLE IRON WORKS, corner of Canal and Walnut-streets, or at SMITH & NIXON'S Piano Rooms, **64** W. Fourth-street.
ap23-aw W. K. NIXON.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES—$50,000 worth of Carriages and Buggies, better styles and cheaper than they can be bought in Cincinnati. All work warranted for one year, and best of city references given. Terms cash. No. **9** East Sixth-street, Cin.
ap4-am JOHN A. SHANNON.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family, with a furnished front room, with gas—also a couple of single gentlemen—by applying at No. **87** Longworth-street, near Elm. ap27-b*

BOARDING—A comfortable back room, suitable for two, with board, can be had by applying at No. **77** George-street, near Plum. ap26-c*

BOARDING—Gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. **189** Longworth-street. ap26-d*

BOARDING—One or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant room, with board, in a private family, where a few boarders are received, at No. **107** Longworth-street, between Elm and Plum. Terms moderate. ap26-b*

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at **202** Walnut-street. ap25-aw*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The Front Parlor and Bedroom in the second story of dwelling No. **111** West Sixth-street, suitable for a small family. Also several Lodging Rooms. Inquire at the Bank of Savings, on the premises. ap27-b*

FOR RENT—A gentleman having a larger house than his family requires is desirous of renting to one or two gentlemen a well-furnished front room, pleasantly situated and lit with gas, four squares from the Postoffice. Address A. T. B., Daily Press Office. ap27-b*

FOR RENT—FIRST OF MAY—A new three-story Brick Dwelling, of ten rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas throughout, within a few minutes' walk of the Postoffice. None but prompt tenant need apply. JOS. S. CLENEAY & CO.,
ap27-b* No. **33** Walnut-street.

FOR RENT—A ROOM—Suitable for an Agency, Lawyer's Office, &c., at **174** Vine-street, above Fourth. Inquire at the premises. ap26-b*

FOR RENT—SMALL FRAME BUILDING—Next to the confectionery, corner of George and Linn-streets, suitable for a butcher, bootmaker, would make a good stable. Apply to C. R. LARK, No. **11** Walnut-street. ap26-b*

FOR RENT—MANUFACTURING ROOM—With or without Steam Power. Apply at ayne's Washboard Factory, on Eighth-street, east Broadway, or at his Hardware Store, No. **196** Main-street. ap26-d*

THE DAILY PRESS.

FRIDAY..**APRIL 27**

City News.

Meteorological Observations—By Henry Ware, Optician, April 26:

O'clock.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*
7 A. M.	29.62	Above zero—40
12 M.	29.62	Above zero—49
6 P. M.	29.65	Above zero—49

Letters Detained for Want of Postage, April 26:

Joseph Bell, Havana, Cuba.
John Vanaradale, New York City.
Joshua Matter, Emmettsburgh, Md.
Julius Bernhoerereh, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
J. P. Green, Satello, Indiana.

Street Railway Per Capita Tax.—The *per capita* tax due the city for the month of March, has been paid into the City Treasury as follows:

Passenger Company	$743 95
City Passenger Company	115 75
Cincinnati Company	905 73
Total	$1,766 43

European Travel.—As the season advances, many of our citizens are preparing to visit Europe, to which there will be an unusually large amount of travel this summer. Among others, E. Kinney, Esq., of the banking-house of Kinney, Espy & Co., will leave here with his family next Monday for a four months' tour on the Continent.

Odd-Fellows' Celebration.—The Magnolia Lodge I. O. O. F., celebrated the forty-first anniversary of the introduction of Odd-Fellowship into the United States, last night, at their Lodge-room, in Bacon's Building, corner of Sixth and Walnut. An address was delivered by P. G., F. K. Martin, and the First Universalist Church Choir sang some excellent music, after which the party closed with a dance.

The Losantiville Lodge gave a ball at the Melodeon, which was largely attended, and passed off in the most agreeable manner.

Fiendish Assault upon an Aged Mother. Day before yesterday a fiend, named Thomas Wallace, abused and annoyed a dumb child of Mrs. Burns, who resides in the Thirteenth Ward, in such manner that the mother was compelled to shield her from his brutality. He then assaulted the woman and beat her in the most cruel manner until she was quite insensible. She was taken up and carried into the house, but her physician now thinks her recovery extremely doubtful. Wallace was before the Police Court yesterday morning and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill, before the same tribunal next Monday.

The Festival at the Opera-House.—The goodly people of our city are about to be called upon to contribute again to the furtherance of the interests of the Public Library, by taking tickets to the Grand Musical Festival to be given by the pupils of the High and Intermediate Schools, on the evening of the first of May next, at Pike's Opera-house. We understand that the object of this entertainment is to enable the Library Committee to get out a new catalogue, the want of which, since the addition of some ten thousand new volumes to the Library, has been so seriously felt for some months past. We are confident that all who were present at the Concert of last spring will not fail to be present next Tuesday evening.

Arrest of an Alleged Dealer in Counterfeit Money.—Officers Gardiner and Riggs, day before yesterday, arrested a man named Aaron H. Ruse, who had in his possession a quantity of one-dollar counterfeit notes on the State Bank of Ohio, Harrison Branch at Cadiz, together with $9 in counterfeit half-dollars. He was before the Police Court yesterday morning, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance next Saturday to undergo an examination.

Yesterday, at his instance, a warrant was issued for a man named William Speer, who, he alleges, sold him the money. Speer was arrested last evening, and lodged in the Hammond-street Station-house, to await an examination before Judge Lowe, which will probably take place this morning.

Discovery of the Tusk of a Mastodon. The laborers engaged in excavating the old Ruffner lot on Third-street, between Elm and Plum, yesterday morning, discovered the tusk of a mastodon. It was located in a bed of sand, about fifty feet from the street and twenty feet below the surface of the earth. The tusk is not entire, but it measures eight feet six inches in length, one foot seven and a half inches in circumference at the largest end, and weighs one hundred and a half pounds. Mr. J. H. Greene examined it very minutely and found the enamel quite perfect. He also discovered that the outward part would effervesce slightly under the action of sulphuric acid, and that it contained ninety-eight per cent. of lime and one per cent. of water. When exposed to the fire it calcined and laminated, and being placed in the blaze eliminated a light blue flame. The fossil is now in the possession of the contractor, Mr. Owen Ahern, at his residence, No. 31 Ninth-street.

A Family of Children Found by their Father Playing About the Dead Body of His Wife.—Evening before last, a laborer named Regan, residing on Kossuth-street, near Clark, returned from work at the usual hour, and found his wife lying on the floor, and her children, four in number, playing by her side. Under the supposition that she had fallen asleep, he attempted to arouse her, when to his horror he discovered that she was dead. Coroner Carey was immediately summoned for the purpose of holding an inquest, and impanneled a jury, which, after hearing the testimony of several witnesses, and making a *post mortem* examination of the body, rendered a verdict of death from congestion of the brain. The deceased was thirty-two years of age, and at the time she was discovered by her husband must have been dead several hours. The children, unconscious of their loss, during all this time, romped with the light-heartedness of their youthful natures about the stiffening corpse of their mother, whose spirit, in all probability, still lingered near, and smiled upon their glee. How their hearts will yearn in after years for the tenderness they had not yet begun to appreciate, all who are motherless may imagine better than we can describe.

A Challenge to Cincinnati Architects. At the regular diurnal meeting of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Exchange yesterday morning, President Runyan announced that he had received a circular addressed to architects, inviting them to furnish plans, elevations, working drawings, and specifications for a new Masonic Temple, to be erected in Richmond, Virginia. For the adopted plan they will pay $500, and offer for the next best $100, and for the third $50.

The following is a description of what is required for the Temple: The building will be 139 feet front on Main-street, and 100 feet on Ninth-street, with a projecting wing on rear corner of 20 feet, for Superintendent's dwelling; to be five stories high above Main-street. The principal story is to be 15 feet high in the clear, and divided into six rooms for stores, and a room on Ninth-street for a restaurant.

The second floor is to be arranged 118 feet by 70 feet, including stage, green-rooms, &c., and with a gallery. On this story there are to be offices for the Grand Secretary and Treasurer, 16 feet by 18 feet; also reception-room, or refreshment-room, 23 feet by 32 feet, the story to be 25 feet high.

The third floor is to be twenty feet high in clear, and to contain a Grand Lodge sixty feet by ninety feet, and two committee rooms and a subordinate lodge, forty feet by sixty feet, with ante-chamber and refreshment rooms, thirty feet by one hundred and twenty feet.

The fourth flour is to be sixteen feet high in the clear, and to be divided into a grand chapter room, forty feet by sixty feet, with ante-rooms, and an armory and four committee rooms, twenty by forty feet each. The material will be either stock brick, with stone corners, brick and mortar stucco, or iron.

For ourself we do not doubt the ability of some of our architects to furnish the successful plan; and hope they may undertake it and give substantial evidence that in this respect, as in many others, the Metropolis of the West is far in advance of her Eastern sisters.

LAW REPORT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term.—S. Reynolds & Son *vs.* Joseph Elstner. The case was reserved from special term upon the question as to whether property, being obtained by fraud, there was a legal ground for attachment. The case is under advisement.

Bliss & Co. *vs.* Wetherby.—At special term an attachment was dismissed on the ground that the affidavit was made by plaintiff's agent without setting forth that he had personal knowledge of the facts. The question now is, whether this was necessary.

August Schroebel *vs.* Wm. R. Williamson. The question presented was whether a minor in whose behalf money was paid in the purchase of real estate, could on his coming of age and tendering the property back, recover the money which had been paid. Case argued.

HAMILTON COUNTY DISTRICT COURT.

S. D. Graflin *vs.* P. & T. Gibson. Judge Scott delivered the opinion in this case.

Held: That where an indorser, ignorant of the fact that his liability has never been fixed by demand and notice, promises to pay on the supposition that he is legally liable, his mistake of fact avoids the new promise, and there is no sufficient consideration to support it. Judgment for defendants.

William Harlow & Co. *vs.* Andrew & Wilson.—This was a Jury trial. The claim was for negligence in removing a portable engine from the Little Miami Depot to a steamboat. Verdict for plaintiff for $142.

Heavy Sale of Real Estate.—Deputy Sheriff E. T. Carson, yesterday afternoon, sold sixteen lots, in a plat of a subdivision made by the heirs of George Fox, deceased, located on Findlay and Race-streets, and the Hamilton-road. The sale was very largely attended, and the bidding quite spirited. The following is a description of the property and the prices:

Lot No. 1, on the corner of Findlay-street and the Hamilton-road, 31.04 feet front by 110 deep; sold to John Ohler for $102 50 per front foot.

Lot No. 2, adjoining the above, 31.03 feet front on Hamilton-road; sold to Francis Geisler for $55 per front foot.

Lot No. 3, adjoining above, 31.04 feet front on Hamilton-road; sold to Thomas Fox for $45 per front foot.

Lot No. 4, adjoining above, 31.03 feet front on Hamilton-road, 80 feet deep and 15.31 feet wide in the rear; sold to Charles W. Friend for $43 50 per front foot.

Lot No. 5, fronting 32.09 feet on Findlay-street, by 61.25 feet deep; sold to Mr. Nicholci for $31 50 per front foot.

Lot No. 6, fronting 56.85 feet on Findlay-street and 125 feet deep, with large stone house; sold to Charles W. Friend for $48 50 per front foot.

Lot No. 7, being 28.95 feet front on the same street, by 100 feet deep; sold to D. Brimna for $58 50 per front foot.

Lot No. 8, containing two-story brick house, and being 39.38 feet front by 100 deep; sold to C. W. Friend for $85 per front foot.

Lot No. 9, also containing a brick building, located 45 feet from the corner of Race, on Findlay-street, being 37.83 feet front and 100 deep; sold to H. J. Miller for $87 per front foot.

Lot No. 11, on the corner of Addy-alley and Race-street, 20.58 feet front on Race by 101.20 deep; sold to Frederick Knost for $55 50 per foot.

Lot No. 12, adjoining the above, 20.57 feet front on Race-street and running 28.31 feet to a 20 foot street; sold to John Franz Mayer for $45 per front foot.

Lot No. 13, adjoining the above and of the same size; sold to Charles W. Friend for $44 50 per front foot.

Lot No. 14, adjoining and same size as the above; sold to Albert Bohmer for $43 50 per front foot.

Lot No. 15, being 33 feet front and 79.24 feet deep, on which is erected a large stone building; sold to Bernhard Bohmert for $65 50 per front foot.

Lot No. 16, being 33.01 feet front on Hamilton-road, and extending back 121 feet more or less, and being 120.85 feet wide in the rear on Richard-street, with large stone building; sold to C. W. Friend for $100 per front foot.

Lot No. 17, being 38.36 feet front on Hamilton-road, and 121 feet deep; with large stone building; sold to Shunax Fox for $79 per front foot.

Besides the above the Sheriff also sold the following property yesterday morning, at his regular sale in the rotunda of the Court-house:

Lot on the north side of Laurel-street, 62 feet west of John-street, being 28 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; sold to Joseph Cox for $650.

Lot No. 1, in A. Longshore's addition to the town of Cheviot; sold to N. Longworth for $734.

Lot No. 2, in same addition; sold to Ann McLane for $118.

Lot No. 5, in same addition; sold to same for $50.

The following lots in the second recorded plat of the subdivision of the Fairmount property, sold as follows to Winthrop B. Smith:

Lot No. 210, containing dwelling-house	$2,000
" No. 211	133 34
" No. 212	133 34
" No. 223	67 00
" No. 234	67 00
" No. 288	50 00
" No. 289	50 00
" No. 290	50 00
" No. 296	33 34
" No. 297	33 34
" No. 298	33 34
" No. 8 Block A	217 00
Total	$2,867 70

Two certificates of stock, of one hundred shares each, on the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company, sold to A. B. McManama at 2½ cents per share—$5.

The interest and title of William Arons in the Niles Works, being $5,000 worth of stock in said company, on which $1,500 had been paid, sold to Charles W. Smith for $500.

Census-Takers for the Southern District of Ohio.—The following is a list of the United States Census-Takers appointed by United States Marshal Lewis W. Sifford, for the Southern District of Ohio:

Adams County—John L. Swearinger, Jacob S. Rose.

Belmont County—Ambrose Collins, James Hare, George McClelland.

Brown County—Wm. Boyle, J. P. Biehm, John L. Jones, Benjamin F. Johnson.

Butler County——Smith, Wm. H. Keepers, Chas. Snyder, Charles D. Haseltine, Alfred J. Reese, Wesley B. Heading, James K. Webster.

Champaigne County—James M. Maitland, S. H. Wallace, John Poffenbarger.

Clark County—Pendleton Brooke, Wm. Reid, John Keifer.

Clermont County—Isaac Potter, Lucian B. Johnson, E. G. Penn, Col. William Thomas, Col. John H. Branch.

Clinton County—J. B. Ousley, George Fallas.

Darke County—Joshua Townsend, Henry Miller, and one not yet appointed.

Fairfield County—Eli Barrett, Wright Larimer, Samuel Ewing.

Fayette County—John M. Bell.

Gallia County—William R. Morgan, E. A. Jackson.

Greene County—Thomas L. Jones, Henry Neville, Charles A. Allen.

Guernsey County—Francis Creighton, Andrew McLaughlin, Robert Savage.

Highland County—W. T. Logan, Eli J. Blount.

Hocking County—Christian Ely, Nathan R. England.

Jackson County—Samuel Pickens, James Nelson Joseph S. Jeffries.

Lawrence County—J. L. Barbour, Jonas Roadarmor.

Madison County—M. L. Bryan.

Meigs County—C. E. Smith, Jacob S. Earhart.

Mercer County—George W. Timmons.

Miami County—Robert Milligan, William R. Moore, Henry T. Ravenscroft, Samuel B. Garvey.

Munroe County—John P. Spriggs, Thomas Little, John O'Key.

Morgan County—James M. Gaylord, Charles L. Hall.

Muskingum County—Samuel McCann, R. M. Crowe, E. T. Cox, N. H. Graham.

Noble County—Jabez Belford, William Parish.

Perry County—Martin Kagay, James H. Baird.

Ross County—Anton Alberti, and four not yet appointed.

The appointments for Athens, 2; Franklin, 7; Hamilton, 26; Licking, 4; Montgomery, 6; Pickaway, 4; Pike, 1; Preble, 3; Ross, 4; Scioto, 2; Shelby, 2; Vinton, 3; Warren, 3, and Washington, 3, have not yet been made. The appointees will commence their duties on the 1st of June, and are compelled to conclude their labors within six weeks from that time.

The "Philosophic Owl" Celebration of the Shakspeare Anniversary.—We have neglected to mention the celebration of the two hundred and ninety-fifth anniversary of the birth of William Shakspeare, last Monday evening, by the "Philosophic Owls." The celebration was very unique and appropriate, we understand, and we will gladly publish the proceedings sent us, if we can find space in our columns.

Public Real Estate Sales.—Cooper & Stokes, Auctioneers, yesterday afternoon sold a lot on Mulberry-street, 16 feet front by 101 deep, with an old house thereon, for $1,100 to B. Shannon. Also, house and lot on Walnut Hills; lot about one acre, subject to a ground rent of $30 per annum, with frame house, to Andie W. Francisco, for $2,000.

Also, a part of the O'Bryon farm on East Walnut Hills. Lot No. 1, 7 acres, to Henry Pace, at $900 per acre—$6,300. Lot No. 7, 1 acre, to Wm. E. Ackley—$900. Lot No. 9, 4 64-100 acres, to Wm. C. Peters, at $225 per acre—$1,044. Lot No. 8, 2 42-100 acres, to L. B. Harrison, at $175 per acre—$423 50. Lot No. 6, 4 acres, to Mrs. Holyrod, at $400 per acre—$1,600. Lot No. 12, 5 90-100 acres, to James C. Cadwell, at $270 per acre—$1,593. Lots Nos. 10 and 11, 7 10-100 acres, to Henry Pace, at $150 per acre—$1,065.

Jacob Graff & Co., auctioneers, sold a brick house, No. 27 Barr-street, and a frame building in the rear, to Prosper Stewart, for $2,600.

How to List Personal Property for Taxation—A Communication from Auditor Matthews:

Editors Daily Press—*Gentlemen:* Owing to the number and variety of questions propounded to me daily, as to the proper mode of listing personal property, and in order to facilitate a *proper* enlistment as far as possible, I desire again to occupy space in your columns to effect this object. Perhaps the most proper way of doing this will be to analyze the "statement" which is placed in the hands of every tax-payer, and, as far as possible, explain its application. But before doing this, it will be as well to call attention to the fact that the law contemplates that every person should make a *sworn statement*—many are in the habit of simply signing their names to the statement, and leaving it to be called for by the assessor—this is not sufficient; it must be sworn to either before the assessor, the Auditor, or some one competent to administer an oath.

Persons residing in one *township* and doing business in *another* township, must list personal property separately in each township; but persons living in *one ward* of Cincinnati Township, and doing business in *another ward*, may list it all together. The statement furnished to each tax-payer contains fifteen items, the first six of which, including the number and value of horses, cattle, mules, sheep, hogs, &c., needs no explanation; but the seventh item is that which interests every householder, as it includes furniture of all kinds, plate, chinaware, jewelry, books, &c., and is that from which it is proper to make the exemption of fifty dollars, to which every tax-payer is entitled. It also interests the farmer, as it includes all farming implements, grain and agricultural products of every kind; and, in fact, it includes every description of personal property not included in other portions of the statement. The articles enumerated and embraced in this seventh item must be listed at their *value in money*, but not at a price which they would bring at auction or a forced sale.

The farmer need not list his *growing crops*, but must list the crops on hand matured. But if the householder or the farmer may, for any reason, object to taking an oath as to the value of the articles enumerated in this and the preceding items, he may exhibit them to the assessor, and make oath as to the number of the articles exhibited, without swearing as to their value, and then it becomes the duty of the assessor to affix the value, but the *number must be sworn to*, or a penalty of fifty per cent. attaches. The eighth and ninth items of the statement need no explanation, only that the party can not *exhibit* them to the assessor and require him to affix a value, as in the previous items, but the value must be sworn to.

The tenth item of the statement is very important, as it affects every *merchant*. This item requires the "monthly average value of goods and merchandise owned or held during the year, or part thereof, ending on the day preceding the second Monday of April, 1860." The proper manner of responding to this item is as follows: Take the amount of goods on hand April 10, 1859, and add thereto the amount of goods purchased either with cash or on credit during each month of the year, and also the profits on sales made during the year, April 10, 1860, and from the amount deduct the total amount of sales made during the year which remained, or being divided by twelve, (if the party has been so long engaged in business,) and the result will be the "monthly average value" in the terms of the law. But if the party should not have been engaged in business during the whole year, as in case of the pork merchant, whose business is included within five or seven months, then the average is obtained by dividing the remainder by five or seven, as the case may be. An impression seems to be on the minds of some that *deductions of debits* may be made from this item, but I wish it distinctly understood that this is not allowed. And it may be that the person may be merely the *agent* of one who is a non-resident, which *would not alter the case.*

The eleventh item of the statement refers to the manufacturer, who is defined by the law to be one who holds personal property of any description for the purpose of adding to the value thereof by any process of manufacturing, refining, rectifying, or by the combination of different materials, with a view to profit. This item requires a statement of the monthly average of "all articles purchased, received, or otherwise held for the purpose of being used, in whole or part, in any process of manufacturing on the day preceding the 2d Monday of April, 1860." This amount is arrived at in precisely the same manner as in the case of the merchant; taking the amount of stock on hand April 10, 1859, adding thereto the amount of *raw material* purchased during each month of the year, and also profits on sales made during the year ending April 10, 1860, then deducting amount of sales made during same time, the remainder divided by twelve (if the parties should have been so long in business) will show the "monthly average" in the terms of the law.

The twelfth item of the statement requires listing of all monies, whether in possession or on deposit, subject to draft on demand, or deposited with banks in this State, or with banks or other persons not within this State," &c. The short period intervening between the time of the adjournment of the Legislature, and the time fixed by law in which to list personal property, being inadequate to make full preparation for this service, I wrote to the Auditor of State to put me in early possession of all changes that might have been made in the law by the Legislature, in order that this important branch of the public service might be fully met. I received in reply that no changes had been or would be made, and that the form of last year would be followed. In the form of last year I find an exception in this item of all monies deposited with banks in this State "not subject to the provisions of this act" which should not have been included in the present statement—but as all the banks of this State are now subject to the provisions of the act, the exception is of no force whatever, and I only mention it here for the reason that my attention has been repeatedly called to it.

The thirteenth item includes the "value of all credits, after deducting therefrom *bona fide* debts." In a former article, I fully explained the legal definition of the terms "debits" and "credits;" but will say that every credit *for a sum certain*, payable either in money, property of any kind, labor or service, must be valued at the *full price of the sum so payable*. For instance, A. may hold the notes of B. for a "sum certain," having three, four, or five years to run, (either with interest or without) they must be listed at the *full price of the sum so payable.*

The fourteenth item includes value of monies invested in bonds or stocks of the United States. This "value" must be the *market value* on the 10th day of April, 1860.

The fifteenth and last item includes all stocks and bonds of every kind whatever, excepting stock of railroads, insurance companies, and other incorporated companies who are included within the State and are taxed on their stock.

The above is only a brief explanation of the various items of the statement to be filled up, but the space usually attached to a newspaper article would forbid a more general explanation. I shall take pleasure at all times in affording every facility to tax-payers in making out their statements, on personal application to me at the Auditor's Office.

HOWARD MATTHEWS,
Auditor Hamilton County.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON!

The Douglas Men Alarmed!

THEIR ANXIETY FOR THE NOMINATION!

Georgia Insists on Territorial Slave Protection.

Return of Part of Wood's Delegation!

A NEW PLATFORM PLANK ASKED!

THE DOUGLASITES CLAIM NEW VOTES

Douglas Defection in the North!

DICKINSON'S FRIENDS JUBILANT

New York Repudiates Douglas!

Platform Committee Disagrees.

Slavery Obtruded Every Where!

[Tribune Correspondence.]

CHARLESTON, Wednesday Night, April 25.—The resolution has been just presented to the Platform Committee, prepared by Senator Pugh and Mr. Barksdale, to the effect that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect every species of property in the Territories and the high sea, and wherever its jurisdiction extends, by all constitutional means. This is tendered as a compromise, but the South demand something beside barren generalities. Leading Douglas men are willing to make almost any concession for the nomination, but the rural districts in Ohio and elsewhere resist the slave code as more than they can carry. Several delegations had a conference as to that point last night and to-day, with little harmony.

11 P. M.—The Georgia delegates have just adjourned, and instructed their members on the Platform Committee to insist on the protection of slavery in the Territories, and the Platform Committee is still sitting, and much exercised with conflicting propositions.

Half of the Wood delegation sailed on the *National* to-night.

Mr. Wood remains till Saturday. The New York vote was tendered complimentary to Mr. Slidell on Sunday, but it was declined by him; he prefers substantials.

The Committee on Platform will insist upon a plank intended to counteract the position taken by the Administration concerning the right of naturalized citizens abroad, and denying totally the doctrine asserted in the Leclerc letter.

There is hardly a reasonable doubt but that New York will go for Mr. Douglas.

The delegation in a conference yesterday had a majority of nearly two to one in favor of the proposition allowing delegates to cast individual votes in States not instructed. This was considered a test, as the Douglas men claimed a large accession of strength, but which, however, is found to be overrated upon analysing both sides.

The Douglas Northern column will probably be broken by a defection in Minnesota, under this rule. Likewise he will meet with a loss in Maine, and perhaps Connecticut. He will gain a few scattering votes in the South, but not to the extent of the accession, after the second or third ballot, but this is altogether uncertain, unless with an acceptable platform.

[Herald Correspondence.]

It is asserted by Dickinson's friends in the delegation, that they have now received a majority for him, and will give him the vote of New York, which must be cast as a unit.

This unit agreement was made by the Albany Regency to give them the control of the whole thirty-five votes, but it is now turned against them; the two strongest men now appear to be Dickinson and Douglas, and the probability is that one of them will be nominated. The Northern delegates will, perhaps, be induced to take Dickinson in preference to Douglas, to prevent the contemplated vote of the South; but if the South vote on the platform, which is possible enough, then Douglas will have the best chance.

All the New York delegates now deny that they are for Douglas, and it is stated that even Richmond has signed a paper that he will not go for him either. This is because a majority is against him, and as the delegation is instructed to vote as a unit, the minority do not wish to admit being beaten on it, as a matter of policy, till after the contesting States are decided. Some of the friends of Douglas here, from New York, say they will vote for Seward, if their favorite is not nominated.

CHARLESTON, April 26.—The Convention assembled at ten o'clock.

Mr. Fitzhugh, of Pennsylvania, presented a series of resolutions in favor of the Fugitive-slave Law. Referred to the Committee on Platforms.

Mr. Hugh, of Pennsylvania, recognizing a fact that while the Government has no power to protect slave property in the Territories, it should provide for the enforcement of existing laws, and protect them. Referred to Committee on Platforms.

The Committee on Platforms is still out; and it is understood they are wholly unable to agree, and that three separate platforms will be presented.

Mr. Brown presented a resolution declaring that emigrants to the Territories, carrying with them slave property, are entitled to protection to such property.

Mr. Walker, of Miss., offered an amendment, declaring it the duty of the Government to afford legal protection to all classes of property, slave or otherwise, in the Territories or on the high sea. The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended referred to the Committee on Platforms.

The Tennessee platform was then read and referred. A dozen or more resolutions, with regard to slavery in the Territories, were presented for various delegates, and referred to the Platform Committee. A number of resolutions relative to the railroad to the Pacific were also presented and referred.

Mr. Seward, of Ga., presented a resolution on the rights of slave-holders desiring a suitable platform, and declaring James Guthrie, of Ky., as the proper man to nominate for the Presidency.

A resolution on the tariff being presented, Capt. Isaiah Rynders proposed to include Monongahela whisky in the articles to be protected.

Mr Bayard, of Delaware, hoped the Convention would not be made to appear ridiculous before the country by these resolutions, and moved they be referred without reading.

Capt. Rynders said he desired, by his amendment, to put a stop to them, and he had succeeded.

The Committee on Platform not being able to report the Convention adjourned till four o'clock.

The Convention did not adjourn as was supposed, the motion being withdrawn to enable Mr. Montgomery to present a resolution to instruct the Committee not to report a National Committee until the nominations are made. The subject was referred to the Committee.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Morton, of La., and is said to come from Senator Slidell:

Resolved, That Territories belong to the several States as common property, and not to the individual citizens thereof; that the Federal Constitution recognized property in slaves, and as such the owner thereof is entitled to carry his slaves in any Territory of the United States and hold them there as property, and in case the people of the Territories by enaction, unfriendly legislation or otherwise should endanger the tenure of such property, or discriminate against it by withholding that protection given to other property in the Territories, it is the duty of the General Government to interpose by an active execution of its constitutional power to secure the rights of slaveholders.

At a quarter to twelve the Convention adjourned till four o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at four o'clock.

The Committee on Platform was not ready to report.

Mr. Sales, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Platform to the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we recognise to the fullest extent the principle that to preserve the Union the equality of the States must be maintained and the decision of the Courts enforced, and that every branch of the Federal Government shall exercise all its constitutional powers in the protection of persons and property both in the States and Territories.

An exciting scene arose on the presenting of this resolution, and it was finally ruled out of order as under the platform rule, and must be referred to that committee.

Several other resolutions were offered, and it was repeatedly asserted that the Committee on Platform would not be able to report at all.

A resolution was then offered instructing them to report what progress they had made at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, pending which the Convention adjourned until ten A. M. to-morrow. The excitement is increasing.

The New York delegation met this morning, and rejected Mr. Bayard's proposition, but instructed Mr. Crosswell to vote for that of Mr. Stevens, which affirms the Cincinnati platform, and declares their purpose to abide by, approve and enforce all decisions of the Supreme Court.

The Pennsylvania delegation met, but took no action on the subject.

Various States have conferred, and the Convention are now referring their delegatory resolutions to the Platform Committee.

This question engrosses all present interests, and entirely overshadows that of candidates, as a rupture is iniminent without some satisfactory arrangement. The public interest increases as the crisis approaches. The galleries and floors of the Convention are thronged with excited spectators of both sexes.

A great sectional excitement is raising here to-day. The Southern cotton States are rampant, and threaten to leave the Convention in a body, and nominate Jeff. Davis for President, and Fernando Wood for Vice-President, if the platform does not repudiate squatter sovereignty.

Mr. Douglas has telegraphed to his friends to accept the Cincinnati Platform and the Dred Scott decision, but not to go one step beyond that.

The Committee on Platform meet again this evening at seven o'clock, and each member of the Committee is instructed by his delegation as to how he shall act.

It is stated that Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and Alabama, will leave the Convention in case of a flare-up, and probably Georgia and South Carolina.

To-morrow will be an exciting day.

Mr. Yancy is cocked and primed to the full, and the fire-eaters generally are in the greatest state of excitement.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

SENATE.—Several Executive communications were read.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to provide for progress in the useful arts. Referred.

The veto message of the President, on the bill for the relief of Arthur Edwards, was ordered to be printed.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE—Mr. Smith, of Va., rising to a question of privilege, read an extract from Mr. Bingham's speech, in which the latter said that Maryland tolerated open and active efforts among her citizens for the abolition of domestic slavery, and that Virginia felt and saw in every fiber of her existence that she must either throw off that giant wrong or perish by reason of its continuance. Mr. Smith said that supposing the gentleman from Ohio did not desire to do him injustice, he (Smith) sought to correct him by remarking he did not want the gentleman to say that Virginia did it; some other politicians did it; but Virginia repudiated it.

Mr. Bingham replied that in speaking of the politicians of Virginia he wished to say that the South has men superior to such narrow, bigoted, selfish, mercenary prejudices, but unhappily the gentleman from Virginia is not one of them.

Mr. Smith, after reading the above, said it would be observed to be a broad denunciation of the entire South, and especially the great body of its people are accused of being narrow, bigoted, selfish and mercenary, and that he (Smith) was one of them, and that he understood Mr. Bingham as meaning what he said.

Mr. Bingham—I mean what I said.

Mr. Smith—It is false, deliberate, calumnious.

Mr. Bingham replied that gentlêman's declaration was not likely to cause him to strike out the facts of history. What he said he stood by. He repeated what he had said as to the former movement in Virginia, to abolish the slave-system, but for the last thirty years the sectional strife has been continued by making war on the great and beneficent policy of free labor. Every one knew it to be true that no man could to-day stand up in the Legislature of Virginia, and express his anti-slavery sentiments, as were announced there in 1832. Why was Mr. Underwood driven away? Where was the gentleman then (Smith), who was anxious to vindicate the right of free speech? He knew that a large mob assembled in Wheeling to suppress a peaceable meeting called to effect a Republican organization. He repeated what he spoke of the politicians of the South. He did not include everybody in the South, but those who give direction to public opinion. The opposition to free labor rests on nothing but a mercenary foundation.

It was the old story of Alexander, the coppersmith. The class of men to whom he referred as superior to all such practices constitute a large majority in the Southern States, but unfortunately they have not the power which is conferred by wealth and social position, and therefore have not the power to make themselves felt.

Mr. Smith, of Va., returned to the charge, insisting that he had given a proper interpretation to Mr. Bingham's remarks. If Mr. Bingham had spoken merely of politicians, he (Mr. S.) would not have a word to say; but if he spoke of the great body of Virginia, in view of what Virginia had done in having given Ohio and other Western States to the Union, the gentleman dared to describe Virginians as selfish and mercenary. The man who brings such a charge is guilty of uttering a calumny. He defended Virginia for preventing persons from going into that Commonwealth with torch in hand to fire her social and political edifice. He said that Mr. Underwood was treated with great delicacy, and reminded the gentleman that there were raids in Ohio, and violations of the law, and that the Governor of that State had refused to surrender a witness to the demands of justice. Were they to have lectures on propriety from such a source? He simply wanted to reply to an attack on his State and the South generally.

Mr. Bingham replied that the gentleman drew on his fancy for his facts, and on imagination for his arguments; and in the course of his remarks referred to the opinion of Gov. Mason and Gov. McDowell, of less than thirty years ago, in favor of emancipation. He repudiated the charge that he did injustice to Virginia, and eulogized that State.

Mr. Smith rejoined he knew that Mr. McDowell had expressed such opinions in 1843-'44 and '45, while he was Governor of the Commonwealth. His opinions underwent a change, and he was not elected because he was in favor of emancipation.

Mr. Florence moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday, in order that gentlemen may attend to business at the Departments. There was an understanding that no business should be transacted.

Mr. Ashmore hoped that all the gas and Buncombe speeches would be made, so that on the return of the absentees the House might proceed to business.

The House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Jenkins, of Virginia, argued that the success of the Republican party would tend to a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Rice spoke upon the Tariff, making an elaborate argument on the wool question, demonstrating the common interest of the manufacturer and the wool-grower, and showing that there is a gradual increase of prices of American wool under the present low duties. He advocated the Tariff Bill at present before the House.

Mr. Holman made a Democratic speech.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, replied to his colleague, Larrabee, showing that the Democratic party of his State claim to be more radically anti-slavery than the Republicans. He also denounced the Fugitive Slave-law. Adjourned.

Maryland Republican State Convention.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—The Republican State Convention met to-day at Rechabite Hall. There were thirty present. Montgomery Blair was chosen President. A large crowd of spectators were present, including a considerable sprinkling of Roughs, who were led on by Erastus Levy, who commenced a disturbance. Presently Levy and his followers made a rush and upset the President's table, knocking several Republicans down and tearing up their papers and documents. The police interfered and made several arrests. The Convention adjourned till two o'clock. The members were greeted on the outside by a large crowd, who followed, hooting.

Mr. Gunnison, a prominent Abolitionist, was pursued by an immense mob, crying "Lynch him;" "Hang him;" "There goes a man who stole a nigger;" "There goes the spirit of John Brown," &c.

Mr. Gunnison took refuge in the Marine Bank, and the police escorted him to a place of safety. The crowd then slowly disappeared.

The Convention had been in session some time before it was disturbed. The committees were appointed.

At two o'clock a crowd had assembled in front of the Hall. The Police Commissioners were on hand to preserve order, but the Convention did not assemble.

The owner of the house refused to permit it to be longer used for the purpose. The Republicans held a private conference, and decided to hold a convention elsewhere.

It is presumed to be now progressing, but where is not known.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—It has transpired to-day that Senator Andrew Johnson looks with no unfavorable eye to the nomination of Judge Douglas. The Tennessee delegation at Charleston are probably scarcely ignorant of his views and feelings. Senator Johnson has never given any approval of the agitation of a slave-code, saying that it could not be got, even if there was any thing advantageous in its adoption.

Mr. Fay, the U. S. Minister to Switzerland, in a recent letter to Secretary Cass, says, speaking of his efforts on behalf of the Israelites, there is a continued visible movement of public opinion in the right direction, and that in all probability the restrictions on them will be gradually abolished. The question has been before the General Assembly.

Count Walewski has authorized the French Minister to take every measure he may deem proper to promote the just demands of the United States in the matter. The British Minister will co-operate, his predecessor having been instructed by Lord Clarendon to inform the Swiss Government of the sincere satisfaction Her Majesty's Government would learn that the disability had been modified, if not entirely removed.

When the steamer *Roanoke* shall arrive at New York she will, in accordance with the action to-day of the Navy Department, be ordered to Hampton Roads, whence the Japanese Embassy will be conveyed in a steamer to Washington, to be formally received by the President before visiting the other parts of the country.

The Salt Lake Express.

ATCHISON, April 25.—The Salt Lake Express arrived here at six P. M., bringing $9,000 in dust from Denver City, and three passengers from Salt Lake.

In crossing the mountains they were obliged to leave one of their messengers on account of being snow-bound.

John Scudder, who killed Bassett, and left Denver City immediately after the murder, last fall, had returned and given himself up to the authorities. He was having his trial when the Express left. It was generally thought he would be acquitted.

Fire in Gardiner, Me.

PORTLAND, April 26.—A fire in Gardiner, Maine, last night destroyed thirteen dwellings and several saw and planing-mills and some machine-shops. Loss $70,000. Among the principal sufferers are Wm. Sargeant, Hooker, Libbey & Co., J. & A. Barry, R. H. Gardiner, J. L. Mitchell, J. Maxy, R. H. Littlefield, Robinson & Merrill, and B. F. Johnson.

A Pennsylvania Editor Mobbed.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 26.—The *Morning Herald* office here was attacked by a dozen persons from the neighboring town of Dunmore, last night. The editor, J. D. Adams, and his *employes* were severely handled. The difficulty grew out of an expose of a gambling-house in Dunmore. The mob wanted to know who was its authority.

Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

CONCORD, April 26.—The Republican Convention to-day elected the following delegates to the Chicago Convention: Edward H. Rollins, of Concord; Aaron H. Cragin, of Lebanon; Wm. Hale, of Kingsdale, and Amos Tuck, of Exeter.

Fatal Accident at Yellow Springs.

XENIA, O., April 26.—The wheel mill of the Miami Powder Mill, at Yellow Springs, blew up this afternoon at two o'clock, instantly killing Christian Noler and James Scantling. No one else was injured. The machinery and the rest of the mill is safe.

Crops Injured.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—The cotton and other crops have been seriously injured by a heavy frost. The river is now stationary, after a fifteen-foot rise.

Fire in Massachusetts.

STARBRIDGE, Mass., April 26.—The Poorhouse in this town was destroyed by fire, last night, and a deaf and dumb girl perished in the flames.

River News.

PITTSBURG, April 26—M.—The river is seven feet three inches by the pier-mark, and falling. Weather is cloudy and cold.

ST. LOUIS, April 26—P. M.—The river remains stationary, with eight feet to Cairo. All the upper streams are falling. Weather clear and cold.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.—By KELLOGG & WILLIAMS, in Sales-rooms Nos. 22 and 24 East Third-street.—Household Furniture at Auction.—THIS (Friday) MORNING, April 27, at 9½ o'clock, a general assortment of second-hand Furniture of a family removing, and nearly new, viz: Sofas; sociables; center, card and extension tables; sofa seat; large rocking and Elizabeth chairs; bedstead; stands; safe; cribs; mattresses; looking-glasses; cooking-stove; kitchen utensils, &c.

ALSO—One chamber cottage set; carpets; table cutlery, and a variety of goods.

ap27 A. KELLOGG, Auctioneer.

OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Announcement of the Proprietor for 1860.

THE OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS are situated in Delaware County, 18 miles north of Columbus, the Capital of Ohio, on the Scioto River, ten miles from Delaware, five miles from White Sulphur Station, on the Springfield, Mt. Vernon & Pittsburg Railroad, and six miles from Lewis Center Station, on the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland Railroad.

These Springs will be open for the reception of visitors from May until October.

The gratifying experience of the past two seasons has fully confirmed the highest expectations of the proprietor, and encourages him to persevere in his efforts to make this second to no place in the country.

The large number of permanent cures which have been effected establish beyond a doubt the rare and valuable medicinal qualities of these waters. Their alterative, tonic and aperient properties render them useful in a great variety of diseases. The five Springs, The White Sulphur, The Chalybeate, The Magnesian, The Saline Chalybeate, and the spring of Pure Water, are all within the lawn and easy of access.

BATHS.

Bathing here by the plan adopted is brought into fair competition with that at naturally warm and hot springs. The water, heated in the bath-tub by steam pipes, the heat not being raised high enough to precipitate its salts, is applied to the surface of the bather without the loss of any of its saline ingredients.

The buildings are substantial and convenient. The grounds, embracing about 150 acres, divided between lawn and woodland, are tastefully laid off into walks and drives.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been permanently established, connecting the Springs with all parts of the country.

A Livery, well stocked with horses and carriages, is attached to the place.

For further information, arrangements for rooms, etc., apply to

ANDREW WILSON, JR., Proprietor,
White Sulphur Postoffice,
ap22-bm Delaware County, O.