

Miscellany

THE NEW BANK BILLS.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

A correspondent of the Boston Congressionalist, writing from New York city, relates the following:

An affecting instance of the disappointments the poor are often called to suffer, came under my notice a few days since. A family from Ireland had been divided for several years. The father and mother came out first; but having only sufficient to pay for their own passage, they were obliged to leave a part of their little flock with their friends in Ireland. It was a sad parting for the father, but sadder still for the poor mother, who looked around upon the little group, undecided which to take or which to leave.

At one time she gave up all thought of coming, in the anguish of separation. But there seemed to be no alternative. Her friends suggested that the trial of living at home stepped for herself, with no brightening future for herself or children, was worse, after all, than the pang which would follow the brief parting; and hope whispered flattering tales of the fortune soon to be acquired in the new home across the sea.

She consented, and the father and mother came out with a part of their little household, leaving the rest to be sent for as soon as the means could be provided. The moment they set foot in this country they commenced their toil. The fortune was not to be made so easily as anticipated; but they were not discouraged, and were soon enabled to add another link to this end of the chain, by bringing out one of those whom they had left behind them.

Sickness came upon them while they were yet unacclimated, and interrupted their earnings for a while; but neither sickness nor suffering could blot out the memory which lay upon their hearts, or make them falter for a moment in their purpose. The last child was yet to be redeemed, when this severe winter came upon them, and they had not yet completed the necessary sum.

They had all but one dollar—had it all in bright bills, all upon one bank—and often they counted it over, as if looking upon it would increase the sum, and supply the trifle still wanting. A few days ago the one dollar was made up, and the father took this money into Wall street to buy the bill of exchange which was to be sent out to pay for the passage.

On presenting it at the broker's, he was told that the bright bills he had so carefully hoarded, were not worth one cent. They were issued by the Bank of Millford, Delaware, which failed at 11 o'clock on the 24th of August last. No words can paint his disappointment, nor the agony of his fond wife, to whom he bore the sad intelligence.

She had carried so long in her heart the yearning to clasp that absent one again to her bosom, and now, just as the hope had almost brightened into fruition, to have it crushed so fatally, was too much for poor human nature. Wringing her hands, and a most shrieking with grief, she went to the family of Mr. Bennett, of Brooklyn, and told the tale of her woe.

Mr. Bennett sympathizing with her distress, took the bills, which had kept their promise so faithfully, and tried to sell them in Wall street, but could get no offer for them. He then sat down and wrote to the Cashier of the broken bank, stating the particulars. The returning mail brought a letter from that officer, which betrayed a sympathy worthy of a man, and contained an offer to exchange the broken notes for good money from his own private purse.

The bill of exchange has now been bought, and the last of the parted group will soon be on its way to meet a welcome, all the more earnest for the brief disappointment. Who does not pray that the voyage may be prosperous, and these faithful parents find a like happy issue out of all their troubles?

A SAD SCENE.—The funeral of Sarah, Grace and Mary, daughters of Mr. John A. Haven, of New York, took place on Tuesday afternoon, at the house of J. M. Hopkins, son-in-law to Mr. Haven, at Fort Washington, a short distance from the scene of the disaster. Friends and relatives of the bereaved family filled the house to its utmost capacity.

The distressing event had overshadowed the vicinity with the deepest gloom. The Journal of Commerce says:

"It was a mournful occasion. The bearers took up the three coffins one by one. On each lay a fresh wreath of flowers—flowers so soon to fade. Ah, it was sad to see the father, 'with grief bowed down,' surrounded by the weeping remnant of a happy home, following his lifeless idols to the grave. For how many long years, warmed by the brightest hopes, had he toiled for them! A life's golden dream had fled.

Don't be too Certain.

Aye, now boys, don't be too certain. Remember that nothing is easier than to be mistaken. And if you permit yourself to be mistaken a great many times, every body will lose confidence in what you say. They will feel no security in trusting to your word. Never make a positive statement without you know it is as you say. If you have any doubts, remove them by examination, before speaking confidently. Don't be too certain.

"John, where is the hammer?" "It is in the corn house."

"No, it is not there, I have just been looking there."

"Well, I know it is there; I saw it there, not half an hour ago."

"If you saw it there, it must be there of course. But suppose you go and fetch it."

John goes to the corn house, and presently returns with a small axe in his hand. "O, it was the axe I saw. The handle was sticking out from a half-bushel measure. I thought it was the hammer."

"Well, don't be too certain another time."

"Yes, father, but I did really think I saw it, or I should not have said so."

"But you said positively that you did see it, not that you thought you saw it—There is a great difference between the two answers. Do not permit yourself to make a positive statement, even about small matters, unless you are quite sure; for if you do, you will find the habit growing upon you, and by-and-by you will begin to make loose replies to questions of great importance. Don't be too certain."

John wandered off to the house, trying to convince himself that he was in the right, after all.

His father had given him a pretty wooden snow-shovel, the winter before, and John had taken great delight in shoveling the clean white snow, during winter.

It was now the middle of April. The sun shone warm, and the birds sang gaily in the trees. John shouldered his pretty shovel, and was marching off with it.

"What are you going to do with your snow-shovel, John?" asked his grandmother.

"I'm going to put it away in the barn for the summer, so that it needn't get broke."

"Seems to me I would not put it away just yet; we may have more snow pretty soon."

"O, fiddle-dee-dee! we shall not have any more snow until next winter, I'm sure of that. Don't you see how warm it is? The lillies have all budded, the peas have come up, and the robins and martins are singing about. I know it won't snow any more."

"Well, perhaps it will not," said his grandmother, but don't be too certain; it looks like a storm now."

"Don't be too certain." The words rang in John's ears; but he carried on his shovel, and stowed it carefully away in the barn.

The next morning, what was his amazement to see the ground white with snow, and the storm violently beating against his chamber window. It continued to snow all day long, and the next morning it lay in great drifts around the house.

John waded down to the barn, for his shovel, and soon cleared the paths of snow. When he came to his breakfast, he declared he would not put away his shovel again until the first of July, at the very least.

—Monthly Instructor.

AN ECCENTRIC WILL.—Mr. Rating, of New Hampshire, England, was among the victims of the late railway accident between Brighton and London. His heirs, after paying him the customary funeral honors, did what all heirs do in similar cases, opened the will of the deceased, to ascertain what share each one was to have in his posthumous liberality. As he had never given a penny to either of his relatives during his life-time, they expected to be the richer, now that he was no more. One may imagine the surprise caused by the first line of the will.

"This is my testament. I give and bequeath all my goods, present or future, movable or immovable, in England or on the continent, to that railroad company on whose road I have had the happiness to meet death, that blessed deliverance from this terrestrial prison."

Further on, the testator gives his reasons for his bequest. The idea had taken firm possession of his mind that he was destined to die a violent death, and the most desirable one in his view was that caused by the explosion of a locomotive. He travelled, therefore, constantly on the railroad in England, Belgium and France. There was not a station where he was not known. All the conductors were familiar with his peculiar costume. He had narrowly escaped death several times. Once he was shut up in a car under water; another time he was in the next car to one that was shattered, and he described with the greatest enthusiasm those terrible accidents, when he saw death so near without being able to obtain it. Disappointed out being able to obtain it. Disappointed in Europe, he went to the United States. He made frequent excursions on the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Ontario, the Niagara, but notwithstanding their frequent explosions, he returned with a whole skin. He was destined to be crushed by a car of the mother country.

win the suit in spite of the proverb that "the murderer never inherits from his victim."—Dollar Times.

How lonesome the fireside where there is no newspaper! Ask the reader of the latest news, the useful lessons, and witty sayings of the newspaper—ask him its value. Let him be deprived of it a few weeks, and then ask him if it put an estimate upon it. Will he say that two or three dollars are too much? No; he will esteem it one of his greatest treasures, and value it accordingly.

An exchange says, our Junior partner returned a pair of trousers to his tailor last week, because they were too small in the legs.

"But you told me to make them tight as the skin," said the tailor.

"True," quoth our colleague, "for I can sit down in my skin, but I'll be split if I can in those breeches!"

The tailor caved in.

NEXT STATE FAIR.—The Chillicotheans are moving to have the next State Fair held there. A committee has been appointed to procure subscriptions to the amount of three thousand dollars in the city and county, payable to the Treasurer of the State Board of Agriculture, on condition that the Fair is held within two miles of the corporate limits of Chillicothe.

Agricultural.

FRUIT-GROWING.

TRANSPLANTING. This is the most essential part in successful fruit growing. It would probably be much better in the end for any person to spend two hours in setting a fruit-tree, than to do it in one-eight of that time. Generally speaking, every one may suppose that they know how to set a tree perfectly—that a task so simple cannot be difficult; but very likely they overrate their skill, and when the work has been finished, they (though still ignorant of it,) have left many things of seemingly no importance undone, which are absolutely necessary to the thriftiness of the tree. Therefore, concise directions for this operation may be much needed.

Before the setting of trees, the land should be thoroughly tilled by deep ploughing, and if the soil be poor it should be made rich by manure, of which various kinds will answer the purpose. Nor is the work, as many seem to think, now completed; the land should be well enriched, at least once in two years, and perhaps it may be done every year with advantage. Having thus prepared the ground, holes should be dug from sixteen to twenty-four inches deep, varying in depth to correspond with the size of the tree, and extending about the same distance farther than the roots will reach. Fill the hole nearly up with decaying sods, mixed with a little manure, fine mellow earth, and the subsoil that was taken out. This should be well packed down that it may not settle after the tree is set. Then set the tree, filling around the roots with mellow earth and the subsoil, being careful to fill up neatly under the heel of the tree. The roots should be carefully adjusted in their most natural positions; separate those that come in too close contact, spreading them in such a manner that they may run in every direction from the tree, thus giving them full benefit of the soil around, and at the same time, the tree a firmer footing. Care should be exercised against setting too deep. This is commonly the farmer's greatest fault. Trees generally will be found to succeed best if set but a trifle deeper than their natural growth.

TAKING UP TREES. Never work in a hurry when taking up trees. Better spend a little more time and take them up unutilized, than to tear them up, breaking and splitting the roots, or cutting them off with a spade. Loosen the earth well around the roots, of the tree, then carefully take them up, preserving whole all the small roots. If any are broken trim them off smooth with as much care as you would broken limbs. If the tree be small, cutting off the top roots will induce others to start out, and will eventually root the tree better. In all cases where the root is reduced, the top should be reduced also, as the tree labors under a disadvantage in being taken up, and the roots are its main supplies. The roots should not be frozen while the tree is out of the ground, nor the sun be allowed to dry them up. If they are only to be taken a short distance, lay the roots close together, and by throwing something over them, they can be kept moist until set; otherwise, if they are to be sent far, bind the trees closely together, covering the tops with straw, the roots with moss, tightly packed among and around them, and enclosed in a sack. In this way trees may be sent thousands of miles without the least injury.—Out of one hundred we received from New York one only died.

TIME FOR TRANSPLANTING. On this point there are many theories. We prefer setting trees early in the spring to any other time. Fall-setting requires more care, especially when late. Trees generally have more to withstand during the winter than at any other season of the year, and it follows, of course, that the better condition they are in, the more they

will endure, and when they have most to endure, they should be in the best possible condition. Therefore, as it impairs the vigor of trees for a season to transplant them, it is plain that the best season of the year for transplanting must be that time which they will have the least to contend with; this time, all will admit, is the spring. Tender trees generally do better when set in the spring, and although a hardy tree may live and grow if set in the fall, still, will it not do better in the same ratio as tender ones, if set in the spring?

RACINE CO., WIS., 1855. LEON.

SPINDLE WORM.

There is a worm that infests our corn fields, which makes tremendous destruction in the young corn. Almost every farmer is familiar with its devouring operations; it commences at the top of the corn, or rather at the spindle end, and eats downward until it reaches the root, increasing in size in proportion to the size of the stock. They then will extricate themselves and commence upon another stock, unless they explode by being overcharged.

In relation to these pests of the agriculturist, I can speak from experimental knowledge. I have a piece of ground that has been planted several years in succession with corn, I manured it with fish, sink drains, &c., which kept it in excellent condition. After it had been planted a year or two, the spindle worms made their appearance among it and almost ruined my crop, notwithstanding I used every effort in my power to destroy them. On harvesting what little crop was left me. I removed all the old roots and litter from off the lot and committed them to the flames, having been informed that by so doing it would effectually eradicate them, as they bred in old stocks, roots, &c. The next year I planted it again, with high expectations of a full crop, believing I had freed the soil of the pesky things; but I soon found, to my sorrow, that they had commenced their devouring havoc as successfully to its ruin as ever. At this time I took some fine salt and scattered a very little upon a few hills while it was moist. In a few days I almost fancied that in destroying the worms I had destroyed my corn. But not so for in a short time it took a new start, and came forward more thrifty than the other, and without being touched by the worm.

The next year I made the following experiment on about one-half of the piece, which brought the death penalty into every service:—

After I had dropped my corn, I went through the piece and put a hoe full of good fine dirt upon the corn; then I scattered about a table spoonful of fine salt to each hill, and finished covering it the usual way. In a short time the corn made its appearance above-ground, and where I had applied the salt it was very perceptible, it coming up more stalky, with a much more lively color than the other, and continued so until it was harvested, from which I gathered double the quantity of corn I did from the other. I never could perceive the slightest appearance of worms, while the remainder, as usual, was well mangled.

P. F. L. LITTLE COMPTON, R. I., 1852.

THE ART JOURNAL, 1855. COMMENCING A NEW SERIES. WITH Engravings from Pictures in the Royal Galleries at Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace and Osborne. Monthly Journal of the Arts. Price 75c.

With the new series will commence a New and Greatly Enriched Series of this already popular work containing Pictures by ancient and modern masters, which we have been graciously permitted to engrave and issue by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by the Royal Engravers, and Alford from the private collections at Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace and Osborne, also Engravings of the Works in Sculpture in their possession.

Each monthly part of the Art Journal, therefore, contains two fine engravings of Pictures in the Royal Collection, and one engraving of a work in sculpture.

With the new year will also commence a series of Illustrated Biographies of Leading British Artists. The illustrations consist of engravings on wood of their principal works, so as to exhibit the peculiar style and character of the leading painters of our school, and will be Exceedingly Beautiful Specimens of Art.

In addition we shall commence the year with a series of engravings—to extend probably to one hundred—of the principal and most valuable contents of the Museum of Practical Art at Marlborough House. The engravings of these famous works cannot be of valuable to every class of producers of art manufacture.

The subscription is nine dollars per annum, or 75 cents for each number. Sold by M. DOWELL & CO., Steubenville, and by the Booksellers in all the cities of the Union. Jan. 25, 1855. W. J. EMMIS & CO., 25, John Street, New York.

Attachment Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that on the 23d day of January 1855, at the instance of Abram T. Markle, plaintiff, an order of attachment was issued by James Robertson, a Justice of the Peace, within and for Jefferson County Ohio, against the goods, chattels, stocks, or interests on stocks rights money and effects of Saml. Thompson defendant for the sum of \$10 75. Jan. 25, 1855. ABRAM T. MARKLE.

New Meat Shop. THE UNDERSIGNED has opened a New Meat Shop, in Washington Hall Building, nearly opposite the upper end of the Market House, where he will keep constantly in store a general assortment of Meats, Beef, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Sausage, Lard, &c. Prices moderate. Thankful for 20 years' patronage, he hopes to prove worthy of its continuance.

Farmers having any description of Fatted Stock will be paid the highest market price, by calling at my store opposite the upper end of the Market House. Jan. 25, 1855. WM. HUSCROFF.

Road Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Jefferson County at their March session 1855 praying for the removal of the County Road that runs through John M. Cullough's lands, adjoining Thomas White's, commencing at the forks of the road running along the line of Thomas White's to the end of Robert Graham's lane, then along the line of Robert Graham's to the road at Martha Scott's line. Jan. 25, 1855. JOHN M'CULLOUGH.

Administrator's Sale.

BY order of the Probate Court, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following valuable real estate, to wit: The north part of lot No. 7, in Dike & Wilson's addition to the Town of Steubenville; beginning for the same at the North east corner of said lot, running thence South with 4th street, thirty feet, thence West and parallel with the North boundary of said lot, to the alley, thence North with the alley thirty feet, to the North west corner of said lot, thence East, with the North boundary of said lot to the place of beginning.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third cash in hand; one third in one year, and the residue in two years from the day of sale, with interest on the deferred payments, to be secured by mortgage on the premises. GEORGE W. MYERS, Adm'r of the estate of Sam'l Myers dec'd. Jan. 16, 1855. d.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! H. G. GARRETT, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, No. 100, 3d Street, STEUBENVILLE, will sell out his entire stock of PAID and WATER Goods, at prices to suit the times.

LIST OF PRICES: Black Silk, best quality, which sold for \$1 50, I will sell for \$1 00. Do. do. do. \$1 00 " \$1 00.

Also—French Merinos, Coburg and Parametta Cloths, in great variety; Delaines, all colors, a fine assortment, selling from 6 1/2 to 12 1/2 cents per yard; Sacking Flannel, best assortment in the city, at reduced prices; white and red Flannel, a large stock, at prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard.

VARIETY GOODS.—Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Understaves, Spencers, Muff and Velvet Ribbons, in great variety.

In a word, all the goods I have on hand will be sold at the above reduced prices, without fail. Persons wishing bargains in Dry Goods, will find it to their advantage to call soon.

H. G. GARRETT, No. 100 Union Building, 3d st., Steubenville, January 1, 1855.

Dry Goods at Reduced Prices. ALEXANDER CONN invites the attention of his numerous customers and the public generally, to the fact, that he is now disposing of the balance of his large and attractive stock of Winter Dry Goods at great reductions from former prices. The assortment comprises in part, French Merinos different shades and qualities, Coburgs, Paramettas, Thibet Merinos, Persian Trills, Wool Delaines, figured and plain Cashmeres, Bombazines, Black Dress Silks, plain, twisted and figured fancy, plain and figured do., Gingham, Prints, &c. Also a full and complete assortment of Embroideries, White Goods, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, Trimmings, Neck-ties, SHAWLS, in great variety and at very low prices, consisting of fine Broche, Thibet, Cashmere and the Bay State Lung Jaws. Also, our usual excellent stock of Housekeeping Goods, comprising nearly every thing in the Dry Goods line, needed in families. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

South west corner Fourth and Market st. Steubenville, Jan. 1, 1855.

H. R. KERN. HAVING purchased the well known and popular Best and Best Store formerly conducted by H. R. Kern & Co., takes this method of informing the friends and patrons of the house, that it is his intention to keep on hand a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., and while he does not profess to undersell others in the trade, he believes his goods to be as cheap as any in the market, and of as good a quality.—His motto is—"Live and let live."

Store on Market street, below Third. Steubenville, Jan. 1, 1855.

S. COURSEY, BARBER and fashionable hair dresser. Razors set, and all kinds of Surgical instruments put in good order. Corner of 3d and Washington streets, Steubenville, Ohio. Jan. 1, 1855.

Dress Trimmings. G. & J. SCOTT have received an extra large and beautiful stock of Trimmings. G. & J. SCOTT. Jan. 1, 1855. Washington Hall Building.

WANTED. A NUMBER of enterprising AGENTS, to sell either by subscription or at sight, "COLLIER'S U. S. GAZETTE," a highly valuable and popular work; which has given general satisfaction wherever circulated, and is an indispensable appendix to every man's Library. All of experience in this business, may find a profitable employment, as a liberal commission will be allowed. For further particulars address W. F. MASTERS, Local Agt. Jan. 18, 1855. Steubenville Ohio.

JAMES O'NEAL, GEORGE O'NEAL, J. & G. O'NEAL, (Successors to Alexander Doyle,) FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS & Steamboat Agents. Warehouse corner of Market and Water streets. Wharf boat at Market street Landing. January 1, 1855.

WASHINGTON HALL, MARKET STREET, STEUBENVILLE, O. WM. JONES, (formerly of Wellsville,) Proprietor. Jan. 1, 1855.

E. M. STANTON, G. W. M'COOK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Steubenville, Ohio. Office on Third street, between Market and Washington. Jan. 1, 55.

William D. Sherrow, Barber, WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is ready at all times, (Sabbath excepted,) to wait on his customers in his line. Room under the Mechanics' Saving Fund, Market st., Steubenville, O. Jan. 1, 55.

SAMUEL SMITH, Barber and Hair Trimmer, HAVING recently taken rooms at the U. S. Store, Steubenville, will always be on hand to wait on customers, in the most polite manner, and desires a liberal share of patronage. Jan. 1, 1855.

DR. S. BOTHERACK, OFFICE South Fourth St., near Conn's Dry Good Store, Steubenville, O. Jan. 1.

Ribbons! Ribbons!! THE largest and most magnificent stock of Bonnet Ribbons ever brought to Steubenville, just opened for the inspection of the Ladies. G. & J. SCOTT, Jan. 1, 1855, Fancy and Trimming Store.

Per Adams' & Co's Express. G. & J. SCOTT have just received from the above desirable Plaid, which they will sell at exceedingly low prices. Call at Scott's Fancy and Trimming Store, Washington Hall buildings. Jan. 1, 1855.

Plaid! Plaid!! A LARGE stock of beautiful Merinos Plaid, just opened at Jan. 1, 1855. G. & J. SCOTT'S.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. ON and AFTER THURSDAY, JAN. 4th, Trains will be run daily (except Sundays), as follows: THE EXPRESS TRAIN Leaves Steubenville at 7:00 A. M. Arrives at Newark at 9:00 P. M. RETURNING. Leaves Newark at 11:15 A. M. Arrives at Steubenville at 7:15 P. M. THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN Leaves Steubenville at 8:45 P. M. Arrives at Cadiz at 6:30 P. M. RETURNING. Leaves Cadiz at 7:30 A. M. Arrives at Steubenville at 3:50 A. M.

THE FREIGHT TRAIN Leaves Steubenville at 5:30 A. M., and arrives same place at 6:00 P. M. Leaves Newark at 5:45 A. M., and arrives same place at 5:00 P. M. Passengers by the Express train connect at Newark with trains for Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Mt. Vernon, Mansfield, Shelby, Cleveland, Morroville Sandusky City and Chicago.

By the arrangement, there are several miles of staging, which will be continued for a few days, until the track is laid into Newark. ISRAEL PEMBERTON, Superintendent. Jan. 4, 1855.

New Fall and Winter Goods. OPENING THIS DAY AT G. & J. SCOTT'S, 30 pieces French merinos, all shades, fine quality, at 8 1/2 to 11; 50 pa. Co. hugg cloth 6 1/2 wide 31 to 62 1/2, 50 pa. black and colored Alpaca from 15 to 75, plain colored all wool delaines 3 1/2 to 5; 50 pa. black and colored dress and mantle silks from 6 1/2 to 15.50. French and Scotch plaids entirely new styles, prints, printed delaines &c. 75 cents of bonnet ribbons, the largest and richest stock ever brought to the city. 10 cartons plain and fancy trimmings, velvet silk, tulle and lace gimp trimmings, &c. French flowers, bonnets, silk and velvets. Bonnets of all the latest fall styles.

The subscribers have no hesitancy in saying that they are now opening the most and cheapest lot of goods ever offered in this market. G. & J. SCOTT. Jan. 1, 1855.

The State of Ohio, } Court of Common Jefferson county, ss. } Pleas in and for Nancy Blackburn, } Jefferson co., O. vs. } Petition for Divorce John L. Blackburn.

THE Defendant will take notice that the Plaintiff will take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to be read in evidence on the trial of said cause, before competent authority, at the Post office, in the town of Moundsville, in Ohio county, State of Virginia, on Friday, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day; to be continued from day to day, between the same hours, until they are completed.

MILLER & SHERARD, ATTORNEYS for Plaintiff. A. H. DOHRMAN & Co., FORWARDING & Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Wool, Seeds, Dried Fruits, Salt, Nails, Window Glass, Merchandise and Produce in general, Steubenville, Ohio.

REFERENCES: Frazier & Deacon, Steubenville, O. H. H. Collins, Pittsburgh, Penn. Wm Holmes & Co., do. Hoza & Frazier, Cincinnati. Jan. 11, '55.

Notice to Shippers. TRANS-PORTATION DEPARTMENT, OFFICE S. & J. R. CO. } A FREIGHT TRAIN is now running to Hanover, leaving this Station daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:30 a. m. Shipments to all stations, except Unionport, Cadiz, Fairview and New Market, must be prepaid, and all freight delivered at the depot before the hours of 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. No freight will be received or delivered after 7 o'clock p. m.

LAFAYETTE DEVENNY, Jan. 4, 1855. General Freight Agent.

O. M. THATCHER, O. B. BEEHLIN, Thatcher & Kerlin, MERCHANT TAILORS, Third St., second door below Market, Steubenville, Ohio, keep constantly for sale and make up to order, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings. Also, Superdresses, Gloves, Shirts, Cravats, Hosiery, and Furnishing Goods generally. Orders respectfully solicited. Jan. 1, 55.

GROCERY AND FEED STORE. THE subscribers have on hand, and intend keeping on hand a good supply of Corn, Oats and Mill feed. Also a good supply of Groceries generally kept in grocery establishments. South west corner of Fourth and Adams street, Steubenville Ohio. Jan. 1, 1855. MEIKLE AND STARK.

FOR RENT. A STORE ROOM AND DWELLING A House, on the corner of Fourth and Adams streets, formerly occupied by John Powell. Possession given, on the 1st of April. The store room and dwelling house, will be rented together or separately. For terms apply to Jan. 1, 1855. MOODEY & ELLIOTT.

NORTON HOTEL, FORMERLY BLACK BEAR HOUSE South Fourth street, Steubenville, Ohio.—D. HAMILTON, Proprietor. The above named House is situated midway between the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depot, rendering a convenient stopping place for Travelers and others visiting the city. Jan. 1, 55.

Marble Establishment, SOUTH FOURTH ST., STEUBENVILLE, Ohio.—All kinds of Marble Work done to order. On hand at all times, Water Lime, Plaster Paris, and the best quality of Grind Stones. L. BORDLAND, Steubenville, Jan. 1, 1855.

J. C. MCLEARY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Warrenton, Ohio, will carefully attend to all business entrusted to him in the counties of Jefferson, Harrison and Belmont, in the State of Ohio; and Brooke and Ohio counties, Va. Office opposite the Western Hotel. January 1, 1855.

SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE, By Rev. T. H. STOCKTON. THIS highly interesting book contains 430 pages, neatly executed, with Small Pica type, on five paper, 12mo. Price—in cloth \$1; in sheep, \$1.25; in half morocco \$1—50. A liberal discount given to agents and booksellers, by A. H. ENGLISH & CO., Jan. 1, 1855. No. 78, Wood st., Pitts. Pa.

JOHN A. BINGHAM, BINGHAM & LLOYD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office at the corner of Third and Market streets, opposite the Court House, Steubenville, Ohio. January 1, 1855.

JOHN SHANE, JAMES M. SHANE, J. & J. M. SHANE, ATTORNEY'S AND COUNSELLORS at Law; A will promptly attend to all business entrusted to them. Office, Kilgore buildings, Market Street, Steubenville Ohio. January 1, 1855.

Wesley Starr & Sons, TOBACCO AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 4 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore, agents for a large quantity of Tobacco and all kinds of Western Produce, Provisions, &c., &c. Jan. 1, 55.

DOCTOR LOUIS A. HENSSELER, GERMAN and English Physician.—Office corner of Third and Dock streets, Steubenville, Ohio. Jan. 1, 1855.

W. CUL GASTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Steubenville, Ohio. Refers to Hon. William Shannon, Hon. Wm. Kennon, sr., Hon. Benj. S. Cowan, and Hon. T. L. Jewett. Office on Market st. below Third street. Jan. 1, 55.

THOMPSON HANNA & SONS, Paper Manufacturers, Steubenville, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

J. ALLEN has just received a new supply of French Merinos; Coburgs; Cashmeres; Thibet Cloths, silk wares; figured and plain Alpaca; Bombazines; all wool;