

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

The following shows the time of departures and arrivals on the C. & C. R. R. at Millersburg and Cleveland:

REVENUE NORTH.—The Express leaves Millersburg at 6.40 A. M., and arrives at Cleveland at 11.15.

The Accommodation leaves Millersburg at 3.00 P. M., and arrives at Cleveland at 9.50.

REVENUE SOUTH.—Accommodation leaves Cleveland at 7.45 A. M., and arrives at Millersburg at 1.30.

Express leaves Cleveland at 5.15 P. M., and arrives at Millersburg at 9.40.

The Express train running North connects at Orrville with the East and West trains on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.

The Poetry of Miss R. has been received and will be published next week.

Hudson river shad are selling in New York at from 25 to 50 cents a piece.

Our readers, especially in the western part of the county, are requested to peruse D. Q. LUGERT'S advertisement.

We learn from the Cleveland Herald, that the Ohio Canal is now ready for boat navigation.

Eight hundred and fifty Mormons from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on Monday, in the packet ship George Washington.

The University of North Pennsylvania at Bethany, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. It was owned by John A. Stoddard.

The Legislature of New York closed its labors on Saturday, after a session of one hundred and three days, during which time it passed eight hundred different acts.

Lieut. MAURY, of the U. S. Army, says that the growing of sun flowers around a house located near a fever and ague origin, neutralizes the miasma in which ague originates, and will operate as a preventive.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer finds fault with the new editor of the Washington Union because he has too much to say about piety and religion, and adds that "Democracy is one thing and religion another." That's so.

FOOT LOOSE AND FANCY FREE.—Nine divorces were granted at the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas, of Delaware county, Ohio. One of the parties thus liberated renewed the yoke matrimonial the same week she was divorced.

The old feud between the two wings of the New York Democracy has broken out again with renewed fury, and the party leaders are far apart as ever, notwithstanding the treasury paper recently administered by the Administration to the afflicted parties.

The Wayne Co. Democrat is still urging upon the Democracy of Ohio the claims of Geo. Rex, Esq., for Lieut. Governor. If it takes George fifteen years to get one paper enlisted in his support, how long will it take to elect him? Oh, how long!

Mr. ASA CRITCHFIELD, has been appointed Post Master at Nashville, in this county. Mr. C. is represented to us as a "sound democrat." That's sufficient—"sound democrats" always make good officers. (!) Mr. C., it is thought, from the start he took, will make a splendid, magnificent one.

Attention of parents and others is invited to the advertisement of the "Spring Mountain Seminary," in another column. The school is an excellent one, and is getting a very liberal patronage. A number of pupils from this town and vicinity have been in attendance, and we hear of but one opinion among them, that of approbation.

We publish the Wayne County Democrat's story about the escape of the prisoners from the Wooster jail. The Republican received after the Democrat's notice was in type puts quite another face upon it. By it, it appears that Sheriff EAKER fought valiantly, and would have whipped the whole of them—had they staid.

Iowa.—Last fall the Bogus Democracy got dispatches from Iowa that the State had gone for them, both in August and November, which turned out to be a sham. The papers of the same party are now crowing over another victory of the same sort obtained at the last election. It is a victory on paper—about the only victory they can achieve in Iowa.

MINNESOTA LANDS.—A gentleman writes to the Tribune that the impression prevails to some extent, that the late grant of lands to Minnesota for the construction of railroads, in connection with the order of the General Land office closing the local offices, will prevent pre-emptions upon the public lands in this Territory. This impression is incorrect. The right of pre-emption, at \$1.25 an acre, will attach to all of these lands, "until the lines or routes of the several roads are definitely fixed."

The Democracy very urgently claim for the Kansas people the privilege of saying what kind of a State government they will have, whether Slave or Free. But when the Mormons of Utah Territory claim the benefit of this "Squatter Sovereignty" doctrine, why then, it ain't Democratic. It seems to be only Democratic as long as it suits the South to ask that party to subscribe to it, but when Slavery or Freedom is not at issue, then it no longer belongs to the "fundamental principles of the party."

Kansas Matters.

The Administration papers are very fierce in their denunciations of the Free State men in Kansas, because they are determined not to vote at the election to be held there in June next for Delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution. We think their resolution not to vote is right. To do so would be to walk into the trap which their enemies have set for them. Let them vote, and they at once acknowledge the authority of certain fellows claiming to be officers under the local laws of Kansas; fellows who never received in one single instance a majority of the legal votes in their districts. Moreover, it is well known that the "census" officers have studiously avoided the enrollment of any man tainted with "Abolitionism." The census is a private affair, taken to suit the wishes of the slave-propagator. Again, the polls are to be opened in out-of-the-way places, where those in the interest of the Border Ruffians can have everything their own way. In localities where it is reported that the Free State men are in the majority no polls are to be opened. Lawrence, for example, one of the largest, and most densely populated districts in the Territory, but decidedly Free State, is to have no place of voting. So of other localities in the Territory. And yet, we are told that everything is to be fairly done.

Under these circumstances, for the Free State men to vote with the absolute certainty of being beaten, though they were to one of their oppressors, would be to acknowledge the bogus legislature, to submit to its authority, and to place in the mouths of their vigilant and unscrupulous foes, in the Territory and wherever Democracy can shake its chains and brandish its lash, an argument as false as it would be specious—that "the Free State men tried it fairly and were beaten at the polls."

Township Elections.

There has been great rejoicing with the papers of all parties this Spring, over the result of township elections throughout the land. Mr. John Toodle, heretofore an idler about some low doggery, has been promoted to the respectable and honorable office of Constable, worth perhaps, \$25 per annum. Mr. Toodle has heretofore been considered too lazy to work and too cowardly to steal, and his friends are rejoiced at his promotion to a post where he will be allowed to steal at the expense of the public whose monies he collects. Then there are always a host of other honorable and profitable township offices to fill, from a Justice of the Peace up, or down, whichever way you may please to graduate them. The contest for these offices has been lively and exciting this Spring, and whichever party has won, has had their victories duly chronicled in the papers. For example: "Great Democratic victory in Paint township." "Black Republicanism beaten; Democrats rejoice," Johannes Krautkopf, Esq., elected Supervisor, over the combined opposition of Republicans, Know Nothings, &c." That will do.

Going West.

Everybody seems to be going West. Every paper we take up is overrun with accounts of this migration. Ohio seems to be furnishing her proportion. The accounts given by the Cincinnati papers of the numbers passing through that city, are startling. Belmont county in this State, seems to be depopulating. The large sum of money which is thus drawn from circulation, accounts for the scarcity of money amongst us. We do not wish to be deemed a prophet of evil, but we think we see tokens of a grand smash approaching in the speculations now raging in the West. Everybody is going West to speculate. Everybody expects that there will be a grand smash up there, but they expect to make a fortune themselves, and leave the losses to their neighbors. In St. Paul, Minnesota, money commands as high as 12 to 13 per cent per month. How long can such a state continue? Not long.—The time for "smash up" is not far distant, and when it comes, it will be terrible. Improved farms can at this period be bought 10 per cent cheaper in Iowa and Illinois than they could a year ago.

The President one of the Doomed.

The Cincinnati Commercial gives the following extract from a private letter from Washington, from which it would seem more likely that the President is to add one more name to the list of the National Hotel victims:

"I saw, passing a gas light, a couple of gentlemen—one of whom, although I had not seen him for sixteen years—I almost knew to be the President. I stepped alongside, and a glance informed me that I was not mistaken. The old man totters. His legs are weak. A half stumble drew some remark from his companion which I did not hear. His reply was: 'I AM NOT RIGHT. MY HEALTH IS NOT RECOVERED,' adding in a sort of begging tone, 'BUT I AM GETTING BETTER.' His voice is weak, and his legs are weaker. He is going, depend upon it. A few more weeks and he will be no more. A vain young orator from Kentucky will be the acting, and his friend STEPHEN DOUGLAS the actual President of these United States."

CATTLE STARVING TO DEATH.

We learn from a gentleman who came in from Concord yesterday, that many cattle are dying from starvation in that town. The hay is entirely consumed, and none can be purchased in the vicinity at any price. Some of the farmers have come into several towns in Cattaraugus county, cows are said to be dying for want of food. The snow still lies upon the ground the roads are almost impassable, and, as the hay, straw and grain, are exhausted, there is no alternative for the farmers but to suffer their cattle to die. This is a sad state of things for the season of this year.—Buffalo Courier, 22d.

Mormon Law.

The creed of the Mormons, like that of the Democracy, is progressive. It constantly presents some novelty to attract the eye and thus hopes to present a too close scrutiny into the principles who govern those who move the wires.

The Great Salt Lake City Deseret News of January 28th, has a three column argument going to prove that Congress has no right to appoint officers for a Territory.—The foundation of the argument is squatter sovereignty,—that, is the right of the people in all cases to govern themselves and have the election of their own rulers. The following passage is significant of the manner in which the laws of Congress, and the Judges of the United States Court will be treated. The News says:

In all governments there must of necessity be laws, which involve decisions upon the enforcement against their infraction, whether the power be vested in one supreme head, or whether in three, as in our own nation. But regardless of the mode of administration, no government, independent of the free or tacit acquiescence of the masses, need look for permanence, for what is any man, king or emperor, though he be, or any set of men, even though dignified by the title of Congress, when ruling regardless of the just rights of the governed?

As to appointments in Territories, their own included, that paper holds this language.

The President and Congress override an eternal and immutable principle of Justice, by appointing officers and making laws without the vote and contrary to the expressed rights and wishes of a portion of the "governed" in a professedly republican government.

On an examination of the Constitution the editor concludes that the loosest and vaguest expounder of that document cannot, in any manner infer any constitutional right or power in Congress to appoint officers for the inhabitants of the Territories; in particular does that paper dispute the right of the President to appoint Judges, Marshals, and Attorneys. In conclusion the News says:

We have now carefully gone through the Constitution, and have presented the best extracts that we can find therein towards authorizing the President and Congress of the United States in appointing officers and legislating for the free white inhabitants in Territories, more, than for those in States, and behold there is no such Constitutional authority nor even the shadow of it.

As a winding up of the article, the News holds language which this Administration must heed, and which shows that any and all appointments—other than Mormon appointments which should not be made—backed up by a sufficient military force to command respect, and, if needs be, enforce obedience at the point of the bayonet.—The News says:

So far as the free untrammelled consent and expressed wishes of the governed are concerned, should the majority of the citizens in a Territory choose to waive their Constitutional rights and prefer state of vassalage, a state of being ruled by officers thrust upon them and legislated for by usurped authority, we see no reason why their choice should not be complied with, at least upon the principle of the voluntary consent of the governed. But when said majority, even to the extent of an entire community, are known to most persistently prefer officers of their own election to those fostered upon them by arbitrary power, and republican laws of their own enactment to laws carved, dictated and forced upon them by a power to which the Constitution gives no authority, we are constrained to say that most truly are men prone to oppress their fellows.

How long, think ye, can such oppression be quietly endured? How long, think ye, will any people submit to the dictates, slanders, corruptions and abuse of officers whom they have no voice in electing, and whose efforts are constantly put forth, to their utmost, for the destruction of the people among whom they are sent? Suppose that the few dollars parsimoniously doled out by Congress can buy freemen to overlook such glaring inconsistencies?

Example to Follow.

The enemies of drunkenness, and all the vices that follow in its train, in Painesville, are making vigorous efforts to rid that village of "rum holes." A Carson League has been formed, and an investigating committee reports the existence of 24 doggeries within the corporate limits of the town.

By the way, what has become of the Carson League once formed in Millersburg? With the aid that Judge SAMPLE is giving the friends of Temperance in having the laws enforced, there is no doubt that they furnish sufficient means for breaking up the "rum holes," if the men can be found who have the nerve to stem the vengeance of those who drink rum and who sell it.—In this cause, too, "eternal vigilance" is necessary; for the healing of one sore accomplishes but little good, unless a constant watch is set to prevent a "breaking out" in another place." Rum guzzling in Ohio can be stopped, if nerve and perseverance are displayed by the people.

The Baltimore Sun says that Col. Forney who it is stated, was lying ill in Philadelphia a few days since, has been somewhat indisposed but is now in Washington and convalescent. The National Hotel "gruel" was not sufficiently unenvomined to bring John under.

Secret Societies of all kinds are said to be increasing in France, the aims of which are supposed to be political, and their existence is said to be very annoying to the peace of the emperor Louis Napoleon. The Government officials find it impossible to break them up, and they are said to be more rife than at any period since the revolution.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.—The father, it is said, has finally become reconciled to his daughter's marrying his coachman, upon being assured that in the best society it is not considered at all disgraceful for a bride to have a groom.

Indian War in Minnesota.

FIFTY WHITES KILLED.

Volunteers Collecting For Attack.

GEN. SHELDS IN COMMAND.

"LO! THE POOR INDIAN!"

MANKATO, April 12, 1857.

MR. EDITOR.—In our last we endeavored to inform the public, through your columns, of the state of affairs on the Des Moines, and particularly at Spirit Lake. The messenger who had been dispatched to Fort Ridgely, together with the soldiers, left here on the morning of the 23d, and proceeded to Springfield, on the morning of the 4th of April, the soldiers still in doubt as to the correctness of the report; but, upon entering the town, what was their surprise to find that the Indians had been there: that, on Tuesday, April 2d, a band of Sioux had attacked the town, killed seven, wounded three, and carried four women into captivity. The Captain immediately dispatched a company to the Fort for reinforcements and provisions. Among the killed, was William Wool, George M. Wool, Mr. Church, and Josiah Stewart.—The attack was without provocation, and unexpected by the settlers. William Wood was an old resident of Mankato, and a trader at Springfield.

It appears that in the commencement, he went out to the bank of the river to talk to the Indians, and as he turned about to go home, he was shot dead, and immediately set on fire, his body, when found, being awfully burned. Several of the citizens were temporarily absent, but have since returned. Those that fortified themselves, escaped being murdered. Two Indians were killed; one was shot by Mrs. Church, who loaded guns for the men in one of the houses. The names of the women we do not know, with the exception of two—Mrs. Marvel, and a Miss Gardner.—Mr. Cluffins, the messenger, who was sent first to the Fort, has since returned from Springfield, and says he buried five men in one grave the day before he left. He reached Isaac Slocum's on the Wagon river, 20 miles from Mankato, on Thursday last, and reached this place on Friday evening. Mr. Slocum sent down to Mankato for assistance, (as he anticipated danger,) by Mr. Cheffins, who brought the sad intelligence of the massacre.

A large meeting was immediately held, and 38 volunteers, well equipped, were sent to their assistance. They reached Slocum's on Saturday night and found Indians in the town. Dr. W. F. Lewis was chosen Captain, and with a few men went over to the tents, where they found nine Indians, who immediately ran at the appearance of the whites; throwing their hatchets into the air, and firing at the whites. The whites immediately charged upon them, and killed four. None of the whites were injured, with the exception of one man who received a slight wound in the hand. This, it appears, was the signal, and immediately on the return of the whites to the house, it was surrounded by 15 Indian warriors, a messenger who has just arrived, brings the above statement.

Word was sent to Traverse de Sioux and St. Peters for assistance, and this morning fifty of the citizens of St. Peters arrived under Captain Dodd's command, and will probably reach the scene of battle to-night, as they left Mankato at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Another reinforcement will be up from Traverse in the morning to join the party. The settlers from that neighborhood, and all through the country, are alarmed, and are fleeing into town with their families. The account from the town of Springfield is later from Mr. Cheffins, who, as we stated before, accompanied the soldiers there, and is correct. The other is corroborated by different messengers, who are going to and from Slocum's and this place. Unbanned by fever, and excitement, and alarm, I spare, I will give you further intelligence as soon as received.

LATER.

The Shacopee Herald of the 16th, says: "Fifty-three Persons Reported Killed!"

We are indebted to Henry Hinds for the privilege of copying the following portion of a letter dated

"TRAVERSE DE SIOUX, April 13, '57."

"Great excitement in the towns along the river from an unexpected attack of the Sioux Indians. The inhabitants were awakened early yesterday morning by a messenger from Mankato, who reported that all the inhabitants had been killed as far as Wautowan, on the west. The whole number reported killed was fifty-three, and four girls taken prisoners. A company was immediately formed and at St. Peters, numbering 200; a portion advancing immediately.—Mr. McLeod and myself left on horses, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Mankato, where we arrived at 5 o'clock. Another messenger has just reached us, that a skirmish was had with a body of Sioux Indians, 20 miles above Mankato, and several of the Mankato band killed. The Indians were killing and burning everything before them.—We left Mankato just before midnight, and reached home at one this morning. The bells were rung, and a meeting called immediately, and another company formed, which marches at eleven. The women and children are fortified in several stone buildings in town. The forces are all under the command of Captain Dodd.

Yours truly, J. HINDS.

VERY LATEST.—ARRIVAL OF THE EQUATOR.

We learn from W. D. Haddock, a resident of Mankato, who arrived on the "Equator," on the 16th, that on Saturday last the citizens of Mankato, learning of the outrages committed by the Indians on the Wautowan, mustered nearly fifty men, and started for that point. On Sunday morning they discovered new traces of the Indians, near the residence of Mr. Slocum. As they approached, and the Indians showing a disposition to fight, the Mankato men fired upon them, killing some, but the number is not known. The Indians retreated behind the trees. Another conflict occurred, five Indians killed.

The Indians then retired to a block house, and on one of them making his appearance, he was shot by Mr. Johnson. Just as the boat was leaving St. Peters, a messenger arrived bringing intelligence of a battle on the Wautowan, about thirty miles above Mankato, between the volunteers under the command of General Dodd, and the Indians; in which the latter lost 12, and whites none. Intelligence was received from the same source, that George Fletcher was fortifying his mill, fearing an attack from the Indians who heretofore, were always on friendly terms with the whites.

On learning that a party of Sioux had arrived at the other agency, he has sent out one hundred Winnebago warriors to arrest them, and in the event of their refusing to

How Loving.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Plaindealer, writing from Washington under date of March 27th, says some very loving things in regard to Cleveland office-seekers, then in Washington. We cannot forbear to copy the following as expressive of how pleasant it is "for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Cleveland, like all other great cities, has her great men. I notice on the Hotel Register the names of "Judge Abhey," and "Gov. Wood, of Ohio," written to all appearances, by the distinguished gentlemen themselves. They seem to be the paid admirers and ardent supporters of one Benjamin Andrews for Postmaster in your city. If half they say is true, Gray, the editor of the Plaindealer, is a rampant Abolitionist; has never done anything for the Democratic party, in fact has been all his life playing into the hands of the Fusionists, while Andrews is a saint in every sense considered, and the idol of the party on the Connecticut Western Reserve.

How is that Mr. Dealer? Is the man you made Governor, right in this matter? How long since he, the "Old Chief," as you used to call him, in his speech at Bedford, offered to shoulder his musket and march at the head of an Ohio army to beat back the Slavery Propagandists of the South? In one of his messages too, if I rightly remember, he uses this language as applied to Slavery: "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther, and here shall thy progress (or proud waves) be stayed. If Gray is an abolitionist, then Wood is another; and I object to the pot calling the kettle black. But I can assure you that these slanders fall harmless at Gray's feet. No man North has sacrificed more to the cause of National Democracy than he, and it is so understood the nation over, East, West, North and South. The leaders of the party here say that he, who, by his own perseverance and unaided energy, has published a paper seventeen years on the Connecticut Western Reserve, is entitled to the best office on the Reserve while he lives, and his widow to a pension when he dies.

Escape of Prisoners.

On Saturday evening last, about 9 o'clock Arthur W. Cooper, M. Berg and S. Wilson, who have been in jail on the charge of robbing the Railroad cars, concluded to relieve themselves of confinement by taking "French leave" of their confiding friend, Sheriff Eaken. The manner in which they effected their escape was by calling on the Sheriff to bring them a bucket of water. On entering the hall of the jail in which the prisoners were confined, he left all the doors open—and the boys noticing this, one of them quietly and unobtrusively knocked him down—and immediately they all went out. The Sheriff gathered himself up as soon as practicable—gave the alarm, which brought forth his two faithful deputies, (who were guarding the jail in the Auditor's office),—one of them having noticed William running across the street, followed him and before he reached the suburbs of the town, had him fast.

Cooper and Berg have not been heard of—(though it is probable that Mr. Eaken may hear from Cooper shortly, as he remarked to him on leaving—"as soon as I find a location I will write you.")

We think the responsibility of the escape of the prisoners is not altogether with Sheriff Eaken. With such a Sheriff the commissioners should have provided the jail with self-shutting doors, or the boys should have been taught better manners than to knock down their officer, and then run away from him.—Wayne County Democrat.

A Disgusted Democrat.

Mr. Carpenter, of the Madison Patriot, the organ of the anti-Barstow wing of the Wisconsin Democracy, writes to his paper the following:

"It is well known that, in company with a score of Democrats from Wisconsin, I remained in Washington about a month to aid in exposing the misdeeds of the 'Forty Thieves' that we should forever be rid of them hereafter, and it must be notorious ere this that most of our endeavors have failed. The hopes for our party in the future are vanished, and we have been cleaned out! The '40' find favor at court, while the old stand by Democrats who have never been indicted for stealing, gambling, or perjuries are permitted to gawk their fingers at a respectable distance."

The writer is disgusted, but not untrusting so with the Administration, as is evident from his closing paragraph:

"I am arranging some business preparatory to taking a bee-line for Madison tomorrow or next day, with the full determination that the Union may be rent asunder; the Potomac yield up its waters to old ocean, and become as dry as my pockets; Abolitionism revel in rampant luxury and domination at the National Capital; that Chimborazo may nod its towering head at the feet of a mole hill; that cholera, yellow fever, croup, and chicken-pox may vomit forth their pestiferous and devastating miasma to suffocate the poisonous rats of Washington; that lice frogs, and all the plagues brought upon Egypt by the wickedness of Pharaoh may overrun and devastate our country, before I go to Washington again with a view of preventing thieves from filling places of honor."

Fires.

A fire occurred at Atlanta, Ga., on the 6th inst., destroying the Johnson House, together with several stores adjacent. Several persons were seriously injured. Loss \$100,000.

Four blocks were burnt at Jacksonport, Ark., comprising the business part of the town. Loss from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The Mill of Blair & Case, of Michigan City, was burnt on the 6th inst., with five warehouses. Loss heavy.

At Portageville, Livingston co., New York, on the 7th, a destructive fire occurred, destroying several stores and houses. At New Albany, Ind., John Bushwell's Chandlery Store, with several adjacent buildings were destroyed. Loss \$40,000.

At Malta, Morgan Co., O., the premises of Messrs. White, Dinsmore & Guthrie, were destroyed—and two persons badly burned.

At New York, on the 6th, a fire occurred in a three story building, on 39th street, and a man named Stevens, who was intoxicated, perished in it. Loss \$3000.

The Court House of Washoe Co., Ill., at Mt. Carmel, was burnt on the 6th inst., with Records, &c.

The dwelling of a Mr. Grimshaw, of St. Vincent, N. Y., was lately burnt, and himself, wife, and 6 children perished in it; near Oswego, the house of a Mr. Plant, was burnt, and three children were burnt in it.

Items of News.

Schlessinger, the trainer to Gen. Walker, is fighting in the San Salvador army.

The Second Baptist church in Manchester, N. H., is being transformed into a theater.

David Hunt, of Rodney, Mississippi, has made the munificent donation of \$25,000 to the American Colonization Society.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination have determined, says the Herald of freedom, to build a college near Palmyra, Kansas.

The number of harbors on the Atlantic coast of the United States is four hundred and fifty-nine.

In New Orleans during the last six months the police arrested 15,262 males and 3,337 females, total 18,599.

The Frankfort Ky., Commonwealth is out in decided opposition to the decision in the Dred Scott case.

At a single factory in Foxboro', Mass., 10,000 bonnets are manufactured daily—the people for twenty miles around are engaged in bonnet making.

The following first-rate notice of ex-Governor William Medill, we copy from the Lebanon (Warren Co.) Buchanan paper:

EX-GOVERNOR MEDILL.—We are mortified that the gentleman whose name heads this article, should have accepted, at the hands of Mr. Buchanan, a third, no, a position about equal to a first class Clerkship! The Ohio Democracy honored William Medill with the highest position in their gift, the Governorship of the third State in the Union, and we consider he has disgraced them by accepting the position, honorable as it might be to others. We have heard nothing but denunciations of the ex-Governor and we cannot say but the anathemas heaped upon him, are in a degree merited and deserved. In accepting the position to which Mr. Buchanan called him, he exhibited a love for office paramount to every other consideration, and showed a disposition to accept at the hands of the Administration, even a spit of old clothes!

We must "speak out in meeting" our disapprobation of the ex-Governor, and declare that his appointment is an outrage upon the working Democracy of Ohio, among whom are scores as competent to discharge official duties, and infinitely more deserving than he upon whom the mantle of success has fallen. We say that Governor Medill has all his life been an office-seeker, and for years a treasury moth, crying to the Democracy give, give! We are indignant, and shall speak our thoughts regardless of consequences, and declare that the appointment of a few more such drones will slaughter the working Democracy of Ohio, who do not believe in forever laboring to place in power a few men who have already grown wealthy from official emolument and who never do any work except where self is interested!

Since 1848, there have been eleven hundred and thirty-five divorces granted by the Court of Common Pleas of the City of Philadelphia. These cases were apportioned among the different years as follows:

1848.....122 1851.....136 1854.....105

1849.....89 1852.....149 1855.....213

1850.....108 1853.....144 1856.....132

1851.....109 1854.....148 1857.....133

WOMAN.—I have heard a woman of the world say: "The state of widowhood is inconvenient; for one must assume all the modesty of a young girl, without being able to feign her ignorance."

"I cannot induce in the Richest Food

With impunity, whearas, previous to its use, I was obliged to confine myself strictly to the plainest food."

Such is the experience of not only one of our customers, but of hundreds of persons here, in Philadelphia, New York, Montreal and Quebec, who have used Barbaeus Holland Bitters for Indigestion, Nausea, and Acidity of the Stomach.

Commercial Matters.

Millersburg Market.

Millersburg, April 30, 1857.

Flour.....\$5.50 @ \$6.00 Cloverseed.....\$6.00

Buckwheat flour \$2.50 Flaxseed.....\$1.50

Wheat.....\$1.00 @ \$1.15 Timothy seed.....\$1.00

Corn......50 @ .55 Dried Apples.....\$2.00

Oats......35 Dried Peas.....\$2.00

Rye......65 Smoked Hams......80

Butter......75 Smoked Bacon......80

Eggs......10 Smoked Sides......90

Lard......10

Cleveland Market.

Cleveland, April 27.

Salt—Receipts some 30000 bbls since yesterday. We note sales this morning of 2500 bbls at \$1.52, and 1,000 sacks 12c.

Water Lime—Fair receipts, a less of 300 bbls, about \$1.12. Eggs—Sale of a few bbls, 12c. Fish—Sales steady. We note sales of 150 bbls, 88 half bbls, white \$1.15 and \$6.00, 30 bbls trout \$9. The supply of pickered about exhausted. No. 2 new, and No. 1 old, are in Market at \$8.50 bbls, and \$4.50 hfs.

Herring—\$4 in light receipt, and sells readily at \$8, and \$4.25. Whisky—50 bbls, sold at 23c. Butter—Prices not so firm. Sales of a few bbls at 22c. for choice roll. Corn—400 bush on track at 64c. Wheat—1700 bu. from store sold Saturday afternoon \$1.25. Flour—Market firm, and small sale of best white wheat at \$6.50. Oats—Firm at 50c, no sales reported this morning. High-wines, quick at 23c, and an inclination to ask 24c.

Cattle Market.

ALLEGHENY, April 28.

Beaves.—The market has been poorly supplied this week, and prices have gone even higher than before; 300 head were offered, and sold at from 44 to 61, gross for good medium to prime, and a few choice extra brought 61. These are extraordinary figures—equal to 94