

Seminole, like that of Marins on the hordes of the Cimbric."—[Georgia University Magazine.]

PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854.

Universalist Meeting.

There will be preaching at the Universalist Church in Perrysburg, by Revs. George R. Brown and Mr. Sweet, on Saturday and Sunday, 29th and 30th instants.

The latest foreign news seems to render it probable that Austria and Prussia will join with France and England against Russia. If this should prove true, the Autocrat will have hot work up in his hyperborean dominions, as these two nations combined are almost a match for him in land forces. We hope present appearances may not prove deceptive, but have our doubts. The next arrival we think likely will see-saw the matter the other way. We would like to see him severely handled, because we consider his rule the most despotic and hopeless for freedom of any in Europe. We do not therefore wish to see it extended to new provinces, but rather crippled, subdued and restricted. His regard for "order" is rather too strong for anything short of abject serfdom.

Russia has 300,000 men in and near Turkey, 140,000 at and near St. Petersburg, and is now making a new levy of 9 men to the 1000, by which 400,000 more are soon to take the field. Russia is truly a giant power.

School Entertainment.

We are requested to say to our readers in town and vicinity that the Perrysburg Union School will give an entertainment in the Court House on Friday evening, May 5, commencing at 8 o'clock. They commenced on the 1st of March last to make observations of the weather—humidity of the atmosphere—direction and force of the winds—depth of rain that falls each month, &c., &c., and to report the same to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington City, at the close of each month. To do this correctly and successfully they need a Hygrometer, Barometer, and various other instruments, which they now lack; and to purchase these it will require some funds; and to raise the needful, they solicit a contribution from every person who may attend in proportion to their ability and liberality. We hope they will not be disappointed in getting the means to carry out their laudable enterprise, and that all who go, will endeavor to give something.—The project is new in this place, but has been successfully practiced in many of our neighboring Union Schools for some time past.—in Sandusky City the school raised, during the winter of 1852 and 1853, in a similar way, a sum sufficient to purchase a good Piano-Forte, and last winter some \$300 for different purposes.

Graham's Magazine for May is received. It has some choice articles, especially those of a historical character, and the usual supply of pictorial embellishments.

The Ladies' Keepsake for April has a most beautiful engraving of a wedding scene, with prose and poetical articles to match. John S. Taylor, publisher, N. Y. Price \$1.

The Washington Union of the 26th says: "The Gadsden treaty was ratified by the senate. It arranges the Mesilla Valley difficulty; provides a route for the Pacific railroad; abrogates the second article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and recognizes the transit granted in 1853 over the Tehuantepec, for all of which \$10,000,000 is to be paid." The Union intimates that the treaty will lead to peaceful relations between the U. States and Mexico.

HOW TO RAISE THE WIND.—A wealthy Odessa merchant thought himself very generous when he subscribed 10,000 roubles towards the expenses of the war. The emperor Nicholas, however, was of a different opinion, and gave orders that he should fully equip two cavalry regiments, and maintain them for two years.

N. P. Willis states in the Home Journal that his father had three children, viz: Richard Storrs Willis, Fanny Fern (although the spunky Fanny does not seem to be proud of the relation) and himself. This statement puts at rest the relationship of that redoubtable lady.

An old Dutchman, who had recently joined the temperance society, being taken sick, sent to the doctor to prescribe for him, who ordered him to take an ounce of brandy per day. The old chap overhauled his arithmetic, and found in the table of apothecaries' weights, that eight drams make an ounce. "Mine Cot," says the Dutchman, "dat is ter demperance for me; I didn't get but six drams before, and now I gets eight."

CITY OF BROOKLYN.—The bill consolidating Brooklyn and Williamsburg has become a law. The Tribune says:

The present population of the new city is probably in the neighborhood of 200,000, and is rapidly increasing, making it undoubtedly the third city in the Union. The next step will be annexation to New York, of which it is now quite as much a component part as Westminster is of London; and then N. York will soon be the largest city in the world.

Amos Brown of Granville, N. Y., undertook to cure himself of the habit of chewing tobacco, by using cloves as a substitute. The experiment succeeded—but killed him. The cloves produced convulsions, of which he died.

The Journal de Quebec mentions a report that the Provincial government is going to demand \$70,000 a year for the maintenance of a standing army in Canada.

On Thursday night of last week the Propeller Princeton, running on the north shore of Lake Erie, was sunk near Barcelona. She was loaded with merchandise for Detroit and Chicago. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$7,000.

BANK FAILURE.—It is currently reported that the Bank of Castleton, Vt., has stopped payment. There is no positive information, except that its bills are refused at the Suffolk Bank in Boston. This rumor comes by telegraph under date of April 20th.

John Randolph once said, "he expected to live to the time when slaves in Virginia would advertise for runaway masters; it took all the corn to feed the hogs—all the hogs to feed the negroes—and there was nothing left the planters."

FRUIT UNINJURED.—The Newark Times is informed by some of the best horticulturists that fruit is not at all injured by the late severe weather—and that the frost of Tuesday night was rather a benefit, effecting only the sickly buds, and leaving the vigorous ones the whole benefit of the nutriment furnished by the tree.

The main building of Bloomington College, Indiana, was burned a few days since, with the library adjoining—supposed to have been set on fire. The estimated loss of the library is from eight to ten thousand dollars. The loss on the college building is still greater.

San Francisco, at the last accounts, was crowded with idlers, and the whole State was experiencing the effects of "hard times." Wages are remarkably low, men being hired at from \$25 to \$50 per month, boarding themselves at that.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the republic of Venezuela has passed the Congress of that country, at the suggestion of the President Monagas. By this measure, some 16,000 slaves are set free.

The famous Miss Delia Webster, lately arrested in Kentucky, on suspicion of aiding in the escape of slaves, has been released.

SOUTHERN METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The general conference of the Methodist Church, South, will meet in Columbus Georgia, in May next, and among the most important business, will be to locate the Methodist book establishment. It will be a fortunate city that secures the location. We understand that there will be a meeting of the citizens of Memphis, at Exchange Building, on Thursday night next, upon the subject.

The Legislature of Tennessee passed, at its last session, a law to regulate the emancipation of slaves. It provides for the transportation to the western coast of Africa, of all slaves heretofore or hereafter liberated, and all free persons of color who fail to give bonds for good behavior.

STRAW PAPER.—The Philadelphia Ledger is now printed on paper made principally of straw. This paper is made by Femour & Nixon, at their paper mills in Manayunk.—It is made by what is called Mellier's process, which has been recently patented, and by which it is claimed that paper for printing can be made from almost any vegetable fibrous substance. One of the difficulties with straw paper heretofore has been to make it white enough for printing purposes. This is now done by a process of bleaching, of which Mr. Mellier is the patentee.

THE DEATH OF HOFFMAN.—William O. Hoffman, who was shot with a pistol by the wife of Wm. C. Baker on the afternoon of the 5th inst., died from the effects of the wound, at the Sisters' hospital, on Thursday evening at twenty minutes past eight o'clock—having survived his injuries just eight days and six hours.—[St. Louis Dem., 15th.]

Never chew your words. Open the mouth and let the voice come out. A student once asked—"Can virchue, fortichude, gratichude or quiechude dwell with a man who is a stranger to rectichude?"

EMIGRATION FROM THE EAST TO THE WEST.—Now that the emigration from New England to California and Australia, has in a degree ceased, the emigration to the West has recommenced at a greatly increased rate. We learn that during the present spring, the number leaving by the way of Worcester and the Western railroads, is nearly double that of any previous year. In many cases whole families, apparently in comfortable circumstances, take their departure. A large portion are from Maine, with some from Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Many intend to locate in Illinois, and a portion bound to Wisconsin, and even to the territories still farther westward.—[Boston Traveller.]

BELGIAN ARMS FOR RUSSIA.—Letters from Berlin state that the recent prohibition to transport arms and munitions of war across the Prussian territory was rendered necessary to a state professing neutrality, by the large orders which the Liege manufacturers have been manufacturing for the Russian government, as many as from 15,000 to 16,000 stand having already been forwarded. It is said that the Russian General, Glenke, with four or five other officers, has been settled at Liege during several months, in order to superintend the manufacture and transmission of improved muskets to Russia.

At the Southern Convention, Parson Brownlow, the eccentric editor of Tennessee, having been called upon for a speech, held forth as follows:

"I decline making a speech, and I submit nothing now for the action of the convention; but I will say a word or two expressive of my opinion, and I will come to what I am aiming at, by remarking that when our Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, they adopted these resolutions:—They 'Resolved first, That the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof; Resolved, secondly, That the earth is intended by the Lord as an inheritance for his saints; Resolved, thirdly, That we are his saints.' I therefore conclude my remarks, by Resolving, firstly, That the island of Cuba is the Lord's and the fullness thereof; Resolved, secondly, That he intends it for the saints of the South; and, Resolved, thirdly, That we are the saints." [Laughter.]

PREPARATIONS OF THE RUSSIANS TO RECEIVE NAPIER.—Napier's fleet, at last accounts—the 26th of March—was again under way, the supposed destination being to seize the Island of Aland. Kioge Bay is named as a rendezvous. Lord Bloomfield, the British Minister at Berlin, telegraphed to Sir Charles Napier the declaration of war, with instructions to commence hostilities. The Russians were making stern preparations for hostilities in the Baltic. It was supposed that the first collision would occur at Vesel Island. All the light-houses and buoys are removed, and formidable fleets of gun-boats are collected in shallow water at the principal points. Masses of rock are dragged along the ice to intricate parts of the channel, to block it when the ice shall melt. All the houses in Cronstadt not capable of defence are pulled down. New batteries were erecting everywhere, and 200 additional gun-boats had been ordered forthwith. The Czar and his sons were personally superintending the preparations.

SCARCITY OF FISHERMEN.—The unusual demand for seamen in the merchant service, and the very high wages that are now paid, (being for short voyages from \$20 to \$25 per month for ordinary men,) has caused a great scarcity of fishermen. The Boston Transcript says: "We learn that at Cape Cod ports, crews cannot be obtained in many instances for the vessels now ready to sail.—Our New England fisheries are now so extensive that great numbers of men are required. The fleet at Gloucester alone requires the services of from 2,500 to 3,000 men. This number would be sufficient to man one hundred ships! For several years past there has been no difficulty in shipping crews for fishing vessels, and probably there would be none now, were it not for the great wages paid in the merchant service."

George Sanders says he considers the Consulship at London the most desirable office in the gift of the President. It is worth fifteen thousand dollars a year, and he hopes that the "best fellow in America" may get it. This enormous exaggeration of the emoluments of the office is probably a trick of Sanders to increase the number and urgency of the applications for the place, and thus add to the perplexities and embarrassments necessarily attendant upon making the appointment. The consul at London receives \$2,000 a year and fees. When the compensation was fixed by law, the fees were not sufficient to secure the services of a competent and proper man; so a salary was given in addition thereto. Probably the aggregate emoluments have never reached one-half the sum named by Sanders. Six years ago the maximum amount of fees received in a single year was less than four thousand dollars.—[Buff. Com.]

Mr. John Holmes, of Stafford, Conn., made last autumn, twenty-six barrels of wine from the grapes that grew spontaneously in and around the swamps of the town; and his brother made some half a dozen barrels. We venture to say that these twenty-six barrels of wine are not equal in value to the same quantity of good cider. Wine produced from the indigenous grape of the north is of a harsh, acid flavor, just about as palatable as cider vinegar sweetened with maple molasses.—[Buff. Com.]

THE LAST FROM THE SHIP GLASGOW.—No news yet of this steamer, and the anxiety has now become intense. She has been out—this is the 55th day—so long that it is now feared she must have gone down with all on board. We stated a few days since, that seamen did not give her up; but as she has not come to light, hope of her safety daily grows fainter. She was of the Liverpool and Philadelphia steam packet line; was a large vessel, and had on board one hundred and ten passengers, besides officers and crew. Icebergs were in the sea right in her course, 48° north latitude, during last month; and the opinion prevails that she may have struck one of the bergs and gone down.

It is proposed to send out the steamer Granite State in quest of the Glasgow. She will proceed to the Azores, the Bahamas, and cruise off the Banks to the North, in hopes of either falling in with the wreck or of getting news of her.