

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is fully empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices for publication must be handed in on Saturday.

The Election.

Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, the democracy of Ohio can find abundant cause for self-gratulation. They have elected a Governor, and MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, by a handsome majority, not less, probably, than 5,000.

We regret to say, however, that we have lost two Congressmen, although we have gained one. This loss we cannot account for, since one of the districts, that of Clermont, Brown and Highland was decidedly democratic.

The Whigs claim half of both branches of the Legislature, but we are not willing to concede so much. The Statesman, after making all necessary corrections, gives the state of parties as follows:

SENATE—16 democrats, 17 whigs and 3 free soilers.

HOUSE—34 democrats, 32 whigs and 6 free soilers.

Thus it will be seen that the free soilers, again have the balance of power—a state of things we much regret to see. We trust that neither of the two great parties will trundle to this, or make with it any sort of bargain.

One of the most gratifying features of the late election is the victory in Hamilton county. This was emphatically a triumph of principle over treasury and a base violation of pledges. The democracy of that county, with many high minded whigs did nobly; and the Enquirer deserves all praise for the calm, dignified but determined manner in which it met and beat down the assaults of its enemies.

In our own county the whigs, as usual, have carried their entire ticket. Not over two-thirds of the votes were polled, and local questions of absorbing interest materially lessened the democratic proportion.

Particulars will be found in other columns.

"Have me from my Friends."

Under this head the editor of the Tribune & Clipper introduces the correspondence, between one of the editors of this paper and Judge Johnston, in relation to the candidature for legislative representative, together with some strictures of his own thereon.

If this article had appeared before the election, it would have been natural and reasonable to suppose that it was intended to counteract the effect which the bringing out of Judge Johnston might produce; but as it is, the only object must be to induce the belief that the friends of that gentleman, in the language of the article itself were exhibiting "a friendship for our interests with a vengeance;" that is, were showing no friendship for those interests at all. In this object, we venture to say, the editor of the Tribune & Clipper will fail.

In order to establish his point he attempts to show that our candidate was not sufficiently pledged to our interests, by quoting only such portion of his reply as best suits his purpose. He merely quotes the Judge's language that he should "feel himself bound by every obligation of justice to act for the best interests of all portions," neglecting to add what follows that, "having no sectional preferences and being as ready to promote the interests of Scioto as those of Lawrence county, and doing for each all that laid within the compass of my abilities."

What stronger pledges can be desired from a candidate? Does the editor in his affected zeal for "our interests" require a pledge to act solely for the interests of a particular portion of the district? If so, he overshoots the mark. Let a member enter the legislature known as acting only for a portion of his district, and he will find every other member of that body disposed to take the part, and act for, the neglected portion. His influence would be entirely destroyed; and we venture to say that the gentleman elected will be too shrewd to take a course implying any such partial and exclusive obligation.

In bringing out Judge Johnston, his friends in this county had two paramount objects in view. The first was to secure the necessary attention to our local interests, and the second, to promote the interests of the democratic party, and thereby, as they believe, of the country. They had a duty to perform in regard to each. They believed, and still believe, that Judge Johnston would do all that our local interests required. Others may, and the result of the election shows they did, think differently. Such have a right to their opinions; but until some stronger ground than the mere fact that our candidate resided in Lawrence county can be shown for them to rest upon, we must still be allowed to maintain our own.

Again, does the editor of the Tribune & Clipper suppose that, upon every cry of local interest, whether well or ill founded, the Democracy of Scioto county is to abandon their cherished political principles and go over to the support of any candidate their opponents may see proper to bring forward? If so, he misjudges them; notwithstanding that, the pressing importance of our local interests in this case, and the want of time sufficient to place our candidates in a proper light before the people, led too many away from his support. On this subject we would refer him to the following remarks of the editor of the Scioto Gazette, of the 9th inst., in reference to the whigs of his county:

"Local questions and personal preferences may exert some influence in this city, where all the appliances of democracy can be conveniently resorted to, for the purpose of inducing the majority; but the gallant country whigs of this county are above such pliant manipulations."

"We suppose our neighbor, will endorse this as just foundation for adherence to whig

doctrines, and upon the maxim that "what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander," we would adopt it in regard to the democracy of Scioto. We suppose, too, that our neighbor will approve of the vote given by the whigs of Lawrence to Mr. Moore, where if local interests should govern, and he should prescribe for them the same rule that he would wish to do for the democrats of Scioto, they would all have gone for Johnston; especially, since it was known that great dissatisfaction prevailed in that county with the nomination. But they waived local questions and went for party, which our neighbor, no doubt, regards as all right. Circumstances alter cases; and the ownership of the bull materially affects the case of going the ox.

After all, however, too much stress has been laid upon the opinions or course of members either from Lawrence or Scioto, in regard to the question of vital importance to our interest. That question must be settled by the people of Jackson county, and not by any action of the representatives from Lawrence and Scioto, except in carrying out the decision of the people, which no representative could safely or effectually disregard. That question, we are happy to say, may be considered as now settled by the recent vote in favor of subscription to our road, and it is to be hoped that no difficulty will arise to prevent a consummation of the declared wishes of the people of Jackson county.

The very Latest News!

A Dispatch to the New York Post says, "Word, the Free Soil candidate for Governor, is unquestionably chosen!" Du tell!

The Paris Press.

The Washington Globe says that the political journals of Paris are divided about as follows:

Legitimist:—L'Opinion Publique, La Gazette de France, L'Union, L'Univers, Le Corsaire, L'Assemblée Nationale, and the Courier Francais.

Bonapartist:—Le Constitutionnel, Le Pouvoir, Le Moniteur du Soir, and La Patrie.

Republican:—Le Siccle, La Presse, L'Evenement, Le National, La Republique, Le Peuple de 1850. Besides which may be added the Charivari and the Journal pour Rire; which are more dedicated to fun than to politics, but which are, in some sort, flankers to the Republican papers.

The Orleans journals are: Le Journal des Debats and L'Ordre.

The weight of journalistic talent is said to be on the side of the Republicans, and next to them the Legitimists. The late press (or gag) law, however, gives the Bonapartist journals an advantage. That law is about as stupid a thing as ever received the sanction of an intelligent body of men, and one would suppose that those who passed it knew no more about a newspaper than a Kalmac Tartar. The law provides that every editorial article shall be signed by the author. It happens sometimes in this country, that one article is written by three or four persons; that is, it is written by one, amended by another corrected and revised by a third, &c. How is such an article to be signed? If all sign it, how is the individual responsibility to be ascertained? If the signatures should be knocked into pi before the paper is put to press, who is to be responsible? If one editor should sign all the articles he would be assuming what he could not have time to read. To carry the system equitably and exactly into effect there must be signatures to paragraphs, sentences, clauses and words, and the result of this would be extremely ludicrous and nonsensical.

The Globe says further: As the Republicans—we do not mean the Red Republicans—are undoubtedly ahead of all their antagonists as regards talents, management, determination, and perseverance, their want of success, the retrograde movement of political matters in France, and the anti-republican tendencies that are almost everywhere manifesting themselves, rather prove to us, though much against our wishes, that they are numerically inferior both to the Legitimists and to the Imperialists. If the Republic shall be maintained, therefore, it will not be because France is republican, but because the Legitimists prefer a Republic to an Empire, and because the Bonapartists prefer it to a Monarchy—each hoping and believing that the Republic is, at all times, but a transition state of things; that it cannot last, and that each of them will be its successor, and administer upon its effects. But the socialists will have a word to say to these fine schemes. They were checked in June, '49, not crushed by any means, nor even put down, and whenever there shall be a trial of strength between any of the parties, they will be found again in the melee, and not either for Rey or Roque-King or Rook—as the Spaniards say, but on their own account, and for their own behoof and benefit.

We noted the fact a few days since that we now had a tri-weekly mail to Gallipolis. We now need a river mail to Pomeroy, and would beg to call the attention of our business men to signing a petition to the department. While Portsmouth is coming forward with the rapid pace our census shows, we must not fold up our arms and let improvements come of themselves. A river mail while it would accommodate the inhabitants, would help support a regular packet in the trade, and insure its punctuality. We shall refer to this subject again.

BARBECUE TO MR. CLAY.—By a telegraphic dispatch from Lexington, we learn that a Union barbecue, without distinction of party is to be given to Mr. Clay on the 17th at Lexington. The proposition was received by the thousands on the fair ground with enthusiastic approbation.

We direct the attention of our lady readers, and all others who may wish to purchase anything in the Millinery line, to the advertisement of Miss E. J. Richey, in today's paper. Her stock is so large and various that one fourth of the articles she has on hand cannot be mentioned in an advertisement of ordinary length. We are rather an amateur in flowers and must say that Miss R. has displayed an excellent taste in selecting those articles. If any of our fair readers are on the point of committing matrimony, let them call on Miss R. and she will fix out their bridal dresses in the neatest manner possible.

DR. S. D. HOWE'S SHAKER SARRAPARILLA.—We would call especial attention to this excellent Family Medicine, with the satisfaction one feels in praising a benefactor. Its established reputation, recommends it in preference to any new preparation, and whoever requires a genuine approved Medicine, should read the Doctor's advertisement, and try his Shaker Sarraparilla.

BETTINGS.—The Cincinnati Chronicle and Atlas estimates that \$200,000 changed hands, as soon as the result of the election was known, that amount having been staked on the election of each ticket.

Thomas H. Benton was in Cincinnati on Wednesday last. The papers report him in good order and well conditioned, notwithstanding the result of the election in his State.

The news from Jackson county as to the vote on subscription, is not yet altogether definite, but there appears to be no doubt that it has carried by a handsome majority.

F. S. The Jackson Standard gives the vote at upwards of 400 in favor.

Terrible Disaster at Sea. On the 4th inst., in latitude 38 39, the steamship Southerner, from Charleston for New York, came in collision with the Isaac Moad from the later city for Savannah. The shock was so great that the latter vessel went down in five minutes, carrying with her to the bottom of the ocean, twenty-five persons. Every possible effort was made by the crew of the Southerner to save the lives of those on board the unfortunate vessel, and they succeeded in rescuing twenty-six from a watery grave.

Hugh Gallagher, charged with the murder of Mrs. Crosby, on the 4th of July last, was convicted of murder in the first degree, in the criminal court of St. Louis, on the 4th instant.

Books for subscription of stock for the construction of a Railroad from New Haven, Connecticut, to the eastern terminus of the Erie Railroad, were to be opened on the 7th inst.

On the 7th inst. a negro, Gideon French, was mulcted, in Madison, Ind., only \$20 in fine and costs, for an indecent assault on Mrs. Blake, a pretty and modest Irish woman, in the night. Decency must rank low in Madison, or a culpable immunity is given to colored persons to insult white women.

At a recent meeting of the Aldermen of Boston an attempt was made to bring the Mayor to account for violating the ordinance prohibiting fire works from being set off in the streets—he having issued a permit for that purpose, which was carried into effect, but the city fathers who undertook to call him to account were silenced.

The Ohio Statesman announced, a few days since, that Miss Ada Parker, who had been giving Shakspearean readings in Columbus, was obliged to interrupt her course on account of "peremptory business" which called her to Cincinnati. Miss Ada Parker and Mr. H. P. Grattan, of the Memphis Theatre, were married in Cincinnati on Monday night. Rather peremptory business that.

Mayor Baker, of Pittsburgh, who has been arresting and imprisoning Judges, Sheriffs, &c., barked up the wrong tree, the other day, and was himself arrested, and bound over at the instance of two policemen.

Raleigh, N. C., has a population of 4,476, a considerable increase over the census of 1840.

The System of Free Trade in England.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in his last letter, says: "The session of Parliament has just closed, and time has read, during the progress of that session, at least one very important lesson to the world, and particularly to England, and to all countries that are connected with her, either by political and social ties, or commercial interests; and that is, the entire helplessness of her ever recurring again to a policy of which protection to any class, in opposition to the natural rights of the mass of the people, will be the end and aim. No direct attempt has been made to reverse the system of free trade, but a series of acknowledgments has marked and settled its irreversibility. The navigation laws have not been re-enacted, but supplementary bills have strengthened the law which last year gave the nation a free trade in shipping. Instead of land going out of cultivation, as was prognosticated last year, from the low price of produce, improvement in agricultural management is gradually spreading over the face of the country. Wages, even in the most depressed districts, have not been depreciated so much as the cost of living has been reduced, and therefore the condition of the working-man has been improved—the strongest proof of this is, that pauperism is everywhere diminished and the poor rates reduced."

This country which stretches over half of Europe, embraces 8,000,000 square miles, and contains 60,000,000 of inhabitants, is blessed with but 154 newspapers and periodicals—or about three newspapers to each million. Of these 64 are published in St. Petersburg, 13 at Moscow, 5 at Odessa, 22 in the provinces of Baltic and 50 in the rest of the empire.

Of the 154 publications, 108 are in the Russian language, 29 in the German, 8 in the French, 5 in the Polish, 3 in the Latin, and 1 in Italian.

Although the Emperor has encouraged literature, science and art, to a considerable extent of late years, the people of Russia, owing to their number, the extent of their country and the variety of languages used by them, must for a long time remain in comparative ignorance. It is estimated that there are in Great Britain proper, that contains a population of about 26,000,000, near 500 newspapers and periodicals, which gives one for every 52,000 inhabitants.

In the United States, it is estimated that there is one newspaper to every 12,500 inhabitants. We assert and that without fear of contradiction, that the greater number of newspapers in a country, the more intelligent are the masses. Although Russia contains universities, colleges, academies, literary and scientific societies, and public libraries in large numbers, such appliances for education are for the nobility alone, and the masses remain with minds bedarkened almost as they were centuries ago. This, however, appears to be the policy of the Government. While the masses are in ignorance they are unconscious of their own power, and when such is the case, it is a hopeless job to make them comprehend the meaning of the word liberty. Until education is extended to the people, the Autocrat may sit upon his imperial throne and issue his despotic mandates without a fear that they will not be obeyed.

British India.

Great Britain appears to be getting a long rather poorly with her Anglo-Indian territory. Besides the vast trouble which the Sikhs have caused in their stubbornness against becoming good and faithful subjects of her majesty, there exist jealousies and difficulties between the Governor-General and his officers. Lord Gough having been worsted in an engagement with the Sikhs. Sir Charles Napier was dispatched to India to take the command, but before he arrived there, Gough had defeated the Sikhs, and added another province to the already extensive possessions of Britain. This happened, too, strange to tell, while the English presses were teeming with expressions of the direst indignation against the Americans for the manner in which they had flogged the Mexicans and taken their territory.

"Oh wad some power the gifte gie us," &c. When Sir Charles arrived there was nothing for him to do in the fighting line, and as he must needs do something he commenced a general reformation! He reformed with a vengeance—right and left, stuck his proboscis into everything, scrutinized everything, and did everything in the most ungracious manner possible.

A court martial had sentenced a soldier to transportation for calling Col. King a coward, but Sir Charles set the soldier at liberty, and thus justified him. On the strength of this Col. K. committed suicide, showing that he possessed one kind of courage. Sir Charles then quarreled with the Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, and resigned. Who her Majesty will send next to India as Lieutenant General remains to be known.

Amin Bey coming West.

Mr. John P. Brown, who accompanied the Turkish Commissioner to this country, and who formerly resided in Chillicothe, writes to the Gazette of that place as follows:

But, I will not say more on a subject which, perhaps, has interested me more here than it would you in Ohio. I will only add that Amin Bey is desirous of visiting our great lakes and rivers of the west, which he considers as the chief sources of his extraordinary prosperity. Mr. Webster has kindly asked me to continue with him during his visits and travels in the United States. This is a duty agreeable to me, for more reasons than one; and I propose taking him to see Chillicothe—a place of which, I expect, he has heard, since his connexion with me, about as much, if not a little more, than of any other city in the Union. In this way you will be enabled to make the acquaintance of one of those Mohammedans, about which I have so often written you from Constantinople. You will find him to be a very quiet, gentlemanly, and highly intelligent person—and what is more—very much of an American in feelings and disposition. He is very much interested in the improvement of his country—especially in the matter of agriculture. Where could he witness that branch of our public wealth, to more advantage, than in the State of Ohio? Its productions are similar to those of his own country, and (with the exception of your innumerable porkers,) he will be in the midst of all the products and animals of Turkey.

We are going northward in a few days, and will, from Boston, go round to Lake Erie, after which we will go down through Ohio.

Good! If we cannot have Jerry Lind, let us get up an enthusiastic reception for Amin Bey. If our motto here cannot be "E Pluribus Barum," let us have it "E Turkibus Amin!" Mr. Brown speaks in glowing terms of the noble conduct of the young Sultan, in regard to the exiled Hungarian patriots, and is much pleased with the friendly feeling manifested by our Government towards Turkey, through her Commissioner.

BY TELEGRAPH.

OHIO ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 9. Galloway is beaten in the 10th district, by less than 100. Licking gives 700 against him. Johnston is badly beaten. The majority against him is probably 20,000. The race between Van Trump, and Olds, for Congress, in the 9th district, is close. Olds is probably elected. The vote is also close between Worcester, (whig) and Townsend, (dem.) in the 21st district. The whigs so far as heard from, have gained 12 members of the Legislature, and lost three. Beaver is beaten for the Legislature.

HAMILTON.—It is now pretty certain that Charley Smith's majority for Sheriff in this county, will reach 3,000, and may be 3,500. It is also said that the majority for Wood is nearly as much. The whole regular Democratic ticket, in this county, is elected.

BUTLER COUNTY.—Wood 2965, Johnston 1761, Miller 2880, Conover 1767. For Congress—Vance 2883, Campbell 1845. Campbell is re-elected in this district by about 800 majority. The democratic county ticket is elected.

The Columbus Journal in summing up the returns says: with Judge Lennox who we think is elected from Darke and Shelby District, we have 36 Whigs, being just one half of the House. There will be four special Free Soilers from Ashland and Lake, Trumbull and Geauga. The balance, 32, will be Democrats, and Democratic free soilers.

The following are the politics of the Senators holding over Democrats 7, Whigs 10, Free Soil one. There are returned at the late election 9 Democrats, 7 Whigs and 2 Free Soilers. The House is not yet certain but it is highly probable that the Free Soilers will hold the balance of power.

In the doubtful Belmont district it is probable that the Whigs have elected their candidate for Congress. In the Cochocton Holmes and Tuscarawa districts, truly Democratic, the races are close Hoggland, Dem., is probably elected. The Democrats have certainly elected 9 Congressmen and the Whigs 10, leaving 3 districts doubtful. The Whigs have gained two Congressmen so far.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9. Florence (dem) elected in 1st district by 500 majority; 2d, Chandler (whig) 2000 majority; 3rd, Moore (whig) 2,000 majority; 4th, Robbins (dem) 800 majority; 5th, McVair (democrat) is elected.

Second Dispatch.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 8 P. M.—Congressmen elected, 5th District, McNair, democrat—whig loss. 6th District, Ross re-elected. 8th District, Thaddeus Stevens, whig—no opposition. 9th District, Glancy Jones, democrat; 10th District, Dimick, democrat—no opposition.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, Oct. 9. The steamer Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived at the dock this morning, with Liverpool date of the 26th Sept., and 180 passengers. She brings no political news of moment.

Cotton had further advanced id with sales on the 24th of 10,000 bales. Wheat and flour were dull, and the former declined 1 a 2d, and the latter 6d. Notwithstanding that the wheat crop did not turn out so well as was expected.

Potatoes sell better than was anticipated. In Scotland the crops are very good.

The India mail had arrived. The Tea market opened at high prices. The London money market continued easy.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Europa.

New York, Oct. 11. The steamer Europa sailed from Liverpool on the 26th ult., and arrived at her dock about 9 o'clock this morning.

The common trade early in the week was active, but closed with dullness.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.

The grain trade has been less active this week and prices have slightly given way for wheat and flour. The transaction are limited. The cured provision trade is very steady. American Beef is in steady demand, but without any advance. Bacon is still in good request, shoulders firm, and hams are a trifle lower. English securities remain steady.

The foreign news of the week is unusually devoid of interest to the general reader. The President of France, who has not done holiday making, has been reviewing the troops in the plains of Satory at Versailles, and this is said to have been in honor of the Naples Ambassador. It was a very splendid affair.

The Monitor du Soir contains an article which was considered as a sort of manifesto of the Elysee.

The following passage is the most important of that document: If the national assembly should refuse to proceed to the immediate revision of the Constitution, Louis Napoleon would not hesitate to appeal to the entire people from whom he received his mandate.

This announcement produced an unfavorable effect on the Bourse, but it was subsequently disowned by authority.

A change of ministry is spoken of as not improvable.

GERMANY.—Frankfort Sept. 24. The restricted federal council has declared that the refusal to vote the taxes in Hess Cassel, is contrary to the federal compact. This accordingly summoned the Government to enforce their collections and to overcome any resistance that may be opposed to it, by all constitutional measures. In case it is unsuccessful, then the Government of Hanover and Wurttemberg are charged to enter Hess Cassel with 50,000 men in aid of the elector and to enforce a state of siege.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20. It is reported that the Prussian Government propose to settle complications of Hess Cassel by means of arbitration by a tribunal consisting of three members permanent commission of States.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11. Philadelphia city and county gives a majority in favor of a Convention to form a new Constitution of 12,511. So far the Democrats have gained six members of Congress in this State, and lost one.

Another Steamer Destroyed.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11. The Meteor No. 3, from Red river, for N. O., was burned and then sunk on the 2d inst 50 miles above New Orleans. The passengers all escaped with the loss of their baggage. Three colored boys belonging to the boat were lost. 200 bales of cotton were burned.

New Orleans, Oct. 10—4 P. M.

To-day 500 bbls sugar sold at 6 1/2c. Molasses 32a33c. Sales of flour at \$4.25 to \$4.30 for ordinary brands. Rio Coffee dull at 12 1/2 to 12 3/4. The city is healthy. The deaths for the last week were only 90. The citizens are fast returning and business is reviving.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.

Flour and Grain.—There was a further sale of flour, yesterday after our report of 300 bbl at \$3.80. This morning we heard of no transactions. In grain, we notice a sale of 1000 bus oats at 37. Corn is firm at 48 and 49 1/2. Wheat 70c. Provisions—Sales yesterday P. M. 699 pieces bacon sides at 3 1/2c, and 10,000 bbl do at 48, and 400 do shoulders at \$4.05.

Whiskey.—The demand is good and the market steady. Sales of 25 bbl high proof, from river at 22 1/2, and 300 do from do at 22 1/2.

Groceries.—Market continues very quiet, and coffee is heavy. We have not heard of any worth reporting. Cheese.—Sale of 280 boxes in two lots at 6c.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

Col. S. Medary, who was the treasurer of the State Board of Agriculture, says:

"Our highest anticipations in relation to this day's performance have been fully realized. The number of entries are certainly not so large as might have been expected, considering the extensive list of premiums offered for competition, but the specimens exhibited are generally of a very creditable and meritorious character, and the exhibition on the whole may be pronounced emphatically a grand display of the products of the industrial interests of Ohio. It is well known that the wealth and resources of Hamilton county, impart to it facilities for getting up and sustaining an industrial fair, that no other portion of the State will pretend to claim; and hence, on this account, the proper means must be employed by the managers of the State Board of Agriculture, to secure at its further exhibitions a full and liberal competition from every county of the State, or else the spirit which has now taken hold of the public mind in favor of the movement will settle down in a seeming indifference, except by those who may chance to live in the counties contiguous to the place of meeting. Instead of awarding the trifling sum of \$15 and \$20 for the best specimens of draft horses, and Durham bulls, at least \$100 should be given to those purposes; and other articles in proportion to their relative value and merit should have a corresponding increase of patronage bestowed on them by the Board. "The amount of premiums drawn from the treasury will not exceed \$2500, and the net gain after all contingencies are met, will probably exceed \$4000. In all future cases the city and county where the fair is held, should be called upon to defray the whole of the local contingent expenditures, and the proceeds from the sale of badges and tickets, and entry fees, should be expended for the sole and legitimate purpose of awarding liberal premiums, to articles of merit, wherever they may be found among the industrial pursuits in the State. If this principle be honestly carried out, a premium list of \$10,000 instead of 3,000, might be safely awarded next year. Just in proportion as the premium list is increased, will the public interest increase. By awarding premiums of from 100 to \$200 for the best blooded animals, the result would be that sharp competition would be produced from the whole of the counties of the State, and besides, it would be the means of inducing importation from the other States and Europe, by which substantial improvements would be secured to the agriculture of the country. What applies to these individual interests, may with equal force be claimed by all the departments under the patronage of the Board, and hence those who are entrusted with the affairs of this important organization, would do well to examine this matter minutely, before they take any steps in investigating their surplus money in permanent funds. In this instance the best and most reliable funds that could be asked, are the applause and general contributions of an enlightened public opinion. These will assuredly be meted to any set of men composing the State Board of Agriculture, who will wisely mature their plans for the development of the industrial resources of the State. It should be the great aim to bring out from year to year, the choicest productions and inventions of the whole State, and not allow it to be said that local societies can in any particular excel in their exhibitions those got up under the patronage of State Board.

A magnificent palace, built entirely of glass, will be exhibited at the great London Industrial Exhibition, in 1851. It will stand on 18 acres of ground, and contain 30,000,000 cubic feet. The total value of the building is estimated at \$150,000.

TAKE MY HAT!—Amid the changes and chances of Ohio politics, the defeat of Ben Leiter is quite remarkable.—Scioto Gazette.

And where is Beaver and his boots? Is there any change in them? Will the Gazette inform us whether those boots are in mourning.

Ross county, at the late State Fair, took premiums for the fattest ox, the best blankets, the best hammered iron, the largest onions, and the best quarter acre of onions 81 bushels. Well done, old Ross.

CHERESSE—150 horses in store for sale by Oct. 14. S. R. ROSS.