

Meigs Co. Telegraph.

POMEROY, OHIO. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1851. FOR PRESIDENT. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT

Mr. SAM'L F. VICKTOR left for Washington a few days ago, where he will spend the winter.

Hon. Jno. WALSH, has our thanks for a pamphlet of his President's Message. We give up much of our inside space to-day to Kosuth's first speech in America. It will richly repay perusal. It will be seen that he comes not to gratify his personal vanity—but to work for his deeply wronged Hungary. There is no purer or higher character in History than Louis Kosuth.

On our first page will be found a letter from Archbishop HUGHES to HORACE GREELEY. It is written with great force and power—and as there is no other prelate in America whose opinions exercise so large an influence upon public sentiment his views are of great public interest. Next week we will give Mr. GREELEY'S reply.

RIVER MATTERS. The River is still in fair navigable order for boats of the larger class. Freight is abundant, but travel is rather diminishing.

The Tiber, arrived at this port early on Saturday, having made one of the most profitable trips since she entered the trade. She left at her usual time for Cincinnati.

The Ohio passed down Saturday night. She has the field wholly to herself in the Marietta trade. Another evidence that unfair efforts to undermine another's legitimate business is generally a failure. The Jane Franklin, it will be understood by the above has been run out.

Cap't. BRUBAKER, of the Reville, is we understand, dangerously ill, at Morac's Hotel, in this place. His boat is still in the trade.

The Cincinnati as usual has placed under renewed obligations for river papers. Our opinion of KERR is well known to our readers.

The Buckeye State, is also entitled to thanks. In this connection, we would again mention our particular friend Dr. MULLEN—although the high character of the certificate sanctioned by his prescription, would name it confidential anywhere, yet it bore ample testimony to its own excellence. We advise invalids generally to travel on the Buckeye—we would say to all beware of counterfeits, as the genuine have "Dr. MULLEN" always written on the wrapper—Good buy!

The Libernia and HANNON will accept our thanks—those HANNON were equal to the Turkish hooks.

The Pittsburgh has our thanks for river papers.

OHIO STATE JOURNAL.—We ask the attention of our readers to the prospectus of this paper in another column. The coming session of our State Legislature will be of unusual importance, and every one should endeavor to have access to full reports. The Journal is the best printed paper in the State, and Mr. BASCOM, its editor, has labored hard to build up the Whig party on a broad and liberal basis. The position of editor of a central paper is one of great labor and little profit. It is also one of great delicacy, requiring tact and independence which few possess. We hope the Whigs of Ohio will extend to the Journal, that support which it should have, and which it deserves. The price as will be seen is greatly reduced.

Accident.—A d-d hand on board the steamer Tiber had his leg fractured on Saturday last, as the boat was landing at the wharf-boat at this place, by being caught between the guard of the Tiber and the wharf-boat.

We are astonished that more accidents of this kind have not occurred. Persons are in the habit of crowding the guards of the wharf-boat on the landing of steamers so as to completely obstruct the discharge of freight, not only endangering their lives at times, but putting the Wharf Master to an infinity amount of trouble by crowding the wharf-boat, and invariably getting in a good brooding as well as personal safety should induce them to desist from this practice.

THE MECHANIC'S LIBRARY.—We learn that a movement is on foot among the young men of Pomeroiy for the establishment of a Mechanic's Library. This is the best movement we have noticed since we have been in the place, and we hope it will be carried out. We learn that a meeting is in contemplation to effect an organization. Will those who have taken hold of this matter carry it out at once. Every citizen should encourage the plan and assist in the enterprise.

There is no article of a lady's apparel that should be so much a matter of study as the Bonnet—a beautiful and becoming one adds much to the wearer's appearance, when an ugly one detracts. Now, if you want a pretty bonnet or a nicely fitting dress, go to Miss ANKERS, first door above the Barber's Shop.

George LEE, Front street, first door above Cohen's Headquarter, is selling all descriptions of Jewelry, at extremely low rates. He also makes jewelry and cleans watches in the best manner. Try him.

CONGRESS.—KOSUTH.—It is a virtue with the savage to respect the laws of hospitality—it is likewise the religion of the pagan—but it seems that to christian, republican America. It is reserved the baseness of insulting an exile whom it has favored to its shores. The Sultan of Turkey received Kosuth, kept him for two years at his own expense, and when a national vessel bearing the star-spangled banner, appeared in the waters of the Bosporus, with a tender of her hospitality, surrendered him to "the only free people on earth." KOSUTH, accepted our offer, and now stands at the door of Congress in pursuance of their invitation, and they refuse to say "come in." Was there ever a more disgraceful spectacle presented to the world. No one could blame Kosuth, if he refused to visit Washington at all—but turn his face from the portals of the Capital to the frescoes of the still free people of the Republic. The Senators objecting are Underwood, of Kentucky, and Dawson, of Georgia. Who would have thought that Kentucky would have furnished within her whole borders a man to thus violate the laws of hospitality—much less that person one of her Senators. President FILLMORE, we are rejoiced to know, feeling keenly the position in which Congress has placed the country, has despatched his Private Secretary to New York, to invite Kosuth to visit the White House. Good for that. When Father MATHEW visited Washington he was invited to a seat on the floor of the American Senate—Kosuth is not even invited to Washington. Oh, shame, where is the American who does not blush for the honor of his name.

THE PHIZZLE.—The jury in the case of Casnor Hanway, indicted for treason in the late Christiana fugitive case, after an absence of ten minutes returned a verdict of "not guilty." All the other cases have been abandoned. So ends that humbug. This is a great country.

THE COMMITTEES.—Below we give the names of the chairmen of the most important committees in the House. Foreign Affairs—Bailey, of Virginia. Ways and Means—Houston, of Alabama. Commerce—Seymour, of New York. Territories—Richardson. Elections—Disney. Public Lands—Hall. Post Office—Olds. District Columbia—Ficklin. Judiciary—McLanahan. Revolutionary Claims—McDonald. Indian Affairs—Johnson, of Arkansas. Military Affairs—Burt. Militia—Peaslee. Naval Affairs—Stanton, of Tennessee. Roads and Canals—Robinson, of Pa. Patents—Carter.

NEW WORK BY HENRY HOWE. Mr. Howe's Agent, D. M. Mason, has laid upon our table a new work by the author of "Historical Collections of Ohio," entitled "THE GREAT WEST," comprising narratives of the most important and interesting events in Western History—remarkable individual adventures—sketches of frontier life—descriptions of natural curiosities, &c.—to which is appended historical and descriptive sketches of Oregon, New Mexico, Texas, Minnesota, Utah and California. The name of Mr. Howe is a sufficient guaranty for the faithfulness and excellence of the work. He is widely known as the author of Historical Collections of Ohio and Virginia, which have attained a popularity unequalled by similar works. Mr. Howe does not rely upon the histories of the book trade for his facts, but traverses every section of the country, holding converse with the old pioneers, and by their own confidences, and from their own lips noting down the stirring events and unparalleled sufferings of the early settlers of the West. In this manner he has access to sources of information not attainable in any other way, and reliable as the simple and ingenuous pioneers themselves. In fact Mr. Howe is the itinerant historian of the age—from whose prolific pages in fit times will be woven a history equally interesting to the faded records of the ancients, and exceeding in wide intensity the weird legends of the Norsemen. The work before us is rich in such material and should be in the family of all who love the memories of early times. We are glad to know that he has had abundant success in our town, and that he contemplates visiting the people of the country. We bespeak for him all the success his work so richly merits.

THE CAUSE.—HOW TO PREVENT IT.—A correspondent of the New York Mirror, a medical practitioner, in an article on this subject, says: "The pre-memorial symptom of a group is a rash, sonorous cough. The patient is not sick—has no fever, as often in a common cold—is lively, perhaps even gay, than usual, his hands are cool, his face not flushed, possibly a shade paler than usual. This solitary symptom may last for a few days, with no material increase or abatement, and without attracting any notice; suddenly, however, the disease hitherto latent, bursts forth in all its fatal fury, and too often continues its ravages unchecked, to the dreadful consummation. The remedies for this system of croup are simple, and in most instances perfectly efficient. They are: a mustard plaster, or a strip of flannel dipped in oil of turpentine or spirits of turpentine, applied to the throat, and increasing doses of HIVE'S SYRUP to be continued as long as the cough remains. By this timely employment of these mild agents, I unquestionably saved that multitude of lives which are asserted every week, that are now lost through negligence and delay."

The Washington correspondent of the "Boston Courier," writing with an air of authority says: "Mr. Webster will not withdraw from the cabinet, as has been affirmed. The present state of our foreign relations demands his presence at Washington and it is the desire of the prominent men of all parties that he should remain. Mr. Webster himself feels that however desirable retirement would be to him, this is not the moment to withdraw from the government. There is to be another 'talk'—if not something more serious—with the British government, concerning the rights of American vessels, and particularly in regard to the steamer Prometheus at Nicaragua."

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SPEECH OF KOSUTH AT THE STATE ISLAND RECEPTION. The first great meeting of the people of New York with Kosuth was held on Staten Island previous to the city reception. An address, welcoming the exile to our shores, was delivered by Richard Adams Locke. To this M. Kosuth replied in the following speech, which, apart from its general interest, defines his position on several points which have been, heretofore, the subject of speculation.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The twelve hours that I have had the honor and happiness to stand on your glorious shores, give me a happy augury of the fact that, during my stay here in the United States, I shall have a pleasant duty to perform, to answer the many manifestations of the generous public spirit of the people of this country. [Cheers.] I hope, however, that you will be so kind as to take into consideration the circumstance that I am in the first moments of a hard task; and more particularly hard to me, because I shall have to address your enlightened and intelligent people in a tongue foreign to me. You will not expect from me a long and elaborate speech, but will be contented with a few warmly-uttered, warmly-felt words of thankfulness and gratitude to you. [Cheers.] Citizens, accept my fervent thanks for your generous welcome to my arrival to your happy shores, and my blessing upon you for the sanction of my hopes which you express. You have most truly expressed what my hopes are, when you tell me that you consider the destiny of your glorious country to be when you tell me that henceforth, the spirit of liberty will go forth and achieve the freedom of the world. [Cheers.]

Yes, citizens, these are the hopes which have induced me—in a most important and eventful period, when every moment may be the turning point in Europe's destiny—to cross the Atlantic Ocean—but intending to hasten back to the field of duty sooner than I would otherwise propose. Sooner, perhaps, even than I would like to do. I confidently hope, citizens, that as you have anticipated my wishes by the expression of your generous sentiments, even so you will agree with me in the conviction that the spirit of liberty has not only spiritually, but materially, to go forth from your glorious country, in order that it may achieve the freedom of the world. That spirit itself is the inspiring power to deeds, but you need not be told that those who would be free, must, besides being inspired, also "strike the blow." [Loud cheers.] Despotism and oppression never yet were beaten except by heroic resolution, and vigorous, manly resistance. That is a sad necessity—but it is a necessity nevertheless. I have so learned it out of the great book of history. I hope the people of the United States will remember, that in the hour of their nation's glorious struggle, it received from Europe more than kind wishes and friendly sympathy. It received material aid from others in times past, and it will, doubtless, impart now its mighty agency in achieving the liberty of other lands.

The Speaker, who has explained your sentiments, gave me the assurance before I had appealed to your sympathies, that the independence of Hungary is not only a benefit to Hungary itself, but an indispensable condition to the freedom of the European Continent. Citizens, I thank you that you have addressed me through your Speaker, not in the language of party, but in the language of liberty, and therefore the language of the people of the United States [Great cheering.] because, as I told the people of England, and as I now repeat it to the people of America, frankly and openly, I desire to see respected the right of every nation to dispose of its own domestic concerns; therefore I myself have felt resolute in every place, in every country, to respect that principle. Hence, I come not here to the United States to intermeddle with your internal concerns. You are the sovereign masters of your fate. I come hither in the name of my down-trodden, but not broken people. [Cheers.] I come hither humbly to intercede in the name of Hungary, the generous protection of the people of no party in these United States. [Cries of "Good, good!"] But, citizens, having the consciousness that I have never spoken, in my whole life, a single word which I have not felt from the very bottom of my heart, I am sorry to see only that of being a plain, straight-forward man, a faithful friend of freedom, a good patriot. [Hear, hear.] And these qualities, gentlemen, are so natural to every honest man with understanding, with a sound heart, can be anything else than a good patriot—a lover of freedom, an honest man. But yet after all, my humble capacity has not preserved me from many calamities. I can well say of myself, as O'Connell once said of himself, that I am at this time the "best abused man" in the world. [Voices, "O, no! O, no!"] Well, gentlemen, I do not care much about it. [Laughter.] So long as despots exist in the world, and despots find the means to pay, they will find men to cultivate those who are opposed to despotism and tyranny. Therefore I care not much about it; because, suppose I were the most dishonest creature in the world; I beg you in the name of all that is sacred to tell me, what would that matter in respect to the cause of Hungary. Would that cause become less just, less righteous, less worthy of your sympathy because I for instance, am a bad man? [Cries of "No, no!"] No! I believe it. It is not a question in regard to any individual here. It is a question in regard to a just cause, of a country worthy to take its place in the great family of free nations of the world. I care not much, therefore, about these calamities. Scarcely had I arrived here when I was told that I was charged here in the United States with being an irreligious man. Now gentlemen, this is sacred ground, and I am somewhat sensitive upon that matter; but I will nevertheless say that, as a good Christian, whose first moral principle "love thy neighbor as thyself," I only wish that that neighbor who charges me with being an irreligious man, may wish respect to this first great principle of Christianity, stand with an open face before the tribunal of our Supreme Judge as I confidently hope that I will stand. [Great cheering.]

Again I say, I do not care much about this matter; but one thing I can scarcely comprehend—that the Press—that mighty vehicle of justice and champion of human rights—could have found an organ, even in the United States, which, leaving personal calumnies aside, should bring reproach upon itself so far as to assert, that it was not the people of Hungary—not myself and my companions who fought for liberty—but that it was the Emperor of Austria who was the champion of Liberty! [Great and stormy laughter, and a call again for three

groans for the Courier and Enquirer, which were given.] Don't give it gratis, gentlemen. [laughter] but rather think it; for there can be no better service to any cause than the manifestation of the fact, that its opponents have nothing to say but such ridiculous— I do not know what in the world to call it. That must be sacred and a just cause, whose opponents have no other attack upon it to make, but by the assertion that the Emperor of Austria is the champion of freedom throughout the European countries! [Great laughter.] I thank you that you have given me full proof of it,—that all the calumnies of these assertions have affected neither your judgment nor your hearts. [Cries of "No! no!"]

I have heard with great pleasure the expression of your views in your address, which prove that you have given attention and kindly investigation to the true nature of the cause of Hungary, and to those principles which I profess. I expect and desire nothing else. I desire only that the glaring eyes of the people of the United States should be pleased to read from that open book of my country's history, a faithful narration of the nation's struggles, and I want no advocate to recommend the cause of Hungary to your attention. That cause will sufficiently recommend itself. Gentlemen, it was not my intention to have spoken so much—and badly enough I have spoken it, I suppose. [Cries of "Good," "Good," "Go on!"] No, my dear sir, I cannot go on, chiefly because I shall have to speak to-morrow, and the day after to-morrow, and I do not know how many times to-day. [Laughter.] I am the worst sailor in the world. I have suffered very much in crossing the ocean, and have not slept for many nights. My bodily strength is broken, but notwithstanding, I give you my word that, when the time comes for the taking up again of my nation's cause, I will not be sick, but will stand in my place, on the battle-field, as an honest man, because the body must then obey the call of the spirit. [Cheers.] Then let me once more repeat to you, my most fervent thanks for your generous welcome, and for the expression of those generous sentiments which I have had the honor to hear in this place. And let me hope that, before I leave the United States—as leave I must, because I have a suffering country in Europe, which is only made dear to my heart by her sufferings—let me hope that before I leave the United States, that the generosity of the people will have given me material proof that those sentiments which I have had the honor to hear from you, are the sentiments of the people of the whole country, and that they have as firmly decided to be as good in deeds and acts, as in words and sympathy. In this hope I beg to be kindly remembered by you, and take leave of you, with the promise that, as this place will be the place from whence I shall start back for Europe I shall once more have the honor, the joy, and the happiness of addressing you publicly, and bidding you publicly an affectionate adieu—hoping then to be able to thank you for acts as I now thank you for sentiments.

From the New York Tribune, 5th inst. ARRIVAL OF KOSUTH. His Speech on being welcomed by Dr. Doane—Address on board the Steamer—The Passage, Incidents, &c.—Disembarkation at Staten Island. At 1 o'clock this morning, the steamer Humboldt, Capt. Lines, arrived opposite the Quarantine Ground, and was immediately boarded. Just before she reached the Narrows, she began to fire signal guns, and more than 300 were fired between the Narrows and Pier No. 4, where the steamer halted up. On the vessel approaching the Quarantine Ground the engine was stopped, and immediate communication was had with the shore. This was prepared for by the firing of several rockets between the point and the Narrows and when the vessel stopped, numbers of persons were on the shore anxiously waiting to see the Magyar. A salute of 31 guns was immediately fired, and during this operation, which was performed by one of the Hungarian Artillery, who arrived in the Mississippi, from the centre of the Quarantine Ground, Dr. Doane, with Col. Berzanzy and the Reporters of the Press, proceeded to the steamer and were admitted on board. The boat was decorated with the Hungarian and American flags, the latter bearing the inscription, "Welcome Kosuth to the land of Freedom." On the arrival of Dr. Doane in the saloon of the steamer, he met Kosuth, and after shaking hands with him, addressed him in the following words: "Noble Magyar! Illustrious Kosuth, we greet you from the Western World! Welcome to the land of freedom in speech and in action. Welcome to the American Republic, which demonstrates successfully to the world the capacity of man for self-government. Welcome, thrice welcome to our infant country; the hope and trust of the friends of liberty in every nation and clime, and which rises as a monument to the world and to the lovers of freedom, of what Republican principles can perform. You come not as a stranger among us, for from the pine forests of Maine to the prairies to the golden regions of California, and in all that wide spread country which is washed on one side by the waves of the briny Atlantic, and on the other by the calm waters of the Pacific, your name is known. It will be a passport to every heart—every one will be open to receive you, and your coming will be the signal for the uprising of 30,000,000 of people who will give you a cordial hearty and enthusiastic welcome. Government: In your late desperate struggle for the liberty of your own beloved native country, for the rights of your brother Hungarians, the American people took a deep, a solemn interest. Although a broad ocean rolled between your land and mine, and although your battle grounds were afar off, still your movements were watched with the greatest interest and your successes were greeted with the most enthusiastic joy; and we were borne on our electrified shores with the swiftness of lightning, and looked on with such delight, that they excited the highest degree of enthusiasm, and filled the American people with great hope. When we found that you were unsuccessful, we did not forget you, but animated with the spirit of Rutgers, who released Lafayette from the castle of Olmutz, we looked with long eyes to Katinia, and even consulted upon a scheme to set you free. We thank God that the time has come when you are free! We thank God you are arrived in our land of freedom, and in earnest we again welcome you so our Republic, and trust that your coming here, and your efforts on behalf of liberty, will not only be useful to America, but that your words will echo throughout Europe until you see Hungary free, elevated among the na-

tion of the earth, and in consequence of the late struggle, placed in a position of perfect independence. I now present to you a letter from the Mayor of the city of New York, which will inform you of the present momentary arrangements for your comfort. Kosuth said: I cordially thank you for your generous sentiments, and for the generous words in which they have been conveyed. I trust you and the people of the United States of America will yet see Hungary free. I am glad to hear that such an interest was taken here in the struggles of my people, and she will yet be free as she deserves to be. You offer me a free and generous welcome, and I am proud to meet you and to thank you that I am at liberty by the generosity of the United States. I know that every man who longs for freedom in Europe, as well as in this nation has a kind feeling for Hungary. I am thankful for the generous action taken for my liberation by America, which you say is an infant country, but I say no! She is a giant, and though she has only been a short time in her growth, some 75 years, she has done more than other nations who have been 1,000 years in existence, and as the power of steam has blotted the world distance from the dictionary, with regard to crossing the Atlantic, I hope and trust that American generosity and American sympathy will not see the day far distant, when the world shall be given to all Europe, which shall make it free, and give it perfect liberty. I give you my hand, (here he extended his hand to Dr. Doane) and I hope you will not be disappointed in me if I am a straight forward man, and have been true to those principles which you in the United States reverse, and though my country is not so great as yours, nor are my people so happy and free as you are, still I hope we shall meet with your favor and your sympathy in the cause of our nation. [Applause.]

After this address, Kosuth and the members of his staff, together with Dr. Doane, proceeded to the shore, and a carriage being ready, they immediately moved to that gentleman's residence, where the Magyar took possession of the suite of rooms prepared for him, and after taking refreshments retired to rest. On leaving the Dock at Southampton, the Humboldt was cheered by countless thousands who assembled to bid farewell to Kosuth, and as the vessel moved from her moorings the last burst of enthusiasm almost rent the air. On going to sea, and at the first dinner party after clearing the land, Capt. Lines drank to the health of Kosuth, and the whole company of cabin passengers who were at table, rose and cheered him vociferously. He did not make any speech in reply, but politely bowed to the company several times during the continuance of the cheering. During the voyage, which was very boisterous, no demonstration was made, as the Magyar was very sick most of the time. He wrote a great deal during the passage, and remained very quiet, and even intermingling in the least with the passengers. On the pilot boat meeting the vessel, as it approached Sandy Hook, the pilot handed the following letter from the Mayor of New York to the illustrious Magyar. CITY HALL, Nov. 21, 1851. DEAR SIR—In order that our citizens may have notice to assemble and welcome you to our city and country as they deserve, we would respectfully request you to leave the steamer at the Quarantine, and remain a few hours with Dr. Doane, who will, with great cheerfulness, tender to you the hospitality of his house, and where we are assured, every attention will be paid to your comfort during the time it may be necessary for you to continue his guest. We are with great respect, A. C. KINGSLAND, Mayor, GEO. F. FRANKLIN, Alderman.

To Governor Kosuth, of Hungary. The passengers on the Humboldt are not prepossessed in favor of the Magyar as he has been what they call too aristocratic for them, but as we learned he was much occupied in composition during the passage, it is probable that he was too much occupied in mental labor as fast in conversation with every one who aspired to his acquaintance. Kosuth is a good-looking man, about five feet seven or eight inches in height, and with great expression of feature. His eyes are all intelligence, and his brow, though not so broad as it has been represented on many of his portraits, towers up to an extreme height, and is somewhat expansive. He appears to be a slim man, rather than full in the chest, as often portrayed, and, as is the custom of his country, he wears a beard and mustaches which cover the lower part of his face. His hands are very small, and his costume, when he arrived, was the simple undressed dress of his country, the great coat, the Hungarian hat, with its feather and dangling tassels. Although he has a commanding figure, and the first impression which would strike an intelligent person on looking at him, would be one of respect, on account of the intelligence and philosophical appearance of his whole exterior man.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. Given, Mr. JONES RICHARD, of Sutton, to Miss Mary A. GILLESPIE, of Pomeroiy. On the 11th inst., by S. S. PAINE, Esq., Mr. CHARLES LOGAN and Miss LYDIA NOBLES,—both of Rutland township.

NOTICE. On the 3d inst. we sold our entire interest in the Horse Cave Store to Myron Wells, who will continue the business on his own account. All those indebted to said store are hereby notified that they must come forward and pay up by the first of January, 1852, either to ourselves in Pomeroiy or to Mr. Wells at his store, or said claims will be put in suit for collection. REED & BROTHER. December 16, 1851.

New Store. THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the entire interest of Messrs. Reed & Brother in the Horse Cave Store, would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he is now receiving a fresh supply of NEW GOODS, including Groceries, &c., and solicits their patronage as heretofore. All kinds of Produce, Staves, Hoop Poles, Lumber, &c., taken in exchange for goods. MICHON WELLS. Horse Cave, December 16, 1851.—4143.

Important Discovery in Daguerrotypy.—I would respectfully inform the citizens of Pomeroiy that I am now receiving the late and wonderful discoveries in taking Daguerrotypy and I will be in Pomeroiy in December for the purpose of taking lectures. New York, December 7, 1851.—4143.

Toys and Fire Works. R. A. SIDEBOTTOM has a superb lot of Toys and FIRE WORKS for the holidays. Bonnets, House Candles, Spill Devils, Fire Serpents, Pin Wheels, Chinese Crackers, Jackson Crackers, Torpedoes, &c., &c. The largest assortment ever brought to Pomeroiy. He can supply all the youngsters in Pomeroiy. Call soon. Pomeroiy, December 16, 1851.—5151.

Grand Union Ball. A GRAND UNION BALL will be given at the "VAN NESTER HOUSE," in West Columbia, Va. on Wednesday Evening, December 31st, (New Year's Eve). The Managers are happy to announce that their festival will be the most joyous and brilliant gathering ever witnessed in this region of country. The guests may expect a real Virginia welcome.

MANAGERS. Jos. S. MACHIA, Wm. D. ROBERTS, Thos. SOMERVELL, Lewis P. BALL, Thos. FOWLER, Thos. LEWIS, Thos. G. HOOD, Saml. W. SOMERVELL, A. W. HOOD, Jos. T. MITCHELL, JOHN MITCHELL, R. T. VAN HORN, REIN BURGNER, JOHN L. REED, JOHN HALL, ANDREW ROBERTS, LYMAN EVANS, Capt. Geo. MARTIN, JOHN BROWN, JOHN BROWN, Capt. Thos. R. FAIRBORN, ROBT. ADAMS, JAS. WILLIAMS, COLVIN SOMERVELL, JAS. SANDERS, Wm. BROWN, THAYER HORTON, C. A. BARLOW, Capt. Wm. KEAR.

New Year's Ball. A Ball will be given on New Year's Eve Dec. 31, 1851—at the WEST COLUMBIA HOTEL. Ample provision will be made for guests and all who attend will be comfortably and luxuriously accommodated. Dancing will commence at 8 o'clock. LEWIS ANDERSON, THOS. SOMERVELL, Hon. SAM'L BRADBURY, A. B. DONNALLY, DA. G. KNIGHT, Managers.

West Columbia, Dec. 15, 1851.—New-Y. P. S. Arrangements will be made at the Ferry Landing for the accommodation of the horses of those coming from Ohio.

OYSTERS and SARDINES received and for sale cheap at R. A. SIDEBOTTOM'S.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS! HOSSICK HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF French, German and American TOYS, For the Holidays, ever seen in Pomeroiy. Enough to supply all the children in the city. Call soon, as the choice is rapidly passing.

OYSTERS by the Can or Retail—sold from the Chesapeake Bay, always to be had at December 12, 1851. HOSSICK'S.

Notice.—I hereby warn all persons against purchasing a note given by me to William Hill, or order, as I have refused to pay the same unless compelled by law. JAMES CAHOON. Pomeroiy, December 13, 1851.—4143.

TO MERCHANTS. I INVITE the attention of Country Merchants to my Stock of Notions and Fancy Goods, which can be sold at low prices and on reasonable terms, consisting in part of the following articles: 100 Packs Pine, 500 Dozen Ladies' Cotton Gloves, 100 do do Lisle Thread do, 25 do do Cashmere do, 40 do Cotton Purse, 800 Gross Hooks and Eyes, 150 do Gilt Vest Buttons, 50 do Pressed Horn Coat do, 40 do Assorted Brocade do, 300 do Fine-lined Suspender do, 100 do Gold Agate do, 50 do Pearl do, 100 Dozen Coats' Spoon Thread, 100 do Blacking do do, 100 do Colbr's do do, 200 do Assorted do do, 175 lbs. White Skein do, 75 do Assorted do do, 75 Bundles Blue Cashmere do, 100 Dozen White and Black Tape, 50 do Ladies' Linen Hdkies, 50 do Mason's Blacking, 20 do Tidy-Ho Resort, 20 do Assorted Pins, 25 do Razor Strops, 100 do Shaving Soap, 50 do Transparent Shaving Creams, 20 M. Bates' Needles, 15 do Williams' & Son's do, 10 do Darners, 600 Pcs. Cap and Bonnet Ribbons, 100 do Cold Taffeta do, 50 do Black do do, 200 lbs. White Bones, 300 Dozen Tuck Combs, 200 do Side do, 100 do Eng. Horn Dressing do, 50 do do do do do, 50 do Ivory Pins, 25 do Hairpins, 50 lbs. Black Italian Sewing Silk. E. S. EDWARDS.

Pomeroiy, December 9, 1851. 2 Dozen Coney and African Lynx Muffs, 1 do do do do do do do, 1 do Ladies' Victorines, for sale at December 9, 1851. EDWARDS.

One Hundred Seamless Bags for sale at dec'91 EDWARDS.

Five Hundred Pieces Brown and black-ed Shirtings and Sheetings, at dec'91 EDWARDS.

2 Dozen Ladies and Gents Carpet Sacks, at dec'91 EDWARDS.

20 Dozen Blank Books, assorted sizes.—Also, a small lot of Fancy Bibles, Sunday School Testaments, Webster's University Dictionary, with fifty dozen Elementary Spellers, and a small sprinkling of local Works, at dec'91 EDWARDS.

75 Reams Blue and White Letter Paper; 100 do do do do do do do, 50 do Wrapping do do do, For sale at EDWARDS.

Two Hundred Lbs. Green and White Shoe Thread—a good article, at dec'91 EDWARDS.

Five Hundred Thousand G. D. and S. B. Gun Caps, at EDWARDS.

300 Dozen Gun Suspenders, of different kinds, at EDWARDS.

Five Hundred Yards Wool Carpeting of various patterns, at EDWARDS.

300 lbs. Superior Nails, 100 lbs. Nails, 300 lbs. Cloves, 300 lbs. Gum Camphor, at EDWARDS.

Chester's Young Hiron Tea: 4 do Imperial do, 5 do Black do, 15 Sacks Rio Coffee, at December 9, EDWARDS.

1 Dozen Rowland Mill Saw; 1 do do do do do do do, 4 do Cross Cut do do, 2 do Collins' Axes; 1 do Mann's do, 300 lbs. Cast Steel, assorted sizes, 200 do Sheet and German do, at dec'91 EDWARDS.

THE FIRST PAGE OF VOLUME No. 2.—On the first page of Volume No. 2 can be seen the removal of J. S. CAHOON'S Saddle Shop to a room fitted up especially for his accommodation, on Front Street, two doors below Crawford & Stier's store, where may be found at all times all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, &c., in fact everything that is ever made in a Saddle Shop; and what is still more desirable, you will always find the boys at home ready to patch up your old Collars and other skins, just by the way of accommodation, you know. Call around and see what a tall shop he has got, any how. Pomeroiy, December 16, 1851.—5151.