THE TELEGRAPH.

POMEROY, O., TUESDAY::::::::::JUNE 14.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Governor,
WM. DENNISON, Jr., of Franklin Co.
Lieutenant Governor,
R. C. KIRK, of Knox County.
Supreme Judge,
WM. Y. GHOLSON, of Hamilton Co.
Auditor of State,
HENRY W. TAYLOR, of Mahoning Co.
Treasurer of State,
A. P. STONE, of Franklin County.
Secretary of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, of Clinton County.
Board of Public Works,
J. B. GREGORY, of Scioto County.
School Commissioner,
ANSON SMYTHE, of Lucas County.

The Frost on the 5th.

From our exchanges from all sections of the country, we have endeavored to form a definite opinion as to the extent of the damage done by the frost on the morning of the 5th inst., but find it impossible to arrive at anything like a satisfactory conclusion. Many of the papers represent the ruin as almost complete, while others assert confidently that the reports are greatly exaggerated. We had hoped that the fears of those giving the reports had colored the accounts beyond what would be found, on full investigation, to be the reality, and still trust that such will prove to be the case in many instances. But, making all due allowances, the sad truth undoubtedly is, that the labors of the farmer, and the hopes of the country for an abundant harvest and year of plenty have been blasted.

On Friday last we made a hasty visit to Athens, returning on Saturday, and the farms on the way presented a truly melancholy picture. The potatoes, beans, and, in short, almost all garden products were completely blasted. Not a green leaf was to be seen. Whole fields of corn were as dead as the parched stubble of a harvest field, and that which had attained to any considerable size is, without doubt, past recovery. That later planted (which, happily, is the case with most) and had only the first tender blades killed, will, we think, recover without material injury. But the loss, in the best event, must be very great in the prospective corn crop.

What we do not remember to have ever witnessed before, many of the forest trees were blighted. The leaves of the Papaw, the Buckeye, the Walnut, the Mulberry, the young Sycamores, the Wild Grape and many other species were as dead as in December. The country presented such a scene as might be supposed to follow in the wake of a blighting siroco, presenting a spectacle that might well excuse the despondent feelings and expressed fears of the farmers, even if the result does not prove so disastrous as appearances now indicate.

But in the midst of all this blight, and blackened vegetation, the wheat-fields waived their green and glorious heads in all the seeming luxuriance of an unequaled promise of an almost opening harvest.—We frequently remarked to the friend who was with us, that the wheat crop, at least, was safe—that the reports of its injury were mistakes, so far as Meigs and Athens counties were concerned. A week had passed since the frost, and we took it for granted that if injured, the destruction would have manifested itself in the appearance of the blight, as it did in the other vegetation, and seeing it green and beautiful, concluded it had escaped. But we fear the harvest will not fill the promise of a passing view. To test the matter, we passed into the fields and found the grains that should have been full of the precious juice, ripening into bread, dry and shrivelled! Our hopes were killed as suddenly by the discovery as the vegetation had been by the frost. And although our examination was limited, yet we fear the calamity is such as not only to cripple the commercial and industrial interests of the country, just struggling into prosperity from a long and severe depression, but to make it difficult to feed the millions depending upon the coming harvest for a year's sustenance.

Peculiar circumstances will cause a failure of crops the present season to be felt with great force. It is a fact, fully demonstrated, that the productions of the soil in the United States have not, for many years, kept pace with the increase of the population. While the cities and towns have been multiplying their inhabitants in a ratio never before known, the country has been nearly stationary, and in most, if not all the older States, the population of the rural districts has largely diminished. Manufactures, trades, professions and commercial pursuits have been crowded, increasing the consumers of provisions, while the producers have not increased, but, on the contrary, have, in the States referred to, actually diminished. The consequence is, that in years of comparative plenty the means of living have been high and gradually on the increase. The surplus now in the country is not large.

The swarming millions of our cities and towns—the entire non-producing population of our vast country, depend for sustenance upon the comparative few who produce the food of the people. In addition to those already here, engaged in manufactures, trades, commercial pursuits, professions, and LOAFING, the agitations in Europe are driving to our shores a stream of emigrants unparalleled in our history. These, although an industrious and valuable acquisition to our population, almost from necessity, congregate in the cities and centers of mining and manufacturing, thus adding the population of an ordinary State to our existing population in a year. All these must be fed, and their sustenance depends absolutely upon the farmers of the country.

But it is not only the vast and increasing population of this country who are directly interested. Mankind are so bound together that whether they acknowledge the relationship or not, they are nevertheless brothers, and mutually dependent upon each other. Ambition—passion—lust of power may drive nations to war and carnage. But when the sanguinary conflict is over, the contestants in some form find themselves in relations of mutual dependence again. At this moment such a conflict is devastating the beautiful plains of sunny Italy. The agriculturists of the principal nations in Europe are in the tented field. Ambitious Emperors, and glory-seeking Kings, Lords and Nobility, have marshalled the people into contending hosts, and the peaceful pursuits of industry have given place to the camp—the implements of husbandry are exchanged for the infernal engines of destruction, and the songs of the happy reapers are changing to the din and clangor of sanguinary human butchery. The frantic armies and famishing millions of these countries looked to our country for bread; and such is the relationship we bear to them that the frost upon the hills and in the valleys of our corn and wheat-growing States, on the 5th of June, will kill more people in Europe, if the war should be protracted, than the war itself.

But may there not be a Providence in it after all? And ought it not to teach with trumpet-tongue, the almost repudiated gospel of human brotherhood and mutual dependence? Is it not true that there was through all this great country of ours, a feeling of exulting *selfishness* which *rejoiced* in the calamities of our fellow beings in Europe, *because* it would afford us a market for our anticipated extraordinary harvest at extraordinary prices? Such, beyond dispute, was the wide-spread feeling of our people, and that feeling found expression throug the press of the country as if it were a commendable one. But would the gratification of such a selfish and mercenary sentiment have been a substantial good to our country, even if it had poured into our lap the gold from the exhausted treasures of all lands? To the superficial observer, and for the time being, it would *seem* as if the prosperity of our country would have been advanced by such a state of things. But a wider and more comprehensive view of things, with a contemplation of after results, may place the event in a different light. *There is a prosperity of a higher order and more permanent good to a people, than sudden gain*; and it may well be doubted, whether the immediate cause, whatever it may be, which turns the popular mind to the contemplation of such scenes in all their bearings, is in fact a real calamity. This may be called superstition, or what not; but we confess to a lingering belief in the good old doctrine of an all-embracing Providence, which notes the sparrow's fall and numbers the hairs of our heads.

The wayward child may not perceive the reason, nor comprehend the affection of the loving parent who thwarts its ardent desires; and it may look, for the time, upon such obstructions to the gratification of its whims as the severest of all misfortunes, while in truth its substantial good is involved in the apparent evil. Mankind are but children of a larger growth, and the dealings of "Our Father who is in Heaven" may be as incomprehensible to them as is the motive which controls the earthly parent, to the undeveloped reason and reflection of the child.

But, whether a Being all wise and good exercises over his human children the oversight and care of an Infinitely loving parent; or whether we are here the unknown and uncared-for productions of a blind and impersonal fatality, without design—without aim—without purpose—without destiny—the puppets of an hour, and affected by chance alone, still the part of wisdom is to meet manfully and without repining, the unavoidable casualties of life, and with a careful review of the past—a calm and unreserved submission to a dispensation which cannot be helped—an unwavering trust in the promise of a "good time coming," and with renewed energy, and a kindlier feeling toward our fellows, *work* and wait.

Slaveholders' Convention.

BALTIMORE, June, 8.

The Slaveholders' Convention met today. Judge Chambers, President. Some of the most prominent men in the State are in attendance. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, who will report to-morrow at 10 o'clock. A good deal of confusion occurred this afternoon, owing to some unwillingness to wait the action of the Committee. There will probably be a majority and minority report from the Committee, some favoring extreme measures toward free negroes, and others counseling moderation.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

We extract from the special Eastern dispatches of the Cincinnati "Gazette" the latest news from the seat of war. The news, as reported, is altogether too favorable to the French Army to be fully accredited; still it is beyond doubt that the Allies were victorious over a superior army of Austrians, in point of numbers. Until the Austrian official report is received it will be impossible to form any correct idea of the number of killed and wounded:

French Telegraphic Account.

Of the following details of the battle of Montebello, the first is a telegram published in the Paris "Moniteur," of the 21st, The Austrians, about 15,000 strong, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. They were driven back by Gen. Forey's division, which behaved admirably, and carried the village of Montebello after a fierce combat of four hours. The Piedmontese cavalry, commanded by Gen. Sonnarz, displayed extraordinary energy.

We have made 200 prisoners, one of whom is a Colonel. We have 500 to 600 killed and wounded. General of Brigade Beuret, and Commandant Duchet, killed. Cols. Guyot, De Lespart, De Bellefonds, Conseil Dumesneil, and Commandants Sacretelle and Deferussac, wounded.—This affair does great honor to General Forey, who displayed as much skill as bravery.

The Austrians have been in full retreat since last night. The loss of the enemy exceeds 2,000 men.

The Emperor left to-day for Voghera and visited the hospital where the Austrian wounded have been taken with the French, and received the same care.

A telegram, the same as above, from the Emperor to the Empress was posted on the Paris Bourse on the 21st, and the Sardinian Government issued a corresponding bulletin.

French Official Report.

The Paris Moniteur of the 25th, publishes Gen. Forey's official report of the battle of Montebello, as forwarded by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers to the Emperor:

VOGHERA, May 20, 1859—Midnight.

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL:—I have the honor to send you a report of the engagement of my division this day.

Having received information at 12½ P. M. that a strong, Austrian column, with artillery, had occupied Casteggio, and driven out from Montebello, the advanced posts of the Piedmontese cavalry, I immediately pushed forward to the outposts on the Montebello road, with two battalions of the 74th, destined to relieve two battalions of the 84th, which were encamped on that road, in front of Voghera, in the Madina level.

Meantime, the rest, of my division was getting under arms; a battery of artillery, the sixth company of the regiment, led the way. On reaching the bridge over the streamlet Fossagazzo, the extreme limit of our outposts, I ordered a section of artillery to be placed in a battery, supported on the right and left by two battalions of the 8th, their sharp-shooters lining the banks of the stream.

Meantime, the enemy had pushed on from Montebello to Ginestrello, and being informed that he was advancing against me in two columns, the one by the high road, and the other by railway, I ordered the left battalion of the 74th to cover the road to Casina Nuova, and the other to take up a position on the right side of the road, behind the 84th.

This movement had scarcely been effected when a brisk fusillade opened along the whole line, between our riflemen and those of the enemy, who was advancing on us, supporting his riflemen by heads columns debouching from Ginestrello.—The artillery opened its guns on them with success. The enemy replied. I then ordered my right to advance, and the enemy withdrew before the impetuosity of our troops, but perceiving that I only had one battalion on the left of the road, a strong column was ordered to attack it. Thanks to the vigor and firmness of that battalion commanded by Col. Cambriels, and some happy charges of Piedmontese cavalry, admirably led by Gen. Sonnaz, the Austrians were driven back.

At this moment, Gen. Blanchard, followed by the 93th and a battallion of the 91st, joined me, and received orders to relieve the battallion of the 74th, charged to defend the railway road, and establish himself firmly at Casina Nuova.

Reassured on that side, I again advanced my right, and carried not without serious resistance, the position of Ginestrello.—Judging then that by following with the main body of my infantry, along the ridges and high road, with my artillery protected by the Piedmontese cavalry, I arranged my attacking columns as follows: Under orders of Gen. Beuret, the 17th battallion of Chasseurs, supported by the 83d and 74th, attacked the south side of Montebello, where the enemy had entrenched.

A hand-to-hand combat then ensued in the streets of the village, which we had to carry house by house. It was during this combat that Gen. Beuret was mortally wounded at my side.

After an obstinate resistance, the Austrians were obliged to yield before the impetuosity of our troops, and although strongly intrenched in the church-yard, were driven out of that last position at the point of the bayonet, amid reiterated shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!"

It was now 6½ o'clock. I thought it prudent not to follow up the day's success any further, and halted my troops behind the ground upon which the church-yard is situated, lining the bridge with four guns and a number of riflemen, who drove back the last Austrian columns into Casteggio. Shortly after I saw the Austrian columns evacuate Casteggio, leaving a rear-guard there, and retire by the road of Casalsima. I cannot praise too highly the bravery of our troops. All—officers, subalterns and men—vied with each other in emulation. Nor should I forget the officers of my staff, who were of the greatest service to me. I shall have the honor in another report, to send you a list of those who especially distinguished themselves.

I do not know the exact amount of our loss. It is considerable, especially in superior officers, who did not spare themselves. I calculate it approximately from 600 to 700 killed or wounded. The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, to judge by the number of killed found, especially in Montebello.

We have taken about 200 prisoners, among whom is a Colonel, and other officers. Some powder wagons have also fallen into our hands.

As regards myself, (M. le Marechal,) I am happy that my division has been the first engaged with the enemy. This glorious baptism, which recalls one of the noblest names of the Empire, will, I trust, mark one of those stages mentioned in the order of the day of the Emperor. I am, with respect, M. LE MARECHAL, your very humble and very obedient servant, the General commanding the first division of the corps. Signed: FOREY.

Austrian Atrocities.

In relation to the cruelties and depredations of the Austrians, the correspondent of the "News" writes:

Now that the Austrians have left Vercelli and Tortona, we have the full details of their barbarous exploits. It would occupy some columns of your paper were I to record the endless list of their atrocities. What is more shameful is, that these outrages of the Croats and Lancers, and Bohemian Infantry, were encouraged by Generals and officers.

At Vercelli, the Chief of the Austrian Commissaries actually stole a carriage and two horses belonging to Count Mela. The poor coachman who had driven him to Mortara, thought it was his duty to remonstrate, when he was threatened with the bastinado. The coachman then asked to have the cloak restored and the answer was: "The cloak will be useful for my servant." You would scarcely believe that the Austrian official had the impudence to write to Count Mela, thanking him for the carriage he had thus stolen.

An old peasant of the farm of Azea Vecchia, belonging to Signor Larghi, was shot by a Croat because he could not move quickly enough.

A boy fifteen years old has been subjected to the bastinado at a place called Cappuccinna, in the neighborhood of Vercelli. The poor lad has been removed to the hospital, and there is but little hope of saving his life.

At Colcolabio, a small hamlet three miles from Voghera, a young girl has been violated by an officer belonging to the Ugolin Croat regiment. The poor creature could not sound the shame of the Sclavonic brutality, and threw herself into a well, out of which she has been taken, half dead. Every bushel of corn, every sack of flour has been taken away, and every cask of wine emptied and wasted, the poor peasants being thus left starving and helpless.

Further Foreign News.

Kossuth had made a great speech in London in which he criticised the policy of England, and expressed his confidence in the promises of Louis Napoleon.

The following is from the London "Herald," regarding the battle of Montebello: "The Piedmontes cavalry after occupying Casteggio had been driven back by the Austrians, who followed it into Montebello, where they were brought up by a force under Forey and Bauret. A fierce contest took place in the streets of the village from whence the French were ultimately driven after two hours hard fighting; but at this time a reinforcement made its appearance in the shape of half a battery of artillery and the 91st and 98th regiments. The village was recaptured after much slaughter, and the Austrians fell back in perfect order, closely followed by the French. The Austrians suffered very severely in this retreat and would have done still more so but for the admirable conduct of their artillery at Casteggio. They stopped their retrograde movement, and a battalion of riflemen, posted on some well-wooded hills south of the town, kept up a galling fire against the French. The 74th regiment alone had about one hundred men put *hors du combat* at Casteggio, by the murderous rifles of the Tyroez Jagers. The rest of the Austrians developed themselves in fields on the left, despite several very gallant attempts of the Sardinian horse to prevent them. The French made a desperate attack to obtain possession of the village, but they were repulsed, and retired in considerable disorder to Montebello, the Austrians pursuing them; and it would have been all up with the division but for the 52d regiment and the 6th battalion of Chasseurs, who had just arrived from Cantaloup. With all this, it seems the Austrians and French entered pell mell into Montebello, where a fearful butchery took place; but the upshot of the matter was that the Austrians retired, leaving a fearful number of killed and wounded all along the road.

The Austrians retired in perfect order, but 200 prisoners remained in the victor's hands. They must have been greatly surprised, and not a little relieved at finding no fresh troops were sent in pursuit. They retired behind the Po, moving along as far as Stradella, and then crossing over to the Northern bank of the river. The road to Piacenza is now, therefore, open to the French, unless there be an Austrian force at Castel San Giovanni, a fact which is not as yet cleared up.

At the beginning of the action the Austrians had a decided numerical advantage, but at the close the advantage of numbers was wholly on the side of the French.—Our bulletins tell us that the loss is only about 500 killed and wounded, but I believe this is much below the mark, as the number said to have been lost by Austrians, 2,600, is above it."

☞ In a letter from Mr. D. A. Russell, late of Downington, in this county, dated Leavenworth, May 27, he describes the sufferings of Pike's Peak emigrants to be intense, and gives the following account as related to him by a returned emigrant:

"I left Leavenworth last March and arrived in the mines on the 1st of April; prospected about a month, and made about ten cents per day. The most I heard of being made among the miners was thirteen cents per day. On my way home I saw men dead, lying by the roadside, supposed to have died from starvation." And adds:

"Hundreds are daily returning from the mines, and selling their teams for just enough to take them home. Emigrants are threatening Leavenworth and Atchison upon the supposition that the favorable stories with regard to the mines were matured at these places for the purpose of speculating off the emigrants. We are daily expecting a civil war."

Return of a Party who Started for Pike's Peak.

A party of Pike's Peak emigrants, consisting of Aaron Davis, Daniel Skinner, Jonah Robinson, and Jacob Wilt, from Gallipolis, Ohio, returned to this city yesterday morning, having been as far as Fort Kearney, on their way to Pike's Peak. They started in March last, together with a number of others from Meigs county, with the intention of trying their fortunes in the new El Dorado. They procured a good outfit, with cattle and a wagon, and journeyed as far as the Fort, and were satisfied without further investigations.

While on their way from Leavenworth, they frequently met returning parties of emigrants, many of whom have gone clear through the route, and others that had been induced to return by the discouraging accounts given them by those who had seen the entire animal tusks and all. At the Fort, Mr. Davis' party found about one thousand persons, a large number of whom had tried their fortunes in the mines, and had come back without gold, but with an abundance of rags, and with an appetite that bordered on starvation. Many of them stated to the party from Gallipolis that they had offered their services in digging for one meal of victuals per day, and were turned away!

The largest amount of gold which Mr. Davis and his friends saw in possession of any one returning emigrant, was *two dollars!* But few had even this small sum. Some of them had been at Pike's Peak all winter, and had begged their way back as far as Fort Kearney, and were making their way to the States as rapidly as opportunity offered. It was estimated at the Fort that not less than 25,000 emigrants had passed that point on their return trip. Probably as many more have come back by way of the two other routes.

A number of families were at Fort Kearney, most of whom would return to the States. But few, if any, women or children, had gone beyond that point, except those who had gone on to California. Mr. Davis left at the Fort, Mr. Stillman, wife and family, from this city, who had about concluded to cross the plains to California. Mr. S. was well equipped for the journey, having four or five ox teams, a span of horses, wagons, and a very good supply of provisions.

The party who arrived yesterday morning, left the Fort on the 16th of last month. At Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, they sold their wagon, for which they paid $80, on their way out, for $20, and their oxen for twenty-five per cent. less than cost. The expense of the trip has been about $300 to each man, for which they had *nary* a piece of gold to show. They report the Meigs county emigrants on their way back. They saw the tail of "the elephant" only, and had no desire to see the entire animal. They unitedly concur in the opinion that there is more gold in a few acres of the rich lands of Ohio, than in all Pike's Peak, and requires less hardship to "pick," "pan" and "coin" it.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

☞ Have you called upon George Rupp yet for that stove? Well, why have you not? Don't you know that the trader who advertises his wares as Rupp does means to sell? Look at his advertisement, and don't let your wife stew over that old, cracked, ill-contrived, antiquated, rickety, smoking nuisance that ought to have been heaved out of the kitchen years ago.

Pomeroy Retail Market.

POMEROY, TUESDAY, June 14, 1859.

Flour, 6.50@7.00 ⅌ brl.
Wheat, $1.20@$1.30 bush.
Oats, 35@36c. ⅌ bush.
Potatoes, 100@1.25 ⅌ bush.
Apples, (green)
Butter, 12@15c. per ⅌.
Eggs, 7@10c. ⅌ doz.
Molasses, 40@45c. ⅌ gal.
Sirup, $1 ⅌ gal.
Sugar, (N. O.) 8@9c. ⅌ ⅌
Sugar (White) 12½@15c.
Coffee, 12@15c. ⅌ ⅌.
Rice, 6@7c. ⅌ ⅌.
Cheese, (doin.) 10c ⅌ ⅌.
Cheese, (W. R.) 12½c.
Soap, 5@10c. ⅌ ⅌.
Candles, (tallow) 14@15c.
Candles, (opal) 2c.
Candles, (star) 25c.
Fish, (Cod) 5@6½c.
Fish, (Mackerel,) 8@10c.
Fish, (White) 5c.
Pickled Pork, 9@10c.
Shoulders, 8@10c.
Sides, (smoked) 9@10c.
Hams, 12c.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., in Syracuse, by Wm. Crooks, Esq., Mr. JOHN V ILLIAMS and Miss MARY TURNER, both of New Haven, Mason County, Va.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

More Millinery Goods.—Call and see Mrs. S. D. Gibson, who has just returned from the East with a fine stock of cheap Millinery, such a Ribbons, Flowers, Rushes, Bonnets, Tassels, Ladies and Misses' Hats, &c.

DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN BLOOD MEDICINES.—At last, in Sweden, the ingredients of two Remedies that disinfect the blood of every corrupt element, have been found. Dr. Reback has combined them. He offers the result in his Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. They are striking the faculty with amazement, and causing thousands of the sick to rejoice. In cases of indigestion, liver complaint, scrofula, rheumatism, diarrhea, in fact, in all cases of disease, not organic, they cure the patient as certainly as day succeeds darkness. See Adv. 1m.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—We hear that almost incredible results have followed the exhibition of this excellent medicine in cases of dropsy.—Acting immediately upon the blood, it prevents the effusion of serum in greater quantities than the absorbents can take up, and by equalizing and regulating the flow of the secretions and the circulation of the vital fluid, effectually stops the progress of the distemper. Holloway's Ointment is also used with great effect as a means of discharging by evaporation and absorption the water already collected in the cellular tissue. Really there seems to be no disease which can resist the combined action of these two preparations.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeit.

CAUTION.

These pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful of the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.
sole agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
(Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.,) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to an authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by D. Reed, Pomeroy, O.; J. D. Park, and Sahm, Kendall & Co., Cincinnati, O. 22:y

New Advertisements.

ARRIVALS AT THE
REMINGTON HOUSE,
Front street, Pomeroy, O.
F. B. RIHELDARFER, PROPRIETOR.

Monday, June 6.

H Condee, W M Weldon, D Gilkey, P A McKee, T Lee, M Hays, R Adams, Geo Bell, G H McDowell, G De Wolf, Wm Gerby, A Felgers, W L Winters, A P Rigg, Geo Downing, J Smith, J W Worley, L S Grimes, Jas Sloan, F C Doane, Geo Dusky, John Manck, Geo Giles, J C McElhenney, H H McElhenney, J Woodruff, M Kingsley, D Gilfillan, A Condee, R Gilfillan, W A Race, John E Hanna, Thos Radford, D R Jacobs, G Taylor, J S Lee, M Wingot, E Watson, E F Gardner, J Race, W H Williamson, L Stacey, Wm Crooks, J C Bickel, Jos Wilson, J Douglas.

Tuesday, June 7.

Myron Wells, C W Masterson, R Cunningham, Martin Adams, T Mason, C Martin, Jacob Weatherholt, H H Grow, V M Piror, B Dedderer, James Radford, C De Wolf, M W Price, E Armstrong, J Tolmby, H C Waterman, E Watson, John Watkinson, J G Winters, A Davis, J C Bow, J Scott, C Russell, B M Brown, G Downing, L Powell, John Adams, S Kuhn, A N Wagner, L Alexander, L Jones, D Bailey, T J E Spiller, J Hayman, S Arnold, A Bratton.

Wednesday, June 8.

Martin Adams, E Watson, C Huett, A Bratton, D R Jacobs, P Hogg, T J E Spiller, S Postlethwait, J Tolmby, J W Worley, Thos. Carleton, Wm Alerton, Wm Carleton, Geo Moore, Geo Schilloeleer, W Tollens, H M Brown, S S Warren, Amos White, Moses Reeley, F Hysell, Miss Martin, G A Parsons, J J Staats, W A Andress, W R Reed, L W Long.

Thursday, June 9.

S Garner, A Boatton, L Matthews, J C Cork, H Alkire, E Watson, M Jones, P Hugg, J W Worley, L D Stevens, J S Erwin, S Postlethwaith, W Evans, M W Hall, L Simmonds, T Thomson, J Freiberg, Henry F Patton, Chas. Dickey, A S Irwin, J Wood and two Ladies, Mrs Price, L Harsh, H H Grow, J Neville, Jas Garner, D O Patton, Miss Morgan, Mrs Morgan, Miss Terrill, D Terrill, Jos Morrison and Daughter.

Friday, June 10.

Wm B Henry, Thornton Lee, John Gilphen, Peter Snel, H L Jones, George Walters, Robert Simpson, W E Lotts, D R Davis, Wm Reese, James Radford, David Radford, Jos Enochs, H C Waterman, E M Young, E Kelley, Jas Martin, J E Price, P Walker, A G Crowley, Wm Starkey, B F Shivers, Jane Morgan, Nancy Morgan, Mrs Neville, M Dye, D R Jacobs, A Baird, Josiah Simpson, L Smith, S Terril, D Terril, Elmer McKee, L Carleton, E Wagoner, Jos Garner, J W Whaley, W R Brown, Wm Peck, Anthony Wilkinson, John Short, Jos Martin, Henry Martin.

Saturday, June 11.

L W Blake, Geo Davis, J C Angell, J V Weldon, M Fife, C E Smith, Thos Shivelier, A Bingham, S Postlethwait, L Carleton, W Brown, Moses French, S Shivelier, E Watson, D W Thompson, I C Dickson, Joel P Bigley, A Cowne, R Norton, E Wagoner, W Crooks, H Martin, Wm Jinkinson, D Blevin, J S Smith, L Carleton, H T Patton, Chas Dickey, J W Worley, D M Edgerton, Wm Bushkirk, J Blackburn.

OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Announcement of the Proprietor for the season of 1859.

THE Ohio White Sulphur Springs are situated in Delaware County, 18 miles north from Columbus, the capital of Ohio, on the Scioto river, 10 miles from Delaware, 5 miles from the White Sulphur Station, on the Springfield, Mt. Vernon & Pittsburgh R. R. and 10 miles from Pleasant Valley or Springs Station, on the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad. These Springs will open for the reception of visitors

ON THE 1st DAY OF JUNE.

The improvements of 1858 have been large, enabling the proprietor to accommodate from five to six hundred guests. Among these improvements may be mentioned a large and elegant hotel, new cottage rows, additional buildings for amusement and recreation, extensive bath houses, a steam laundry, &c.

Upon the estate there are five Springs, all within the lawn, four of which, the White Sulphur, the Chalybeate, the Magnesian and the Saline Chalybeate are decidedly medicinal, while the fifth is remarkable for the purity of its water.

THE WHITE SULPHUR

is a beautiful Artesian fountain, situated near the rocky bank of the Scioto river. At the depth of 105 feet below the level of the Scioto, flows the remarkable stream of sulphur water which supplies the Spring. This stream was discovered some 30 years ago, by a gentleman who was boring for salt. The water, when reached, at once arose to the surface, and has ever since continued to flow, either in quality or volume.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.

For years these Springs have been highly esteemed for their medicinal properties. During the past season their reputation in this respect has been singularly confirmed. They were administered by a physician, judiciously as to quantity, time of drinking, continuance, &c., and under this systematic plan the cures were numerous and gratifying.

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

is peculiarly serviceable in those disorders of the liver and stomach which so often afflict gentlemen who have been too closely confined to business, and persons of sedentary habits.

THE CHALYBEATE SPRINGS

are permanent tonics. Their effects upon broken-down and debilitated constitutions have been most transient but lasting, giving to the blood a new vitality, and to the person new life and vigor.

THE MAGNESIAN WATER

is a gentle aperient.

Invalids may rely upon every facility being furnished them which can contribute to health and comfort.

As a delightful resort during the summer months, the Ohio White Sulphur Springs have no rival in the West, and but few in the United States. The location is peculiarly healthy; the Scioto here is a rapid, rocky stream; the "Cliff Limestone," a formation hundreds of feet in thickness, through which the river cuts its way, is every where either at or near the surface; the grounds of the estate are beautifully undulated, and interspersed with numerous ravines which carry off all the superfluous water, thus rendering the soil dry and the atmosphere free from that humidity so prolific of fevers; these circumstances, taken in connection with the altitude of the place, about 1,000 feet above the level of the ocean, make the locality as free from malarious influences as a mountain region.

The Spring property consists of 320 acres of land, one hundred of which is covered by one of the most beautiful groves in Ohio. This woodland is handsomely laid off into walks and drives, one of the latter being two miles in extent.

BATHS.

Bathing here by the plan adopted, is brought into fair competition with that at naturally Warm and Hot Springs. The water is heated in the Bath Houses by steam pipes; the heat not being raised high enough to precipitate its salts, it is by this system applied to the surface of the bather without the loss of its saline ingredients.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A Telegraph place, communicating with all parts of the country, has been established at the Springs. To be thus in connection with distant points, will be a great convenience to gentlemen who can hear from and direct their business affairs daily.

All the accessories necessary to health, pleasure and amusement, visitors may expect to find at the Ohio White Sulphur Springs, as the proprietor is determined to make it, in every particular, a first class watering place. Gratified with the liberal patronage extended last year, no effort will be spared to merit its continuance.

A livery, well stocked with horses and carriages, is attached to the Springs.

For further information, arrangements for rooms, &c., address ANDREW WILSON, JUN.,
White Sulphur P. O.
June 14-24-6w. Delaware Co., Ohio.

AT A MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL of the town of Racine, held on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1859, the following Ordinance was enacted, to wit: That the property-holders on the streets hereinafter mentioned are hereby ordered to have a good Stone, Brick, Gravel or Plank sidewalk made upon those parts of the said streets which pass by their respective properties, not less than 6 feet wide, with the exceptions which hereinafter appear, on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1859.

Front street, beginning at the north end and west side, and going south up to Main street; then east and west sides on to Pearl street; then east side, up to Mill Lot No. 2, Myer's Addition.

Second street, beginning at the North end, east and west sides, and continuing to the south end.

Third street, beginning at the north end, west side, south to Main street, then east and west sides on to Pearl street, then on east side to Sycamore.

Main street, beginning at west end, north and south sides on to east end.

Pearl street, beginning at the west end, north and south sides, east to Third street.

Sycamore street, beginning at west end of Second street, north and south sides on to Fourth street.

And the property-holders hereinbefore mentioned, are hereby notified, that in case of a refusal or failure to have the said walks made, within the time above specified, the Mayor will order them made by the Street Commissioner, and a tax will be levied upon their property sufficient to cover the expense thereby incurred.

J. L. WALLAR, Mayor.
J. J. PETREL, Recorder.

READ THIS.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Murdock, Williamson & Co., are requested to call immediately on W. C. Williamson, and make settlement. Peculiar circumstances make it NECESSARY THAT THIS NOTICE BE ATTENDED TO AT ONCE! Those who neglect it may expect a notice of another sort, and that without delay.

MURDOCK, WILLIAMSON & CO.
June 7-2?-tf.

1859. PORTSMOUTH 1859.

Wholesale Dry Goods House.

MAY PURCHASES.

J. F. TOWELL invites the attention of Merchants and Furnace men to his new Stock of Dry Goods,

HATS, BONNETS & NOTIONS:

Purchased during this month of the Eastern manufacturers and Importers. Attention is also directed to

Towell's Standard Patent Thread,

AND

Towell's Waxed Six Cord Spool Cotton,

Which have been manufactured to his order in Europe, and will be found very superior in quality. Merchants at a distance may always rely on finding a good stock on hand of all kinds of goods, at the lowest wholesale prices.

13-1y. J. F. TOWELL.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

FRESH GLEANINGS, Fudge Doings, The Longnette, Battle of Summer, by Ike Marvel; House-Hold Scenes, Bell Smith Abroad, The Dead Secret, Grace Lee, The Torchlight, Rachel Gray, The Coquette, Woodhill, Life's Lessons, Columbia, Julienne, The Ivores, Busy Moments of an Idle Woman, Ellen or the Claimed Mother, Home Hits, Fern Leaves, Retribution, Rose Clark, The Missing Bride, Courtship and Marriage, Love after Marriage, Plum Pie, Bustah, (Doesticks,) Nick of the Woods, Inquire Within, Mackedsie's 5000 Receipts, Journey to Central Africa, India, China and Japan, Views on Foot in Europe, by Bayard Taylor, at publishers prices, by

21-1y. WM. H. REMINGTON.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED proposals will be received at the Auditor's Office in Pomeroy, for the rebuilding of the Bridge across Sugar Run near its mouth, from this date to the 9th day of July next. The bids to be in conformity with the following specifications:

The width at the base to be one hundred feet. The width at the top to be 30 feet. The height to be about thirty feet, or level with the Street in front of Edwards' Store house.

The Bridge to be built of Rubble stone. The Base to be carried up 10 feet, prepared smoothly for a course of dressed stone, compactly and firmly laid for the bottom of the Culvert. The Culvert to be four feet wide at the bottom, carried up with dressed stone firmly laid to the hight of 8 feet in the clear, and each course of stone drawn in so that it shall be not more than 18 inches wide at top and capped with heavy dressed stone, at least twenty inches in thickness, and at least six feet in length. The Culvert to be eighty feet in length. The Bridge to be filled with Rubble stone so as to form a regular grade on each side from the bottom to the top, the surface to be made reasonably smooth, and covered with gravel or cinder to the depth of six inches, so that there shall be when finished a regular smooth surface.

Railing on each side of the Bridge to be formed by setting substantial locust posts 3½ feet deep and 3½ feet above the surface of the bridge, when finished cap of 4 by 5 inch oak scantling, and two strips of 14 inch boards eight inches wide, firmly spiked or nailed on the posts.

The undersigned will attend at the Auditor's Office on the 4th day of July next, to receive and open said bids, and will be prepared at his own discretion to contract for the building. Further particulars may be ascertained by inquiring at the Auditor's Office, or of the undersigned.

JOHN R. ELLIS, One of the Com'rs. of
June 14-24-3t. Meigs County.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT LAND OWNERS.

THE Commissioners of Meigs County at their June session, on the petition of Thomas Crosbie and others, ordered a view and survey of a County road, described as follows, viz: Beginning in the County Road at the foot of the hill, near the dwelling-house of Edward Bailey, on Sec. 4, in Rutland Township; thence easterly up the run to the top of the ridge; thence the nearest and best route to a point at or near the south-west corner of David Gorsuch's land; thence east on the line between the lands of said Gorsuch and Wm. Joab to or near the creek; thence down and crossing the creek so as to intersect the county road near John Gilmore's. All persons interested are hereby notified that the viewers and Surveyor on the above road, will meet on the 22d day of July, 1859, to lay out the same as the law directs.

June 14-24-3t* A PETITIONER.

NEW GOODS

AND

NEW PRICES,

AT

MIDDLEPORT, OHIO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has just received, and now opening, one of the

LARGEST

AND

MOST DESIRABLE

STOCKS OF

MERCHANDIZE

ever before brought to this market, all of which, having been bought on the best of terms, will be sold at a small advance upon Eastern cost for

READY PAY.

Positively we have reduced our prices 10 to 25 per cent. since adopting the

READY PAY SYSTEM,

and find that it is THE principle upon which to sell

CHEAP GOODS.

It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate the many different kinds of Goods on hand, and will only say that we have

EVERYTHING

pertaining to the Trade.

We would respectfully ask