THE TELEGRAPH.

POMEROY, O., TUESDAY::::::::::SEPT. 27.

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,
R. 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.

Republican District Ticket.

For State Senator,
T. R. STANLEY, of Vinton County.
For State Board of Equalization,
S. C. JOHNSON, of Lawrence County.

REPUBLICAN CO. TICKET.

For Representative,
T. A. PLANTS, of Salisbury.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
S. A. BURNAP, of Salisbury.
For Sheriff,
J. J. WHITE, of Lebanon.
For Commissioner,
J. F. BROWN, of Orange.
For Infirmary Director,
GEORGE BELL, of Chester.

To the VOTERS of Meigs County.

I respectfully announce to you that I will be a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney at the ensuing October election.

August 9, 1859. J. CARTWRIGHT.

Republican Meetings

T. A. PLANTS, Republican candidate for Representative, and W. H. LASLEY, Esq., will address the people at the following times and places:

In Olive, at Reedville, Wednesday evening, Sept. 28.

In Orange, at "Hoffman's" or the "Brick School-House," Thursday evening, Sept. 29.

In Bedford, at Millersburg, Friday evening, 30th; at "Boring Chapel," on Saturday evening, Oct. 1.

All are invited to attend.

By order of Cent. Com.

For the Meigs County Telegraph

MR. PLANTS—In your article on "The Book of Life" you say, "It is a startling idea that the history of our life experience is written legibly upon our souls, and may be read by any whose *perceptions are keen* enough to trace the electric lines, whether such persons are in or out of the physical body." And when thus written, you call the Book of Life. I want to know if we must understand that none can read the Book of Life but those that have this "keen perception," and is it so that those that have this "keen perception" scrutinize the entries of recording angels, and suppose that they are full of mistakes and evasions. And again you say, "when we arrive at a sufficient *acuteness of perception* we shall see as we are seen, and know as we are known. Will you please to tell us how we are to whet up our perception to that acuteness that we can look in "upon the soul and trace the electric lines." You say that it can be done *in* the physical body as well as out. Indeed, you see that your learned article is to me learned nonsense; please, then, to instruct a LEARNER.

Middleport, Sept. 12, 1859.

The above communication is from an esteemed friend, and we insert it with pleasure. The article referred to is not our production, as our friend will see by looking at it again. It found its way into the miscellaneous department of our paper, as many such items do which are found in our exchanges, and whose authorship is unknown.

But, while we say this, to account for its appearance in the *Telegraph*, we must frankly admit that on examining it in view of our friend's criticism, the leading idea strikes us as beautiful and *true*, as well as "startling," and if permitted to have its legitimate influence upon the lives of men, would do much to banish from the earth the selfishness and fraud — the wrongs and outrages—the licentiousness and depravity, which mar the moral beauty, and destroy the purity and refinement of social life.

It does seem to us that if the minds of men were firmly impressed with the "startling" truth—and we believe it to be true—that every impure thought harbored —every licentious impulse indulged—every sentiment of hatred cherished—every secret purpose of revenge admitted to a home in the heart—every scheme of fraud and deception contemplated, although never acted out, and every motive to all bad actions, did, by the very laws of life, leave their contaminating effects woven into the very substance of the soul, and constituting its "Book of Life," they would shun the contaminating atmosphere of vice, as they would the contagion of natural disease.

But we have neither time nor desire, at present, to enter into a discussion of the subject. It does not, however, seem to us, as it does to our friend, to be "learned nonsense," but a great psychological *truth*, which binds true philosophy in a married union to pure religion, and brings the sanction of both, to urge men, by the most powerful of all conceivable consideration, to be just and upright, kind and forgiving, pure and good.

We think our friend has mistaken the idea of the author altogether. He asks: "Is it so that those that have this keen perception can scrutinize the entries of recording angels, and suppose that they are full of mistakes and evasions?" Now our friend will see if he will look at the little article which has called out his criticism, that there is nothing there about mistakes and evasions of recording angels.—But, speaking of the "Book of Life," the author says:

"The error is in supposing it to be a book kept somewhere outside of themselves, by a recording angel, who notes down every act, word and thought. The reality is even more impressive than this; the record is *within* ourselves, it admits of neither mistake nor evasion."

And if it be true that the thoughts, and motives, and actions of men make up their spiritual *state*—become impressed upon the soul itself, making the infallible record *within* them—is it not far more "impressive" than the belief that "recording angels" are, somewhere, noting down in a book outside of themselves, the same thoughts, motives and actions?

But the subject is of a nature that don't seem in place in a political paper during a campaign, however important in itself.—Still, if our friend has thoughts on the subjects which he deems of importance, we will publish them with pleasure, and invite him to our columns, not for the purpose of controversy, but to elicit truth.

The Campaign in Ohio.

The telegraph from Washington announces that the Administration has sent out ex-Governor Medill, as a missionary, to Ohio, to counteract the effect of the late visit and speeches of Douglas. Our readers know Gov. Medill. When he failed to secure a seat in Congres, by humbugging the people, the President, of course, had to take care of him. He was consequently put into a nice office at Washington, where he has been ever since. Being under the pay of Buchanan, he must do Buchanan's work. That is fair, and according to the contract. But Buchanan's main business now is to hunt down Douglas, and no fitter instrument could be employed than Gov. Medill.

Whether he is to stump the State, or work under ground, is not stated. Perhaps the latter, as it would be more in accordance with the habits of the Governor. The work requires peculiar engineering. It is of vast importance to the operators, all round, that the *party* should be held together; and the voters of both factions are needed for that purpose. But for national purposes, and to carry out the Lecompton schemes of the Administration and the slave power which rules it, it is equally important that Douglas should be "suppressed." Thus, each faction is laboring to circumvent the other, and both hope to use the party organization to accomplish their purposes. And hence Douglas calls on his friends to "*sustain the party*," as the only means of rescuing the Government from the hands of Buchanan's Administration, and thus securing the liberties of the people, which he says are endangered by the despotic schemes which that Administration is determined to carry out. While Buchanan and his followers, quite as lustily, call upon their clansmen to "*sustain the party*," as the only means of "*subduing the rebel*," and saving the Constitution from utter overthrow, through the "squatter sovereignty" heresy, and Pugh is dodging between, and, like the bat, in the war of the beasts and birds, is on either side, according to the company he happens to be in; ready, like that fitting type of his class of politicians, to side with the victors, and equally clamorous for the *party*, in order that he may be returned to the Senate.

In this game of cheatery, circumvention, sham and humbug, the welkin is made to ring with shrieks of "Abolitionist!" "Black Republican!!" and "Woolly heads!!!" shouted in chorus by the warring factions to their respective supporters as if the people were bereft of reason, conscience, and common sense, and were to be moved only though the lowest and basest of passions and prejudices.

But will they win in such a contest? We do not know, but can hardly believe it possible. The same stale slang has been employed for the last five years, not only in Ohio, but in all the free States, and the result has been that the people have everywhere rebuked the insult offered to their manhood. And we believe that rebuke will be made more emphatic than usual, in Ohio, at the coming election. We are encouraged in this opinion by the overwhelming prostration of the Democratic party in Vermont and Maine, whose elections have just come off, and where the same tactics were employed with all the energy that desperation, and the patronage of the Government could lend to the leaders. We believe the same result awaits them in every free State. The advance of education and morality will, we trust, soon render such a mode of political warfare so unprofitable that self interest, if not a better taste, will compel the adoption of at least an approach to outward decency of language if not a nearer approximation to truth.

We would fain believe that there are but few whose innate depravity would lead them to prefer falsehood and slang to truth and argument, if they thought they could accomplish their ends as well by the latter. and if they are effectually taught by the votes of the people that a proper estimate is placed upon these dishonorable appliances, they will be laid aside. It is true, that if the use of these epithets was discarded the occupation of many would be gone, but community would be the gainer thereby.

Something of a Mass.

The "harmonious Democracy" are in a terrible ferment. The war between the Douglas faction and the regular Democratic leaders is becoming fierce beyond all former precedent.

Douglas recently published a labored article in "Harper's Magazine," in which he attempted to maintain his recent invention of "squatter sovereignty," and at the same time to reconcile it with the "Dred Scott Decision," and all the other contradictory and irreconcilable dogmas of the several factions into which the party is divided.

The effort was a hopeless one, of course, but it was the last desperate chance for the Illinois Senator to reach the aim of his ambition, and with a desperation equal to the emergency of the case, he has given himself up to the work.

The Richmond "Enquirer," the organ of the Democratic party in Virginia, and a supporter of Gov. Wise for the Presidency, soon after the appearance of Douglas' article, contained a long and most scathing review of the positions of Douglas, pronouncing the Illinois Senator an "incendiary," and his article an "incendiary" document. This terrible onslaught is attributed to Gov. Wise himself, and is producing quite a sensation in the South.

More recently the "Constitution," Buchanan's Organ at Washington, issued another manifesto against the "little rebel," which is fiercely severe, if not annihilating. This is said to be the joint production of Buchanan and the Cabinet. Douglas says Attorney General Black is its author, and in his speech at Wooster the other day, as reported in the "Statesman," Douglas replied to this emanation of the Administration in a strain of the bitterest invictives. Douglas says the boys in the streets are circulating this Administration document by the thousand for the purpose of injuring him, and "*infamous falsehoods*"—"*double falsehoods*"—"*premeditated falsehoods*," &c., &c., are the terms in which he characterizes this product of Buchanan and his Administration, as put forth through the Attorney General.

We would like to publish these documents that our readers might see the loving affection with which these "harmonious Democrats" speak of each other. If the hundredth part of what they charge upon each other be true, a patriot army would be safer under the command of Benedict Arnold, than the interests and liberties of the country under the management of either of these factions.

Douglas is straining every nerve to secure the appointment of Delegates to the Charleston Convention that will work for his nomination. Many of his friends say that if he does not succeed his friends will break up the Convention and run him independent. On the other hand, many of the Administration journals boldly proclaim that if he gets the nomination the whole South and the Buchanan men in the North will bolt, and run another candidate.

But in the midst of this babble of confusion and strife the papers and stumpers of Ohio are singing the praises of the "harmonious Democracy," and proclaiming that the party is one in sentiment and one in action everywhere! And on this transparent deception the leaders are flattering their followers with the promise of success!

The Game of Brag.

A traveling correspondent of the Cincinnati "Enquirer," a few days since, writing from N. Y., gave a glowing picture of the prospects of the party, and assured the faithful in Ohio that the election then to come off in Maine would result in an overwhelming Democratic victory! That that would stimulate the party in Ohio and it would sweep this State by untold thousands! And the silly "brag" was copied into all the party papers as settled truth. But the Maine election has been held, and the result is, out of 31 Senators the Republicans have elected 30 and the Democrats *one*, with a House of Representatives to match, and a popular majority which leaves the Democracy utterly prostrated. But Democrats in Ohio will not get the news through their own papers until after our election. On the strength of the boasts of the "Enquirer," a Democrat, to-day, after the result of the election had been published two weeks, offered to bet that it had gone Democratic! And when we showed him the returns, he turned to his friends who were present and pronounced it a Republican *lie!* And with a "hurra for Douglas!" said "as goes Maine so goes Ohio," and being a leader in the party, his companions left with the full belief that Maine had gone Democratic, and Ohio was sure to follow!

☞The Board of Directors of the "Meigs Co. Agricultural Society," together with the newly-elected Board, are requested to meet at the Court-House, in Pomeroy, on Saturday, Oct. 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEO. MCQUIGG, Rec. Secy

Correspondence.

[Correspondence of the Meigs Co. Telegraph.]

Senator Trumbull in Ohio.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., September 17, 1859.

The announcement that Senator Trumbull of Illinois, the distinguished colleague and dissector of Stephen A. Douglas, would speak at Bellefontain to-day, created quite a sensation among the people of this and adjoining counties, who have watched and admired his public career; and at the appointed hour a large crowd had assembled to hear him. He is a tall, slim, wiry man, whiskered and spectacled, with a compact forehead, piercing blue eyes, and a mouth of inflexible firmness, which closes at the end of an emphatic sentence as if never again to open. There is nothing of the actor in his manner, but his delivery, though perhaps a little labored, is unaffected and imbued with the appearance of sincere conviction. His only gesture is made with the long fore-finger of his right hand, with which he emphasises his periods, and forces into the heart of his antagonist, as it were, his decisive conclusions. After listening to him for ten minutes you can well understand why Douglas should wish to avoid that terrible fore-finger when directed against him by the "Incarnation of pitiless Logic" who wields it.

The present campaign in Ohio is waged by our opponents solely on the "one-idea" of popular sovereignty, and "the head boy of the class," as Trumbull calls Douglas, is himself earnestly at work, teaching the new dogma. As I know of nothing which could more conclusively expose the fallacies of this patented hobby than the speech I heard to-day, I have thought it might be both interesting and useful to send you as good a report of it as I could crowd into reasonable limits. For the sake of perspicuity I shall drop henceforth the Reporter's style, and present, as well as I am able, the substance of the argument.

The political year of 1852 dawned auspiciously upon the country. Both of the then existing parties were alarmed at the dangerous form which the agitation of Slavery threatened to take, and solemnly pledged themselves to discountenance all attempts to renew it anywhere, or in any form. The South had secured the passage of a stringent law for the rendition of fugitives—the North had at the same time secured to freedom the States and Territories acquired from Mexico—*all* the Territories were pledged to freedom—and by these successive "Compromises," the question was avowedly settled. How different the aspect of affairs now! Not a speech has been delivered on national politics for the last five years, whose burden was not "Slavery." No other question despite the efforts of trimmers, can now command attention. In a time of profound peace this question, so momentous that it excludes all others and so vexations that it threatens to divide the country into parties of ungoverned passion, rather than of temperate difference of opinion, has been sprung upon the country without an honest purpose or without a decent pretext. Who is responsible for all this? Whoever he may be, how is he better than a traitor?

We have only to go back to the year 1854 to discover at once the origin of the present political parties and the source of the present agitation. Then it was that the Missouri Compromise was repealed, by the passage of Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the Territories opened to Slavery. Then it was that compromises ceased to be worth the paper on which they were written, and the North was forced either to take a stand of open opposition to the Slave Power or to succumb to its every demand. Then it was that were organized, the one on the principle of legislation *for* Slavery, and the other *against* it, the present Democratic and Republican parties. Then it was that began the "irrepressible conflict" of which this campaign in Ohio is an important battle. And then it was that lecturers and writers first sought to lay the spirits they had roused thoughout the land, by uttering and uniting the quack charm of *Popular Sovereignty*.

And for whose benefit was this great principle discovered and applied? The Territories did not wish it, for they were then an unpeopled wilderness. Did it benefit the people of the States? How many of them have an interest in the removal of obstacles to the spread of slavery? To all but the slave-holder, the institution is confessedly an injury. Of the free whites of this nation, but one man in sixty holds a slave; of the whites in the Southern States even, but one in twenty is a slave-holder. By what stretch of patriotic fancy—by what miracle of exalted statesmanship, shall that Legislation which disregards the interests of the fifty-nine for the sole benefit of the sixtieth man, be transfigured into popular sovereignty? Would the wishes of 350,000 capitalists of the Northern cities of New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati receive such consideration, or would like demands from them be kicked indignantly out of Congress?

"But," say the advocates of "popular sovereignty," "we do not propose to legislate *for* slavery—we propose to leave the people of the Territories free to regulate their internal affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." But what does this mean? Senator Douglas, in his recent article in "Harper's Magazine," assigns to the people the right "*legally* (that is, under the survilance of the Supreme Court) to *control* slavery"—not a hint does he give of a right to *exclude* it. He, in common with the whole Democratic party, places property in slaves upon the same basis as property in other "chattels" of whatever kind, but says that the Territorial Legislatures may "discourage it by unfriendly legislation." But how? Every man knows that property is not the subject of statuatory creation, and that remedies are provided both by the common law and by the enacted codes which affect all property alike. Once acknowledge the claim that there is no distinction between slaves and other property, and the whole question is placed beyond the power of Legislature or Court to affect it. And this has been carefully provided for in Senator Douglas' own Kansas Nebraska Bill, wherein, through the vain fear that some Territorial Court may not be subservient enough, it is provided that appeal shall be had to the Supreme Court in all cases involving the right to slaves, whatever their value; while a dispute involving $1,000 worth of other property is requisite to entitle parties to a like appeal. The barrier once removed, the banded capitalists of the South will take due care that Slavery is introduced, and with the help of Dred Scott courts will have no need of legislation *for* their institution.

But the alleged "principle" is, in its naked form, a fallacy, and, in its ultimation by its discoverers, a cheat. Popular sovereignty is *not* the principle at the foundation of our Government. The doctrine that majorities shall *rule* is not the doctrine of the Constitution. What is the object of a Constitution, save to protect and benefit minorities? What its result, save the limitation, and to a certain extent the defeat, of popular sovereignty. The United States Senate, wherein all the States are equally represented, is, in its check upon the House of Representatives, a constant and constitutional denial of the doctrine. So is the electoral system. So is the President's veto. Not one of us would live an hour under a government wherein of five men, *three* had absolute power over the remaining *two*. Popular sovereignty is indeed *one* element of our government, but it is so checked and modified by other elements, that it can never, without the subversion of our national character and of our liberty, become what demagogues have sought to make it, the ruling idea.

And how has its author embodied his principle in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill?—Have the people, under this, the power to elect their own Governor, their Judges, their Marshals? This was indeed proposed, but Senator Douglas was among the first to vote against it. Have they the power even to define the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace? Even this petty act of self-government has been forestalled. Have they the power to enact their own Territorial laws? Yes, but subject to the two-thirds veto of a Congressional Governor—a power which the people of Ohio have denied the Governor of their own election. When they organize as a State even, are they free from restrictions? No! They are still subject to the Constitution of the United States.—Wherein is it less a violation of self-government to require obedience to a Constitution than to laws? Wherein is the difference, in their relation to the abstract question of self-government, between the restrictions which the Democracy have thus imposed, and those in regard to slavery which the Republicans advocate?

But, says the Democrat, it is unconstitutional for Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery. In what clause is such legislation forbidden? Is not Congress authorized "to make *all* needful rules and regulations for the government of the Territories?" And even if this clause refers, as is sometimes said, to the mere land, is it not the duty of Congress so to legislate that the Territories shall be most valuable to its future possessors? Besides, our fathers, from the framers down, including the Stephen A. Douglas of years prior to 1854, recognized the constitutionality of anti-slavery restrictions upon the Territories. In 1789, the celebrated ordinance of 1787, dedicating to perpetual freedom all the then existing territory of the United States, was re-affirmed by Congress, and received the Presidential sanction of George Washington. In 1800, Indiana was organized into a Territory, with the anti-slavery restriction, and her organic act was approved by John Adams. In 1805, Thomas Jefferson allowed the creation, with the same restriction, of the Territory of Michigan. In 1820 was passed, under the Presidency of James Monroe, the Missouri Compromise, which dedicated to perpetual freedom all that vast territory acquired from France, north of 36:30.—In 1836, Andrew Jackson was found ready to forbid the existence of slavery in the Territory of Wisconsin. In 1838, Martin Van Buren did the same for Iowa. In 1845, Texas was admitted, and although slavery already existed there, James K. Polk aided in abolishing it by national legislation north of 36:30. Again, in 1850, we find Stephen A. Douglas seeking to extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean. And yet is it unconstitutional?

And if it is not unconstitutional thus to forbid Slavery in the Territories, as little is it an act of injustice to the people themselves. Who are these people? *Your own children*. Will you curse your fathers because they left your noble Ohio free, and made you what you are? Or thanking them, and rejocing in your wealth and independence acquired though their acts, will you withold a hundred blessings from your sons? Be men, be patriots! men and patriots alike in gratitude to your fathers who formed your country, and in duty to your children who alone will be able to preserve it. Force not your son to leave your now thickly settled State for one where Slavery degrades the farmer and mechanic, and decimates the value of the very ground, on which its black shadow falls; but rather secure to them a Land of Promise which free labor shall bless and enrich, and where Liberty, child of the consecrated soil, shall reverse the ancient fable, and give to its mother Earth fresh strength with its every tread!

DIED.

In Rutland, on the morning of the 15th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, LUCIUS G., youngest son of Joel P. Higley, aged two years and five months.

Light be the clods on Luly's breast;
There let bright flowers sweetly wave;
Angels of glory guard his rest;
Green be the sod that wraps his grave. †

In Rutland, Ohio, Sept. 5th, 1859, at the residence of her youngest son, Mrs. MARY, wife of the late Benjamin Stout, Esq., in the 76th year of her age.—She was born near Trenton, the capital of New Jersey, and when about twelve years of age removed with her parents to Washington, Pennsylvania, at which place she was married. About the year 1810, her husband moved to Chester, Meigs County, Ohio. As the first settlement had been made only a few years previous to their removal, they may be regarded as among the first pioneer settlers, experiencing more or less the trials incident to the settlement of a new country. In 1817, she made a public profession of religion, was baptized by Rev. Barzillai H. Miles, and united with the Church in that place. In 1823, her place of residence was changed from Chester to Rutland, some fifteen miles distant, where she resided until her death. During this period she was more or less afflicted with the complaint that terminated her life, but amidst it she manifested much patience and resignation to the Divine will. In addition to her bodily afflictions, she was called, in the summer of 1853, to part with the companion of her early days, stricken down by the hand of death. Still she manifested the same resignation that had ever characterized her course, maintaining an exemplary walk before the world—a consistency of Christian character, though much admired, but too seldom seen. Though rather diffident and retiring in disposition, none ever questioned her piety, or doubted her sincerity. Though not always able to attend Divine worship, owing to declining health, yet she ever rejoiced in the prosperity of the Church, and had the unspeakable pleasure of seeing most, if not all of her family, become hopefully pious. During the last four months of her life, she was confined to her room, and her sufferings were severe. From the commencement of her illness, she expressed the conviction that she would not recover, which prediction was verified. A funeral discourse was delivered on the occasion by Rev. E. Rathburn, from Phil. 3: 7—11.—Children and grandchildren are thus called to mourn, but not without hope. SELAH HIBBARD BARRETT.

Rutland, Sept. 19, 1859.

Pomeroy Retail Market.

POMEROY, TUESDAY, September 27, 1859.

Flour, $5.00@5.50 ℔ brl.	Cheese, (dom.) 8c ℔ lb.
Wheat, 90@$1.00 ℔ bush	Cheese, (W. R.) 8@12½c.
Oats, 33@40c. ℔ bush.	Soap, 5@10c. ℔ lb.
Potatoes, 60@80c ℔ bush	Candles, (tallow) 14@15c.
Apples, (green) 40@75	Candles, (opal) 20c.
Butter, 15c. per lb.	Candles, (star) 25c.
Eggs, 10c. ℔ doz.	Fish, (Cod) 5@6½c.
Molasses, 42@45c. ℔ gal.	Fish, (Mackerel,) 8@10c.
Strup, 75@1.00 ℔ gal.	Fish, (White) 7c.
Sugar, (N. O.) 8@9c. ℔ lb	Pickled Pork, 9@10c.
Sugar (White) 12½@15c.	Shoulders, 9@10c.
Coffee, 12@15c. ℔ lb.	Sides, (smoked) 9@10c.
Rice, 6@7c. ℔ lb.	Hams, 12c.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, September 22, 1859.

FLOUR—The feeling in the market was firmer, with a fair local demand. The sales were 1,700 brls at $4 60@4 65 for superfine, and $4 75@5 00 for extra.—3,414 brls were received the last 24 hours.

PROVISIONS—The market continues buoyant, and prices are a shade higher. The sales were Mess Pork, country, at $14 25; rump do at $10 00; Bacon Shoulders, at 7¾c; Lard at 10¾@10⅞c.

GROCERIES—Sugar active; sales of 150 hhds at 6¾@7¾c. Molasses firm; 200 brls sold at 36½c.—Coffee unchanged.

WHEAT—The receipts continue light, and the demand is about equal to the supply, at our quotations; sales 100 bu prime red at 96c; 250 do at $1 00; 400 do fair do at 90c; 1,300 do prime white at $1 10; 550 do good do at $1 05.

CORN—The market is steady and prices unchanged; sales 600 bu at 75c, and 300 do in Covington at 74c.

BARLEY—The market is quiet and prices are steady; sales 500 bu prime Fall at 75c, delivered.

RYE—The market is firm, with a good demand; sales of 1,350 bush at 75c.

OATS—A continued good demand, and prices are 1c higher; sales 1,000 bu at 39, and 500 do in store at 40c.

CHEESE—The market is steady and firm. Sales 200 boxes prime W. R. at 8¾c; 100 do extra large do at 9c; 200 do "Mason Farm," English Dairy at 11c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞Dr. O. N. Williams will fill the October appointments of Dr. W. S. Wortman. Of the former gentleman Dr. Wortman says:

"I especially request all whose cases have baffled my own skill to call upon him, as he may change treatment so as to yet succeed in a cure. I hereby pledge my word and reputation to all my friends, that Dr. Williams is a skillful, honorable and candid physician, and that whatever he does will be done in a way becoming an *honorable man*. My patients and others placing themselves under his care may rest assured that all will be done for them that human skill can do."

His appointments in this county are as follows:

Portland, at Mr. Hopkins', Saturday until 2 P. M., Oct. 8. Pomeroy, Remington House, Sunday and Monday, Oct. 9 and 10. 39-tt

DISEASE EXPELLED FROM THE BLOOD! THE HOPELESS CURED.—During the past year five hundred and nine persons, who had been given over by regular physicians, have been radically cured by Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedses. The list, as taken from Dr. Roback's book of cases, is as follows: 40 cases of dyspepsia, 8 of scrofula, 30 of incipient consumption, 19 of rheumatism, 5 of general debility, 3 of nervous disorders, and 4 of sexual weakness. Upwards of 1,500 less serious cases have also been treated by Dr. Roback with entire success. His Blood Purifier and Blood Pills cure all inorganic maladies by cleansing the blood from the impurities which cause and sustain disease. See Advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. The most welcome intelligence we can give to all who are thus situated, is that the means of recovery are within their reach—that they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirits, and constitutions, and obtain a new hold on life, and a new sense of its blessings. The Pills are, to our certain knowledge, producing such results in chronic diarrhea and cholic, weakness of the stomach, diseases of the kidneys, and liver complaints, as have never been paralleled in this country; while Holloway's Ointment is working miracles in external disorders.

New Advertisements.

S. GRIFFITH, M. D., Chester, O., tenders his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. 2-39-1y

STRAYED.

A LARGE RED HEIFER, with white under her belly, two years old, which gives milk, strayed two weeks since. Any one returning her to the subscriber or giving information of her will be paid for his trouble.

Sept. 27 -39-2w W. STIVERS.

SIXTY

COAL MINERS WANTED,

Immediately, at the Western Mining & Manufacturing Co., at Peytona, on Coal River, 20 miles from Charleston. Good wages will be given. Address

ING. D. VANHORN,
Peytona, Boone Co., Va.
Or Col. THOMAS BROUN,
Sept. 27.-39-2w. Kanawha C. H. Va.

Boots & Shoes,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

At wholesale, warranted uniform in quality.

JAS. P. TANNER,

No. 56 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH,

INVITES the attention of his customers, and Merchants generally, to his very large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England manufactures, which for extent, variety and durability, freedom from all irregularity, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any other city.—Prices shall be as low as those of Philadelphia or New York.

All are invited to an examination of this superior stock.

Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

HARDWARE,

No. 50 Wood Street,

Three doors above the St. Charles Hotel.

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Having enlarged their establishment, and received their Fall Supplies, are now fully prepared to offer buyers as large an assortment of Hardware, and at as

LOW PRICES

As can be found in the county. Buyers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

DRY GOODS & CARPET STORE.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.

No's 101, 103 and 105 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, O.,

Importers of

Dry Goods & Carpeting,

Respectfully inform their customers and purchasers generally that they are now opening an extensive and complete assortment of

Dry Goods

CARPETINGS,

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

Families, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat owners and all others may depend upon finding the best class of Goods, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern cities. Sept. 27.—39 2m.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM PRICE, of the State of California, will take notice that Zylpha Price, of the County of Meigs, in the State of Ohio, did, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1859, file her petition in the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Meigs, in said State of Ohio, against the said William Price, setting forth that the said Zylpha Price (then Zylpha Prethero) and David Prethero, her husband, on the 4th day of January, 1853, made and delivered to the said William Price a warrantee deed to the following premises, situate in the County of Meigs, in the State of Ohio, and in fraction No. 18, in sections Nos. 21 and 22, of town No. 2, in range No. 13, in the Ohio Company's Purchase, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake 24 rods north from the south-east corner of said fraction No. 18; thence south to the south-east corner; thence west 22 rods; thence to the place of beginning. That the said deed was made for the purpose and upon the agreement that the said William Price, should mortgage the said premises to secure a loan of $100 to be procured by the said William Price and that after the payment of said loan by the said William Price, that the said William Price should reconvey said land to the said Zylpha Price. That the said William Price did procure said loan of $100 from one Seth Paine, of the town of Rutland, and that the payment of said loan was secured by one Alfred A. Austin, and that a deed of mortgage of said premises was made and delivered to the said Alfred A. Austin by the said defendant on the 6th day of January, 1853, to secure a certain note made by the said William Price to the said Alfred A. Austin, on the said 6th day of January, 1853, which said last mentioned note was given to secure the said Alfred A. Austin against the payment of a certain note given to Seth Paine for the aforesaid loan of $100, wherein the said Alfred A. Austin was held as security for the said William Price to the said Seth Paine. That the said note given to the said Alfred A. Austin was made due and payable on the 6th day of January, 1854, and that the said note and interest has since been paid to the said Alfred A. Austin by the said William Price. That the said Zylpha Price at the time of conveying said premises to the said William Price held the same by fee simple in her own right, and that since the making and delivery of the said deed to the said William Price, to-wit: at the May term of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County of Meigs, A. D. 1857, the said Zylpha Price was divorced from the said David Prethero by the said Court, and praying that the said William Price be directed by the decree of the said Court to convey the said premises to the said Zylpha Price, and for such other and further relief as in equity and good conscience she is entitled to.

ZYLPHA PRICE.
By Simpson & Lasley, her Att'ys.
Sept. 27.-39-6t. $8.75.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and duly qualified as Administrator of the estate of Wm. Ihle, Jr., late of Meigs County, O., dec'd. Persons holding claims against the said estate are notified to present them for settlement on or before the 1st day of November, 1859. WM. IHLE, Sen.,

Sept. 27, 1859.-39-3t* Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Meigs County, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court-House in Pomeroy, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the the 29th day of October, 1859, the following described lands and tenements to-wit: The north-east quarter of section No. 36, in Olive Township, Meigs County, Ohio, and sold as the property of Oleroy Halsey, at the suit of Lucius Cross, Administrator de bonis non of T. Stanley. Appraised at $720.00.

J. V. SMITH, S. M. C.

Sept. 26th, 1859.-39-5t. $1.50

POCKET CUTLERY.

A SUPERIOR lot of Pocket Cutlery, may be found in my establishment, which for cheapness, defy competition. Call and convince yourself

June 21-25-3m. P. LAMBRECHT.