



PROGRESS OF HORTICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the agricultural department of our present number, we have said something on the subject of Agricultural Progress, and that it was greatly indebted to mechanical invention. We now propose to say a few words in regard to the progress that has been made in the science and practice of Horticulture, within the last thirty years. Unlike that of Agriculture, the progress of Horticulture in the United States, has been independent, and chiefly indebted to a few intelligent, self-educated, persevering individuals. Its progress has been marked and rapid. We well remember when there were scarcely half a dozen nurseries in the country, and these were of limited extent, and confined chiefly to the propagation of the commonest sorts of the apple, peach, pear, and a few of the inferior, acid cherries. Throughout the country, generally, fruit trees were mostly propagated from the seed, by the few farmers who planted orchards, and these were mainly confined to the apple for the manufacture of cider. Now there are upwards of four hundred nursery establishments, registered and published, and it is probable that many more exist that are not recorded. These are located in almost every State and Territory, including California and Oregon. In these nurseries are cultivated, not only the fruits of our own country, but those from every region of the earth, that are found adapted to our climate. Every variety of apple, peach, pear, cherry, etc., worthy of notice, from every quarter of the globe, has been introduced and tried by the enterprising and enthusiastic nurserymen and amateurs, retaining those suited to our climate and soil, and rejecting thousands that do not seem to flourish with us. Not only are we indebted to the friends of horticultural progress, for the many varieties of delicious fruits which enrich our orchards and gardens, but also for many of the choicest esculent vegetables that add to the delicacies of the table.

Besides the long catalogues of fruits that have been imported from other countries, to swell our list, the same intelligent enthusiasm of our horticulturists have added largely to every variety of fruits, by propagating seedlings, many of which excel in quality and richness of flavor the choicest varieties from abroad.

The list of choice American apples might almost be enumerated by hundreds. Among the noted pears we may mention the rich, spicy Seckel, the melting Washington, the Dix, Lawrence and many others. The American peaches that have recently come into notice, cannot be excelled for their size, beauty and delicious sweetness, in any country. Of native plums, we might add a rich catalogue, prominent in which stands the Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Columbia, of Philadelphia, is the country scarcely less indebted for the new raspberries and other seedlings which his enthusiastic love for horticultural progress has produced. In our catalogue of American seedling Strawberries, there are varieties which for size, productivity and delicious flavor, are not surpassed anywhere. We may also allude to the Gooseberry. While all foreign sorts have failed with us on account of mildew, Houghton's American Seedling, though of medium size, has superseded them all. But recently several new and valuable varieties have been added to the list—one by Mr. Charles Downing, is large, productive and equal in point of quality to any of the English kinds.

Of native grapes a large number of new varieties within a few years have been brought to notice, combining the finest qualities for the table and for wine, and we are led to believe will be productive of more marked importance to the country, than the introduction of almost any other native fruit.

These are a few of the achievements that have been made by American horticulturists, within the last few years. The enthusiasm and intelligence that mark the deliberations of the horticulturists, who assemble in the conventions that are now annually held in various parts of the country, promise still greater results. Indeed, we may consider that improvement is hardly begun. While through the efforts of a few, so much has been effected by the introduction of new and improved varieties, scarcely less has been achieved by the improved methods of cultivation—by manuring, trenching, draining, etc. What has been done for Horticulture, may, by the exercise of similar means, be secured to its kindred branch—Agriculture. What

Coxe, Manning, Buel, Wilder, the Downings, and their thousands of followers have done, for the one, the millions of farmers, scattered over our richly favored land, should do for the other.—Valley Farmer.

THE MODEL HOUSEKEEPER.

In a late number of our journal we gave an outline of the model farmer. We would now do the same for the housekeeper. The farmer and the housekeeper are perhaps the most important personages in the world. The farmer supplies the world with food, the housekeeper with comforts and joys. The farmer feeds the world, the housekeeper takes care of it. They are dependent upon each other, and the world is dependent upon them. The housekeeper is the ordained priestess of the family. She ministers at the altar of home. She is the Alma Mater of mankind. Kings, presidents, governors, judges, priests, we could possibly do without, but the housekeeper is an indispensable official, elected for life to perform duties, by virtue of which the world moves on, and without which it could not go. All men who do not give honor to the housekeeper are guilty of a gross impiety.

But to the model housekeeper is due most unceasing praise. She is the especial benefactor of her fellows. Her very first characteristic is neatness of person. She is no slouch, no slattern, no slipshod-go-easy creature—no bundle of tatters and filth, unwashed and uncombed, no morning fright and afternoon belle; but a tidy, neat, orderly woman, in the care of her own person, such as everybody likes to look upon. This neatness extends from herself to her house and family. Filth and dirt shiver her presence. Dirty people wash and scrape their feet before they come into her house. Her floors and carpets rebuke them. Her windows, cupboards, ceilings and clothes read them lectures on cleanliness. Her kitchen is the counterpart of herself, so clean, so fresh, so orderly. No greasy cooking stove, no begrimed tables, no filled up corners, no sticky floors, no catch-all sinks, cupboards, closets, boxes, defile her kitchen. Her first care is her kitchen. And the whole house is in like manner neat and orderly.

Cooking with her is an art. It is a science too. She has a rule and a season for everything. Simplicity is one of her fundamental principles. Her dishes are simply prepared, so as to be at once agreeable to the taste and wholesome for the stomach. They are not heterogeneous mixtures of all indigestible things. They are not greased and peppered and spiced till they are unpalatable and indigestible, by their very richness. They are not raw, nor burnt, but cooked. She cooks for health. She knows that human stomachs will not bear everything, and treats them accordingly. She knows enough of the physiological laws to have a proper respect for the weakness of the human organism. She is not bound to a few dishes day in and day out, year after year, but goes the rounds of vegetables, meats, breads, pastries, so as to give variety and solid substance to her food such as the human body needs.

Then her meals are in time. They seldom vary many minutes from their regular hour. Her family can depend upon the order as much as they depend upon the sun. They are not starved to-day and over-fed to-morrow. She has an order and a way in all her arrangements and by skill and tact she brings her household into uniformity with it. She lays by her stores not in half pound parcels, but by the quantity so far as possible. Her cellar and larder are well supplied so as to reduce expenses both in time and price as much as possible.

In like manner are her drawers and clothes-presses supplied amply and in season, kept in order and clean. And so from cellar to garret her quick eye surveys all and her orderly mind brings about her ends. She rules her kingdom with dignity and urbanity, and strews comforts along the pathway of all her household. She has her days for each weekly job, such as washing, ironing, baking, scrubbing, her hours for each daily work, such as cooking, sweeping, dusting, chamber-work, etc.

With her servants she is neither morose nor familiar. She expects them to do no more than she can show them how to do. She shows more than tells; instructs chiefly by example; is patient and kind; chides little, approves as much as possible; looks after her own business; is at the head of everything; says "come" oftener than "go"; feels that she is the motive power, the head and front of the household; assumes no airs, but goes quietly on her way, bringing all agreeably along with her.—Bid.

SPRING SOIL BREAKING.
In answer to numerous inquiries in regard to breaking soil in the spring, and the relative depth of plowing for different crops, we would say, that our experience is adverse to spring breaking, that we know of no exception to the rule of deep plowing in broken ground, and that very deep plowing will sometimes remedy the fault of spring breaking. Such has been our experience. Our theory is this:—

When sod is broken in the spring, the roots of the grass have already commenced preparation for a season's growth, and they will continue to live and struggle for the mastery until autumn. Now, while those roots are alive they crowd out, as it were, the tender roots of the young plants, and thus prevent them from attaining enough vigor to nourish a thrifty growth above ground. Clover roots do not possess the same tenacity; but spring broken clover sod is apt to be infested with worms, and we have known large fields of corn and oats, sown on such ground, to be utterly ruined by them in a few days. Autumn plowing exposes the grass roots to the winter frosts, which both kill them and pulverize the ground.—Where the soil is very rich, exceeding deep spring plowing may bury the live grass roots so deeply as to smother them, and afford the young roots of corn, oats, etc., room for nourishment. It is a subject well worthy of attention, and we hope between the present time and spring to furnish the farmers of the Northwest with the experience of a number of our readers.—Prairie Farmer.

HOW TO SEED A SLOUGH IN TAME GRASS.

ED. PRAIRIE FARMER:—In your notice to correspondents, in the Prairie Farmer of January 7th, I saw the following inquiries: "The best manner, the best variety of seed, the quantity per acre, and the best time to seed down to tame grass a slough, etc., without breaking up?"

I will give the inquirer alluded to, my experience for the past fifteen years, in grass raising in Illinois.—And as to the first, I would say, that under all circumstances I have found that timothy and reedtop, half-and-half, is the best for low lands and sloughs. Some fifteen years since I sowed a slough, running through one of my fields, with timothy and reedtop, in the spring, say, about the first of April—without breaking up. After sowing I harrowed the ground over several times, and kept off all stock; and the first two or three years I let the seed get tolerably ripe before cutting, so as to shell out some of it while seeding, and in that time it got nicely sown to tame grass; and I have mowed from one to two tons of the best of hay per acre from it every year since; and from present appearances, I can do so for all time to come. I sowed at the rate of one bushel to five acres, and find that quantity, all things considered, the best. J. P. Wycorr.

Prairie Grove, Jan. 11th.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF BATHING.

Once a week is often enough for a decent white man to wash himself all over; and whether in summer or winter, that ought to be done with soap, warm water, and a hog's hair brush, in a room showing at least 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

Baths should be taken early in the morning, for it is then that the system possesses the power of reaction in the highest degree. Any kind of bath is dangerous soon after a meal, or soon after fatiguing exercise. No man or woman should take a bath at the close of the day, unless by the advice of the family physician. Many a man, in attempting to cheat his doctor out of a fee, has cheated himself out of his life; and it is heedlessly and carelessly done every day.

The best, safest, cheapest, and most universally accessible mode of keeping the surface of the body clean, besides the once a week washing with soap and warm water, is as follows:—As soon as you get out of bed in the morning, wash your face, hands, neck and breast; then, in the same basin of water, put your feet at once for about a minute, rubbing them briskly all the time; then with the towel which has been dampened by wiping the face, etc., wipe the entire body well, fast and hard—the mouth shut, lungs inflated breast projecting. Let the whole thing be done quickly—say within five minutes.

At night, when you go to bed, and if you get out of bed during the night, or when you find yourself wakeful or restless, spend from two to five minutes in rubbing your whole body with your hands, as far as you can reach in every direction. This has a tendency to preserve that softness and mobility of skin which is essential to health, and which too frequent washings will destroy.

These precautions are necessary in connection with the bath-room, is impressively signified in the death of an American lady of refinement and position, lately, after taking a bath soon after dinner; of Surgeon Hume, while alone, in warm bath, and of an eminent New Yorker, under similar circumstances, all within a year.—Hall's Journal of Health.

PRENTICE ON PUGH.—The Louisville Journal says:—

The editor of the Fayetteville North Carolinian tells the following amusing incident in his experience:—We were teaching an "academy" down in the wire grass country of South Georgia some after we left college, and among the "higher branches" taught in that "institution" were the rudiments of Astronomy, to which advanced text book we had introduced a class of sand-hill boys and gopher-trapping girls, ranging in age from fourteen to twenty years. A few recitations, confined principally for corrections of mutilated pronunciations, "stairs," "heavilg buddies," "the zeath," "comics," "planics," etc., and we made to the "advanced class" the startling and incredible announcement that the sun did not rise and set daily, that the revolution of the earth on its axis made night and day, etc. There were a few open countenances in that gaping, wonder-stricken class about then.

Next morning we were waited on by a grave sage looking patron of ours, who, with some asperity of countenance, and, as we imagined, contemptuous severity of expression, thus delivered himself:—

"We've employ'd ye here to learn our young 'uns, haint we?" We assented to the proposition.

"Well," continued he, "what's all this riggymarole and astronomy and stuff about the sun not settin' and risin', and the yeath turnin' upside down of a night, and sich like infidel talk ye've been foolin' the skollards with?" Now, thought we, for a triumph of science, a lighting up of his benighted understanding. Inviting him into the academy, we proceeded to draw a diagram on the blackboard, for the purpose of illustration. "Now," said we, "the sun is ninety-five millions of miles from the earth, and—" "Stop!" cried he, "how do you know that? Who's been tar to measure it? What surveyor's ever dug his chain over that route? 'Taint so." In vain we assured him that scientific men had demonstrated it, and philosophers proved it beyond a doubt, and that all the learned and eminent men in the world admitted and believed it.

"They don't know nothin' about it," was his dogmatic response; "not a bit more'n I do, and they've never been any closer to the sun than I hev. It's agin reason, sense, and scripiter to say that the sun don't rise and set—for that's a text, which mabby ye've, seed; if you ever red the bible, which I kaint scarcely believe you ever did read it, saving from the risin' of the sun to the goin' down thereof—and see here, young man, if you kaint teach the children better'n such fool talk and infidel argument, you mout as well look out for a Dooley settlement, whar their aint no churches, and the folks never heerd of the bible."

We caved, wiped out the diagram with our left coat-tail, bowed out our indignant patron, and the next morning the "strenuous" class was advanced to Peter Parley's Geography, and the sun permitted to rise and set as usual. There's every thing in admitting and denying the premises.

KIND WORDS—WHY USE THEM!

1. Because they always cheer him to whom they are addressed. They soothe him if he is wretched. They comfort him if he is sad. They keep him out of the slough of despond, or help him out if he happens to be in.

2. There are words enough of the opposite kind flying in all directions—sour words—cross words—fretful words—insulting words—overbearing words—irritating words. Now let kind words have a chance to get abroad, since so many, so different, are on the wing.

3. Kind words bless him that uses them. A sweet sound on the tongue tends to make the heart mellow. Kind words re-act upon the kind feelings which prompted them, and make them more kind. They add fresh fuel to the fire of benevolent emotion in the soul.

4. Kind words begot kind feelings toward him that loves to use them. People love to see the face and hear the voice of such a man.

Kind words are therefore of great value in these hard times.—Cin. Gaz.

JOURNAL ALMANAC FOR 1859.											
MONTHS.											
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NEW ARRANGEMENT IN THE RANDOLPH COUNTY JOURNAL.

New Proprietors!
New Editor!
New Type!
A New and Enlarged Series of the JOURNAL, to commence on
The First of the New Year!
Great Improvements to be made in the JOURNAL at the Old Price!
Great Inducements for New Subscribers!

C. D. SMITH having sold the undivided half of the JOURNAL and OFFICE to J. E. BEVERLY, the business of the concern will hereafter be conducted in the name and under the control of BEVERLY & SMITH. And we would now beg leave to say to our friends, to the public, and to the "rest of mankind," that we have formed the determination and are getting the materials and making the necessary arrangements to present for your favorable consideration and patronage.

A First Class Family Newspaper.
J. E. BEVERLY will hereafter conduct the Editorial business of the JOURNAL, assisted in the various departments, by a corps of able collaborators in different parts of the country and we take the liberty of assuring our fellow-citizens that no reasonable expense or labor will be spared to render the JOURNAL worthy of their support.

While we enlarge the paper a column to the page and print it on the best of paper with "brass new" type (which we have just received), we make no change in the price. It will still be afforded to subscribers at the old price of Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months, in advance.

OUR COURSE.
We expect to try to meet the wants of our subscribers in every respect as fully as we can; and our enlarged space and augmented force will enable us to come much nearer that object than has been done heretofore.

AGRICULTURE, the great interest of our country, will receive our special attention. We are getting the materials and securing the assistance necessary to enable us to do justice to this important department.

The claims of a PURE LITERATURE will not be disregarded, but we shall devote a large portion of our time and space to its cultivation. And we expect to be found at all times laboring to promote the improvement of our Common and High Schools, and all other means by which the masses are to gain improved facilities for Education and Intelligence.

THE MECHANIC ARTS, so essential to the welfare and happiness of any community, will receive a proper share of our regard.



DRUG & BOOK STORE.

HAVING permanently established myself in Winchester, I am determined to sell goods at low figures. I have been long aware of the fact, that our citizens were paying too much for goods and that they could be had much cheaper. Therefore I have resolved to sell goods at low figures. I have a large stock of all kinds of Drugs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Burning Fluid, Glass, Putty, Paint and Varnish Brushes. In fact everything in this line of business.

TO BUILDERS!
I would say that I buy my articles of the Manufacturers for cash, and will sell them at a very small profit. I would call their attention particularly to my GLASS, OIL and White Lead, which will be sold at the lowest prices. What is the use of paying 10 or 15 per cent. more for goods than they can be bought for. You that are building just come and see my stock and prices, and I know that you will not leave without buying.

STATIONERY,
Wall and Window Paper, Oil Paints, Cords and Tassels, &c., &c., so cheap that it will make you laugh to hear the prices. Now if you think I am gassing just come and try me, and if I don't sell you goods it will be because you don't want them. At the well known stand formerly kept by Craig & Frazer, dec. 21, 1857.

DRAY NO. 1.
T. W. KIZER, respectfully informs the citizens of Winchester, that he has purchased for their former liberal patronage, and asks for a continuance of the same. He can always be found "round about town" with one of his horses, or at his residence, on Main Street, North of the railroad. (dec 31)

WILLIAM JONES, MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES & HARNESS, Huntsville, Indiana. HE keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, and in fact everything in that line of business. He warrants the workmanship to be perfect, and the material good. His prices are "low as the lowest." Call and examine his stock. Huntsville, dec. 10, 1857.

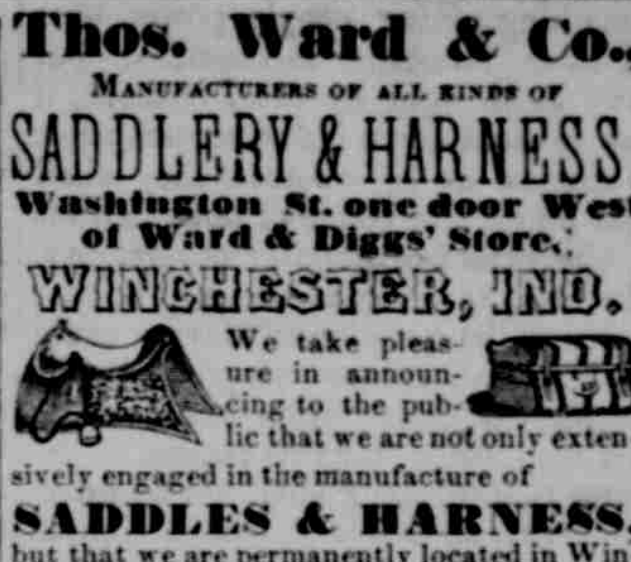
GREAT WESTERN CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, Manufacturers and Dealers in ALL THE VARIOUS MODELS OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, SPRING WAGONS, &c., &c. Manufacture on Franklin Street, between Meridian and West, Winchester, Indiana. Blacksmithing and Repairing done to order. N. B.—All work warranted for twelve months. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Carriages, Wagons and Buggies, exchanged for horses, at the Market prices. April 24, 1857.

State of Indiana Randolph County. In the Randolph Circuit Court, March Term, 1858. Nathan Garrett, vs. John Mumma. The said defendant, John Mumma, will take notice that the complainant has filed in the Clerk's office of the Randolph Circuit Court, his complaint herein, together with his affidavit, showing that said John Mumma is not a resident of said State. The defendant, John Mumma, is hereby notified to take notice of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will be heard on the second day of the Spring term of said Court, 1858, which will be held at the Court House, in Winchester, in said county, on the 5th Monday in March, A. D. 1858, and that unless he appears and answers thereto, said complaint will be taken as confessed and decreed accordingly. S. COLBERT, Att'y. H. H. NEFF, C'k. April 14, 1858.

State of Indiana Randolph County. In the Randolph Common Pleas, A. D. 1858. Jesse Woods, vs. Elijah P. Hall and Mortgage. Cyrus Hall. Whereas it appears by affidavit that the defendants in the above entitled cause are non residents of the State of Indiana.—Notice therefore is hereby given that unless they appear at the April Term of the Randolph Circuit Court of Common Pleas, the above cause will be heard and determined in their absence. C. S. & J. B. GOODRICH, attys. Jan. 7, 1858.

GEORGE HELMS, [JOHN DIGGS.] HELMS & DIGGS, Manufacturers & Dealers in FURNITURE & CHAIRS. We manufacture all and every kind of Furniture and Chairs, which we are sure will please all who will favor us with a call. We have on hand a large assortment of Rose Wood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry, Maple, &c., &c. Looking Glasses, a large assortment of Rose and Mahogany framed. Looking Glasses will be sold cheap. N. B.—Ready made Coffins, of all sizes, kept constantly on hand. April 2, 1857.

G. W. KNEISLY, J. K. HENTZ, S. KNEISLY, KNIESLY, WINTIRE & CO. Wholesale Grocers! No. 33 Third Street, Between Main and Jefferson, DAYTON, O.



THOS. WARD & CO., SADDLERY & HARNESS.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF SADDLERY & HARNESS. Washington St. one door West of Ward & Digs' Store, WINCHESTER, IND. We take pleasure in announcing to the public, that we are not only extensively engaged in the manufacture of SADDLES & HARNESS, but that we are permanently located in Winchester, where we may at all times be found ready and willing to wait upon those who may please to favor us with a call.

LADIES, we call your special attention to our stock of Side Saddles, both new and beautiful. Bear in mind and always call upon us for one of them, for our absolute cannot be beat. To both LADIES & GENTLEMEN we would say that you can always ride with ease and comfort upon our saddles, for we take that especially into consideration in their construction. We will give you a saddle that will wear in actual service until you get the worth of your money, and your horse back need never be sore from the use of the Saddle. Our stock of HARNESS is always full and complete. Both Single and Double, Yankee and Hoosier Harness can be had at all times by calling on us.—You will find a greater variety in our establishment than anywhere else in town, and we guarantee that all of our work is made up in the very best possible manner by experienced workmen.

BRIDLES, of every description, always on hand from the finest Bridle, down to the most common Blind Bridle, and all of them at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. We have Trunks & Carpet Bags, Horse Cards and Brushes, Curry Combs, Horse and Saddle Blankets, Harness and Trace-chains, Single and Double Breast-chains, and a great many articles too tedious to mention. Buffalo Robes & Buffalo Over Shoes can be had at all times by calling upon us.

DONT FORGET That we pay in CASH the very highest prices for all kinds of Hides and Shoe Pelts, and that we keep constantly on hand, both for wholesale and retail, both Sole and Upper Leather of the very best manufacture. We respectfully invite our fellow citizens to give us a call before buying elsewhere and we will take great pleasure in showing you our stock, and we will do our best to make it your advantage to become our customers. dec. 31, 57. THOS. WARD & CO. Machinery and Boiler Works.

DUMONT & CO., (late of Cincinnati, Ohio) Manufacturers of Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Bitching and every description of Boiler and Sheet Iron work at short notice, work and prices competing with the best Shops in Cincinnati. Shop on Pennsylvania street, north side of Underhill's Foundry, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. J. ROBERTSON, Main St., one door South of Franklin St., Winchester, Ind. KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE, and is prepared to manufacture, in the most approved style, all kinds of Monuments and Tombstones. Emblems of all Secret Orders neatly and accurately executed. [dec 31]

C. F. HALL, SEAL ENGRAVER, No. 14 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, O. THE WINCHESTER SEMINARY. The SCHOOL in this INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, September 12th, 1857. Terms for Session of 5 Months. Elementary Session, \$5.00. Common English, \$3.00. Advanced English, \$4.00. Classics and Higher Mathematics, \$12.00. No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness. Good boarding for Students can be procured in private families on reasonable terms. For further information, address James Brown, Esq., Edward Edger, John B. Routh, or P. M. McFARLAND, A. M. Principal. Sep 24

J. & M. LEVINSON, MERCHANT TAILORS. We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Cloth, Cassimere, Satins, etc., etc., for the purpose of carrying on the above business. Also, a fine assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. N. B.—Men and Boy's Clothing Cut and made to order in a fashionable style. We warrant all our work to fit well. N. W. Cor. Main St. and Public Square, Winchester, Ind. [dec 31]

C. T. M'GREGA & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HATS, CAPS, FURS, STRAW GOODS, No. 6 East Third St., Dayton, O. dec 31, 57—14 yd.



MUSIC! MUSIC!

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of almost every description, such as— Horns, Bugles, Flutes, Flageolles, Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Music Boxes, Guitars, etc. Also, a general variety of Violin and Guitar Strings, Violin Strings, Bridges, Tail-pieces, etc., all of which he offers at greatly reduced prices. Call and examine his stock, you never saw the like in "all your born days." dec 31, 57. A. QUICK. YOUNG & POMEROY, Importers and wholesale dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, No. 15 Pearl Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Real Estate Agency. ASABEL STONE, Winchester, Randolph County, Indiana. OFFERS for sale over THREE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND in Randolph and Jay Counties, Indiana, some of it fine Improved Farms. And improved and unimproved Town Lots in Winchester, Maxville, Huntsville, and Camden, on accommodating terms. [dec 31]

REMOVAL. ROBBINS & POMEROY, Have removed from their former stand, No. 9, to their New Store, No. 37 Pearl