

The Circassian Chief Sefer Bey, who had been residing in the former city. Hassan Jafiz has marched at the head of 4,000 horsemen, for the army of Asia, and it was stated that after retaining a sufficient force in Egypt, Abna Pasha can spare 15,000 more men to the Turkish aid. In short, every exertion was making, but as yet the last call on the enthusiasm of the Mussulmen, the furling of the Prophet's standard, had not been made, nor was it intended at present to make it.

The Ohio & Penn'a. Railroad.

This road was commenced about four years ago, and through the untiring energy of Gen. Wm. Robinson, its President, and S. W. Roberts, its Chief Engineer, was completed to Crestline, a distance of 187 miles, last March. Its very great success is an excellent testimony the foresight of its projectors, and that its stock must constantly increase in value, as the connections of the road are completed, is evident from the fact of the immense business it already does. Although the company has been adding constantly to its machinery, yet by all accounts there is not enough to do all the business. There is probably no another road in the State, of the same length, and carrying as many passengers, on which so few accidents have occurred. It seems to have combined the rare virtue of great speed with safety, and so long as it continues under its present careful management, its good reputation must increase with the travelling public.

The increase of business for the month of October over that of last year is amazing, but the most sanguine friends of the work will be surprised to perceive that the receipts for October last, exceed by \$3,212 94, those for September, when the large additions of business growing out of the State Fair, were an element of the increase. The receipts for September were \$80,826 09.

We cannot at the moment recall a similar instance of rapid development of resources and promise of profit, among all the railroad enterprises we are familiar with.

Receipts in October, 1853, \$84,659 03
" " " 1852, 44,741 41
Increase, \$39,917 62
Receipts in 1853, to Oct. 31st, \$520,701 09
" " " 1852, " " " 240,987 09
Increase, \$279,713 70

Pennsylvania State Fair.

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, held a meeting at their office in Harrisburgh, last week, when it was ascertained that the receipts of the exhibition held in Pittsburgh, amounted to \$17,500—deducting \$8000 paid in premiums, and the other expenses, a balance will be left of \$4000, which added to the appropriation of \$2000 and the sum in the treasury and invested in stocks, will reach the sum of \$15,000. It is contemplated by the officers of the Society, to use this sum for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural School, and application will be made to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation for the purpose. It is believed by the officers of the Society that an institution of this kind, established upon a proper basis, could be sustained by the resources of the Society.

Massachusetts Politics.

The Free Soil and Democratic Conventions of Worcester county, met on the 3d inst. Some curiosity was manifested as to the influence Mr. Cushing's letter would have on the Democrats. A despatch from Worcester states that the coalition was formed with entire unanimity and great enthusiasm. The Democrats passed a resolution spurning all dictation, from whatever quarter it may come. The country papers throughout the State are commenting on Mr. Cushing's letter in indignant terms. The Boston papers of the 4th inst. contain a call from thirteen prominent Democrats of Middlesex county—Custom House officers, Postmasters and others—for a new Democratic Convention to nominate a ticket in opposition to the Coalition ticket in that county. It is said that the collector in vain searches for a Coalitionist in the Custom House.

Rhode Island Legislature.

The General Assembly adjourned at Kingsbury, on the 3d inst., after a session of two and a half days. An act was passed making Railroad and Steamboat Companies responsible in damages for loss of life by carelessness. This, and an act calling together the Constitutional Convention, were the only public acts passed.

The Government Revenue.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier estimates that receipts from customs for the fiscal year of 1853 will be \$73,856,000, and receipts from public lands and other sources \$6,200,000, thus making the total revenue equal to \$80,000,000. This is an enormous aggregate, and will afford the government ample funds towards reducing its debts. The amount of the debt received and cancelled this week at the treasury, it is said will amount to over a million of dollars.

The Shield and Banner.

Last Wednesday's Shield contains a very lengthy article, with a flaming head, in reply to an Indignation Meeting held by the Democrats of Rome and vicinity, the proceedings of which we published last week. We know nothing in regard to the subject in controversy, nor have we any disposition whatever to interfere between the parties, believing them perfectly capable of doing their own fighting, and hence we feel astonished that Mr. Gleesner should attempt to mix us up in the matter. We published the proceedings referred to as an article of news, at the request of the meeting, and not with the least intention to "crush the Shield" or injure its editor. Our columns shall always be open for the publication of communications of interest, though it is by no means our intention to endorse the sentiments which may be contained in them. We wish to be on friendly terms with Mr. Gleesner, if possible, but must reserve to ourselves the privilege of choosing what shall appear in the Advertiser, and if Democrats, Whigs or Free-Soilers request us to publish proceedings of meetings held by them, we shall do so if we think proper, even at the risk of being sneered at by the Shield as "professionally neutral."

Mr. G. requests us to copy his article as an act of justice to himself, but being aware that his paper circulates largely in the disaffected district, and feeling also that we can devote two columns of our paper to matters of more general interest, we must be content to give a synopsis of his defence.

Mr. Gleesner asserts that the resolutions published in the Advertiser of last week, were adopted by a few factious and aspiring men, and that the assault upon him [Gleesner] was dastardly, and for no justifiable reason, and was evidently intended as the first step towards the disorganization of the Democratic party in Richland. In order to carry out their plans successfully, they must crush the Shield. He exonerates Messrs. Chew and Starr from all blame in the matter, believing them to be influenced by the other gentlemen of the committee, Messrs. North, Allen and Brewer, whom he charges with being leaders in this effort to crush the Shield, and disorganize the party. North, in particular, is charged with endeavoring to induce subscribers to the Shield to withdraw their patronage from it. Having been in the harness as an Editor, for twenty years, Gleesner claims to know his duty, and will not be muzzled, even tho' his subscription list suffers by it. As to the insinuation that he refused a hearing to all interested, in the late election, he brands it as base, cowardly and false, and claims to have done his duty and no more. He also denies the charge of attacking the private character of any citizen, and challenges Messrs. North, Allen and Brewer to make good the charge, or stand convicted of falsehood. He denies ever having traduced the character of Democrats, and claims that he labored faithfully for the election of Col. Weaver, and says that North and Brewer's support of him was of a doubtful character. Mr. Gleesner then gives the political life of the "Trio," in which he shows that North, who was once elected County Surveyor, is now figuring for a seat in Congress; Brewer who has been twice elected to the Legislature, fearful that his claims for office might be overlooked, has taken this course to effect his purpose; that Allen wished to get a certain friend of his out of the way that he might run for Clerk, and ends with an appeal to the Democracy of Richland.

A PUBLIC HALL.—Why don't somebody erect a Hall for public purposes, in this village? We certainly need one badly enough, and there can be no doubt the investment would pay first rate. At present we have no place at all suitable for exhibitions, lectures, concerts, etc. It is but a few days since, that a gentleman with an excellent Panorama wished to exhibit here, but in consequence of the want of a proper place to exhibit in, our citizens lost the treat which would otherwise have afforded them. We hope some one will take the matter in hand, and by all means let us have a Hall at once.

It is scarcely necessary for us to remind our readers that on next Monday afternoon, a meeting is to be held at the Western Exchange, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society. We hope our friends in the country will make it a point to turn out largely, in order that there may be a proper expression of opinion in regard to the matter.

MAINE LAW.—Some of our readers, no doubt, have seen a paragraph giving the rounds of the papers, that the law was not at all enforced in Portland. The following is a very emphatic contradiction of the report:

Four hundred and forty business men and other citizens of Portland, Me., have signed a statement, which is published in the "State of Maine," contradicting the story recently put in circulation that there was a striking in Portland since the Maine law went into operation than previously.

Broken Banks.

This is about the season for Bank failures, and from present appearances, there will be no want of them. The Sandusky Register notices quite a batch.

The Bank of Massillon has suspended. It was principally owned by H. Dwight, Jr., who the Tribune says, has an immense amount of assets, but who was too heavily engaged in Railroad matters at the West, to be able in the present state of the money market to go on." In consequence of this failure, the notes of the Old Independent Bank of Massillon, in which he owned most of the stock, are thrown out by the Banks—the Cashier declining to pay until he is further advised. The circulation of the Bank is said to be small, and it is thought that its assets, if properly applied, will be sufficient for the redemption of the notes. There are a variety of stories respecting the management of the institution, which reflect severely upon its officers. If they have swindled the people, we hope they will be "shown up" and punished, as they deserve.

The Buffalo papers inform us that the Patchin Bank which was announced as having failed, has sufficient assets to save all bill-holders from ultimate loss. The private fortune of Mr. Patchin, it is understood, will be sufficient to protect all depositors and creditors.

The Pratt Bank is also reported failed. A private dispatch from Cleveland states that on the receipt of the news of the failure of the Patchin and Pratt Banks, the Cleveland Banks refused to receive on deposit the notes of the Bank of Owego, N. Y., and of the Chautauque County Bank, N. Y.

There is also a rumor of the failure of White's Bank (Buffalo). The Lewis County Bank, N. Y.; the Farmers' Joint Stock Bank, Toronto, Canada; and the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, Michigan, are reported failed.

A Cincinnati merchant stated in Cleveland, Monday evening, that a rumor prevailed on the River, of the Clinton Bank of Columbus—that its notes were refused, and that it had probably followed the Massillon Bank. We have seen no confirmation of this report and do not give it entire credence. The report of the failure of the Kalamazoo Railroad Bank is contradicted by G. D. Smith, the Teller, in a card to yesterday morning's Cleveland papers.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—About two weeks since, an old gentleman by the name of York, living about a mile north of this place, on the New Haven road, was robbed of \$1,350, in gold coin. It seems that the money was placed in a box, which contained some valuable papers besides, and put into a drawer, and while the family were in the orchard, some person or persons took box and all. So far, we believe, no clue has been obtained, which is the more strange, as the robbery was committed in open day. The old gentleman must certainly be unable to appreciate the value of advertising, or ere this he would take advantage of the Advertiser, which might have enabled him to recover his money.

PLYMOUTH LYCEUM.—We understand that some of our young men have formed a Literary Club under the style. Where or when they meet, we have not heard. The object is certainly praiseworthy, and with proper effort will become a credit to the place, as well as beneficial to the members.

SNOW.—Snow made its "first appearance this season," in our town, last Wednesday. Let it come. We are rather anxious to see ourselves once more in a cutter, behind a "two-forty" horse, and a pretty damsel by our side.

We would call the attention of our readers to several new advertisements in to-day's paper. Our "Business Notices" will not be neglected next week.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM SPIRITUAL RAPINGS.—We learn from the Buffalo Courier, that some nine months ago, a young man and woman in Evans, N. Y., upon being informed by a medium that it was the will of the "spirits" that they should become man and wife, although scarcely acquainted with each other, went before a justice and were married. The woman, whose health had already been impaired by the exciting influences of "spiritual manifestations," grew worse, and finally died. During her sickness she was attended by a spiritual physician, under whose direction she would stretch herself upon the ground, face downward, remaining in that posture hours at a time, for the purpose of "getting electricity from the earth," and go through with various other equally absurd performances. Subsequent to her death the body showed no symptoms of decay, and was kept for a week or more without burial, owing to fears which her friends entertained that she was not dead. At length her physician and spiritual friends quieted all doubts by asserting that her spirit was too happy in the sphere where it had gone, to return to the care and pains incident to the flesh, and she was buried.

Thanksgiving Day comes on Thursday, 24th inst.

Correspondence.

At the date of my last, I had reached Wells-ville, Columbiana County. This is an old place and with the exception of the buildings erected by the Railroad Company, exhibits little evidence of recent growth. It stretches along the river nearly a mile, but the hills prevent its growth to any great extent in width. The only place of attraction that I found in the few hours that I spent there, was the Union School Building. This is a noble brick structure, two stories high, well seated; and furnished with blackboards, maps, anatomical plates, a geological cabinet, a piano, and finally with a good corps of Teachers. It was pleasant as I walked around the town with Mr. Parsons, the Superintendent, to notice the smiles of recognition that lighted up the faces of the children and youth whom we met.

In the night the hoarse whistle of the light draft stern-wheel boat, aroused me from my slumber, and hurrying on my clothes, I was soon on board of her, and on my way to Steubenville, a town some twenty miles further down the river. I endeavored to content myself in the Cabin, but the moon-light tempted me too strongly, and I "walked the deck" for hours. On the right rose the hills of Ohio, and on the left those of the "Old Dominion." At times I could trace the river far down between the hills, but soon by some bend, it would be lost to my eye, and the hills would seem to meet at all points; and leave me wondering where the Pilot would direct the prow of the boat. But his practiced eye would find an opening to the right or the left, and we could pass on. Sometimes the boat would propel us down the river and at others directly across, and again, with steam "shot off," we would drift like a flat boat down the current, and then be heard the command "make ready your poles on the starboard to heave off." But we kept "off," and long after daylight on Sunday morning we reached Steubenville. The day was chilly, and I was fatigued with two nights' and a day's journeying. I kept my room, with the exception of attending service in the Second Presbyterian Church in the evening.

I observed that the place is an old one, but that the hand of improvement is busy, and is gradually giving it a modern appearance. It has two, and perhaps more, woolen factories. A Railroad will soon connect this town with Zanesville; it is now finished about fourteen miles. As in other places, the road is built in the valley of a stream, and "deep cuts and curves" are the order, and a tunnel is to be added, though not yet commenced. In my walk I ascended the hill that overlooks the town, and facing the river, which here describes a curve, and casting my eyes to the left, the hill on which I stood seemed to form a wall nearly straight to the river, while to the right the same wall reached the river by a slight curve. The hill is high and steep, and on the interval between this hill and the river the town is built. And as I stood there, almost gazing into the chimneys of the houses, I enjoyed a bird's-eye view of the town. The spires of some seven or eight church edifices pointed heavenward. One of them, I observed, bore the image of the cross. I judged the town to contain some eight or ten thousand inhabitants, and with the hill and river hemming it in, I do not see how the town can extend much more, though the lower and upper ends of the town may be built more compactly. But while gazing on the roofs of the houses, blackened by dust and smoke of coal, I hurried to my hotel, meeting as I went, the Catholics returning from their Evening Mass.

Soon after daylight the next morning, I was again climbing the hill in a stage coach, on my way to Hopedale, Harrison county. From my fellow passengers I learned that the town, for School purposes, is divided into sub-districts, by the main street, leading from the river. In each sub-district there is a school building for the accommodation of a part of the children, but not sufficient for all, who have a right to demand admission. The schools are graded, and from a short acquaintance with the Teachers, I am inclined to believe that they are of the right stamp. As I have already said the country is hilly, sometimes the male portion of the passengers would leave the coach and the ladies at the foot of a hill and walk to the summit, and look far down towards the valley, and watch the slow ascent of the coach.

For the first time, I saw coal beds. It was a novel sight to see a farmer wheeling fuel from beneath his growing wheat, or for the same purpose undermining his orchard.

I arrived at this place about noon, a distance of eighteen miles from Steubenville. HOPEDEALE, Oct. 25, 1853. C. S. R.

A CALL.

We invite the Farmers and citizens of Plymouth and the neighboring townships to meet at the Western Exchange, in the village of Plymouth, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 14th, at 2 o'clock, to consider the propriety of organizing an Agricultural Society, and for providing means for holding Annual Fairs in or near the village of Plymouth, at which time and place the objects of the meeting will be more fully explained.

Plymouth, Nov. 4, 1853.

Robert Hannah,	John Emerson,
E. Benschoter,	Edward Sherman,
G. C. Graham,	House By,
Daniel Brewer,	John Beelman,
Joel Ganong,	Messrs Barker,
Christian Beelman,	John Culp,
David Morrow,	George Beelman,
Levi Shaver,	Wm. W. Drennan,
John More,	S. S. Lofland,
John Bodine,	A. Powers,
Felix Fenner,	Abm. York,
Sammuel Tranger,	R. M'Donough,
Wm. Enderbee,	B. F. Day,
Jacob Miller,	Christian Graffmiller,
Wm. Conklin,	S. P. Webber,
Wm. Willett,	Wells Rogers,
H. Westfall,	J. H. Sims,
C. K. Conklin,	A. G. Jinks,
Andrew Bevier,	G. W. Bodine,
Alex. Halston,	Jesse Bevier,

There is no truth, it is said, in the statement that Martin Van Buren has been appointed umpire to decide the disputed questions before the mixed commission about to sit at London, to settle the claims between the United States and Great Britain.

The Productions and Capacity of Ohio for Cereal Grains.

As the first Agricultural State of the Union, either in quality or surplus, the productions and capacities of Ohio are important to the whole nation. When it is said that the United States has a large surplus of grain, meat, and lard for Europe, it is only saying that the Northwest States has a surplus, for independent of them, the United States have no surplus whatever. In New England and the South they fall short of grain and meat for their own consumption. We copy the following table of the products of the U. States, and that of the North-west, (Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin) as illustrative of this fact, from the Railroad Record:

United States,	120,000,000 bushels Wheat,
do,	600,000,000 " Corn,
North-West,	55,000,000 " Wheat,
do,	100,000,000 " Corn.

We thus see that the production of Wheat in the five North-western States is 45 per cent. of that in the whole Union; and of Indian Corn 32 per cent. The average production of Wheat in Ohio for 1850 to 1853, inclusive, has been fully equal to that of twenty States united, viz: Six New England States, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri!

The production of Indian Corn in Ohio is equal to the aggregate of thirteen States, viz: The six New England States, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

The feeding power, therefore, is in the North-West. Cotton and tobacco can not be raised; nor can cotton and woolen cloth, however necessary for raiment. The feeding power is like coal to steam—essential to motive power. The stomach, whether of man or animals, is a live steam boiler—and the steam is raised from grain and vegetables. All human locomotives, wherever placed, must cease when the supply of grain ceases.

The production of Ohio and the North-west, then, is a matter of vast importance; and without making it a matter of boast, we propose to exhibit what Ohio does in this way and what she may do.

The distribution of lands in Ohio is as follows viz:

Improved Lands,	9,851,423 acres.
Unimproved Lands in Farms,	8,146,000 "
Wild Lands,	6,415,967 "
Total,	24,413,390 "

There are yet some tracts which have not come to the Assessors' Lists, but they are inconsiderable in amount. From this statement it appears that about three-fourths the surface of the State is owned or increased as farms, but that only one-half the farms are improved, having nearly two-thirds the entire surface of the State unutilized in any way. Of the improved lands, the distribution in 1850, was as follows:

In Wheat,	1,997,433 acres.
In Corn,	1,838,000 "
In Oats, Barley, &c.,	466,600 "
In Grass, Meadow, Orphan, Gardens, Fallow, Roads, &c.,	5,849,727 "

Improved Lands, 9,851,423 acres.

The arable (plowed) lands of Ohio amounted in 1850 to 4,301,706 acres, that is about one-sixth part of the State.

The crop of wheat was immense, viz: thirty five millions of bushels, or more than one-fourth of what is now raised in the United States; but since that, the crops average twenty-five millions.

The average crop in any country, and the crop on fertile lands well cultivated, are very different things. We have crops of forty bushels of Wheat per acre, and one hundred bushels of Corn; but this is far above the common crops, and when we come to throw in bad cultivation and second-rate land, there is a wide difference between these and the averages.

Averaging all seasons and all lands, Ohio produces, uniformly, 16 bushels of wheat and 35 bushels of corn per acre. In a good season, on the two millions of acres in wheat, we shall have over thirty millions of bushels, and on the corn lands seventy millions. We have raised more than that in wheat. At the rate of the last three years we have raised wheat enough (at the European allowance) for four millions of people, which is double the population of the State. Our corn and cattle are in proportion. So that somewhere in the world, we feed two millions of other people. One million of those people, fed by Ohio, are in New England, to which we sell a million of barrels of flour, with pork and lard to match. We can feed a million more, and those will be in Europe chiefly. Without at all infringing on a proper proportion of woods, meadows, pasture and fallow, Ohio might cultivate twelve millions of acres in arable ground. At our present averages, this would give us eighty millions of bushels of wheat, and one hundred and sixty millions of corn—full enough for the support of twelve millions of people!

In such a case the population of the State would be increased to five millions, and the surplus would feed seven millions elsewhere! With high cultivation—such as is rapidly coming into practice—this State might support sixteen millions, which would make a density of population equal to 400 per square mile. Probably, it will increase rapidly till it attains 100 per square mile, or four millions of people. Till it reaches that point, it will continue to be the largest exporting State of agricultural products.

In regard to the amount of wheat actually raised in the United States, there is a mistaken idea. We do not according to the English allowance per individual, raise any surplus whatever. But by the great consumption of Indian corn, as a breadstuff, we make a surplus of wheat; and it is in that way only. The past two or three years have had good wheat years, we have an old stock lying over, we cannot afford all exporting to any such extent that England and France need. They get their largest supplies from the Black Sea. If we export twenty millions of grain this winter, the spring price in our markets will be unusually high.

MANFIELD ITEMS.

The Herald is quite an interest sheet this week, and gives our scissors something to do. The editor has paid a visit to the Mansfield Union School, of which he gives an interesting account in his leader. We hope some day to do likewise with our School. We find the following items in the Herald:

—In some strange manner a report was put in circulation that a gentleman living in Mr. Phillip Laver's house, on last Friday evening, whipped his child to death. As this report has been widely circulated, we think it our duty to say there is no foundation for it whatever. It is entirely false.

—Mrs. Smith, who met with the accident at the railroad crossing, west of town, is lying in a very precarious situation. She was thrown a distance of 45 feet against the abutment of the bridge; her collar-bone, several ribs, and, if we remember correctly, her shoulder blade broken. She was otherwise much bruised and injured.

—COMM. SHARER.—At the last regular meeting, Fire Company No. 1, unanimously resolved that they would not use ardent spirits in time of fire, and also that if any member of the Company should become intoxicated at a fire, he should be expelled.

—ACCIDENT.—We are pained to learn that Mr. John Finney, of Springfield Tp., met with a serious accident last week, by the running away of his horse, by which he had his arm broken at the wrist, and much injured.

—SHEWED.—"Well," said a knowing one on learning the particulars between Griffith's carriage and the Locomotive, "I always made it point to turn out for a Locomotive."

We copy the following notice from the Shield and Banner of this week:

We notice by the Plymouth Advertiser that the Farmers of that and surrounding townships are about to organize an Agricultural Society, and provide means for holding Annual Fairs in or near the village of Plymouth. The call for this organization is signed by quite a number of the most enterprising farmers and others of that section, and they will doubtless carry out the praiseworthy object.

Five Boys, employed in different clothing, shoe, and mercantile establishments in Boston, were arrested on Monday, charged with robbing their employers.—Their depredations have been carried on for a long time unsuspected, and have amounted in value to a large sum. They were all colleaged, and it appeared, intended to raise enough for their depredations to make a trip to Europe.

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Providence Post thinks the Turkish question will be settled about Thanksgiving Day.

DIED.
At the residence of his father, of Consumption, Mr. ABNER CYRENDALE, of Auburn tp., Crawford Co., aged 82 years.

WOODEN WARE.
DEVERLY sort and description, for sale cheap, at the FARMER'S STORE, by Nov. 12-4
D. HOORNBEEK.

NEW GOODS.
JUST received from the Eastern Cities, and manufactured Villages of New England, at the corner of Main and Plymouth-sts., the largest and most general stock of goods in all the land, which I will sell for cash, produce, or approved credit, not at cost, but at prices that will astonish persons who have been looking around. Don't buy till you give me a call. Nov. 12-4
DARK HOORNBEEK.

FOR SALE.
A House and one acre of land with young orchards and good well of water and other improvements, in this place. For particulars enquire at this Office. 14470

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
MANFIELD, OHIO.
S. W. Corner of Public Square, opposite the Bank. P. P. MYERS and GEO. W. WARING, Proprietors. 14

NOTICE.
THE vendue notes given to Zebath on White, payable on the 28th day of December next, have been left with me for collection. Prompt payment is expected when due. MESSRS BARKER.
Plymouth, Nov. 7th, 1853.—1447

BONNETS! BONNETS!
SPLENDID assortments of Black and Fancy Silk, Lighthouse, Straw and Pearl Braid, of the latest fall and winter styles. Nov. 10-4
S. H. STARR.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
LOYD and JAMES CARTER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Plymouth, that they have opened an establishment for the purpose of Shaving, Hair-dressing, &c., and would solicit the patronage of the public.—Clean towels, sharp razors, and easy chairs will always be found. Shop open from 7 A. M., till 8 P. M. 14

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
A. M. BODLEY
Would respectfully advise all those who want any thing in his line to call and examine his work before purchasing. He is prepared to accommodate his customers with Saddles, Harness, Briddles, and all the latest styles, best workmanship and materials, constantly on hand or made to order. The Shop is over J. Deveny's Clothing Store. A. M. BODLEY.
Plymouth, November 11, 1853.

VELVET RIBBONS.—In great variety, at Nov. 10-4 SPENCER & WRIGHT'S.
LONDON SHAWLS.—At Nov. 10-4 SPENCER & WRIGHT'S.
PALLS AND TUBS, at Nov. 10-4 SPENCER & WRIGHT'S.
ZINC PAINT, at Nov. 10-4 SPENCER & WRIGHT'S.

SPENCER & WRIGHT have the best TEA for 50 cts. in town. Nov. 10-4 SPENCER & WRIGHT.
PLAID SILKS.—A few patterns at Nov. 10-4 SPENCER & WRIGHT'S.

NEW Autumn and Winter Dress Goods
French Merinos, Perennials, Cashmere, Hosiery, Laines, Flax, do, all wool A. Mode Colored Perennials and Parasettes, Black and Colored Silks, &c. &c. &c. GOWELL'S.