

The children of his daughter Phemie and strengthen the mercantile connection. His old age is creeping on him, undisturbed by anything except the little annoyances of reading the letters from his son-in-law at least a hundred times, and then waiting them up over the fire-place of his counting-room—in doubt, apparently, whether he rightly understands the contents.

Plymouth Advertiser.

J. G. ROBINSON, Editor.
R. H. LOCKE, Printer.

Plymouth, O., Saturday, December 17.

The Erie War.

Some of the readers whose attention have been wholly occupied by the war between Turkey and Russia, will probably be astonished to learn that hostilities have been commenced much nearer them, and that alarming preparations are being made for a sanguinary conflict between the pugacious folks of the great city of Erie, and "all the world and the rest of mankind." We expect now that Turkey and Russia will be thrown entirely into the shade. No longer will inquiries be made as to the great battles they may fight. The universal question will be "What's the news from Erie?" We believe the cause of the belligerent feelings which the Erie folks exhibit to the travelling public to be in consequence of the attempt on the part of the railroad company to change the gauge so as to avoid any transshipments between Cleveland and Buffalo.

Those of our readers who have ever been so fortunate (or unfortunate, as the case may be,) to travel on the Lake Shore Railroad, will, no doubt, have a distinct recollection of the annoying change of cars which occurs East and West of Erie, as well as the sundry curses bestowed on the Chinese policy of the Erians, who by means of this delay expected to drive a brisk trade with travellers in the shape of eatables, consisting generally of bologna sausage, ginger-bread, crackers, etc., etc. In fact the arrangement was intended to give them an opportunity to gouge travellers all they possibly could, and that they fully succeeded, every one who has passed by their town will give testimony to. The company innocently thinking that the Railroad was made for the convenience of travellers, and not entirely for the purpose of allowing the good folks of Erie the privilege of trying their fleeing propensities, concluded they would re-lay the track, and make the gauge uniform. When this intimation was published, the "hoary head of rebellion" was raised; all Erie was instantly thrown into the greatest excitement, and the direst threats resounded throughout the streets of that blood-thirsty city. The Mayor issued his proclamation, calling on all "able bodied men between the ages of sixteen and sixty," and particularly the hotel keepers and dealers in bologna-sausage, pretzels, ginger-bread &c., to be "armed and equipped as the law directs," and to be ready at the tap of the drum "to do or die"—for Erie.

Well, at length the eventful period arrived. Signal fires blazed from hill to hill, announcing that the dreadful change of gauge, which was to make Erie "among the things that were," had commenced. Bells were rung—cannons were fired—and things began to work! In a very few minutes the Mayor, at the head of a regiment equalling Fallstaff's troop, gallantly charged the railroad track, and succeeded in tearing it up.

"Nor lost a single man." Incredible as it may seem. But these gallant men were not disposed to do things by halves—not they—and after their victorious encounter, they unflinchingly marched to the bridges, which they at once sally took and destroyed. This victory was as bloodless as the first and the Mayor, satisfied with his own gallantry, and that of the troops under his command, called a halt, after which they forthwith proceeded to take some refreshments. Before taking his brandy and water, the Mayor addressed his heroic troop, and concluded with the remark that he was gratified that "nothing had occurred to mar the harmony of the day." But if the day's fighting passed off without any accident, we regret to say that the night was not so safely gotten through, for quite a number were badly shot, who by, we know not; but they had this peculiarity, which indeed was unaccountable—the wounds were in the neck!

And so was the first day of warfare finished. As yet no other fight has as yet occurred, but the brave soldiers of Erie are still on duty, ready at the instant to shoulder a musket or drink a brandy-smash, in defence of the inalienable privileges of their beloved city.

As a sequel to the above, we append the following from the Sandusky Register, showing how they are now getting along, and how travelers are being imposed upon:

By the arrival of a citizen from Erie,

in the State of Pennsylvania, we have full particulars of the shameful outrage now practising on the traveling public, in that now unfortunately notorious town. By telegraph we have heard nothing since last Wednesday, which is attributable to the threats of violence the Erie citizens and authorities used towards the operators, compelling them to silence, and to repress all messages offered which said anything in regard to their troubles. But such villainy could not, of course, remain hid; and now, the united voice of the hundreds of men, women and children compelled to "wagon it," daily, for eight miles, and then to suffer every insolence and insult after their arrival in Erie, has gone up, so that even the wretches whose hands burned the railroad bridge, and tore up the track, must feel the force of the indignation of the outraged public. All passengers by the Lake Shore Road are now compelled to either walk eight miles and carry their baggage, or to pay the Erie coronator one dollar each for every person—man, woman or child—and extra for every package of baggage, for transportation on old broken down carriages and wagons to a connection with the trains, at the State Line. The detention in Erie is long, and passengers are compelled to submit to every imposition practised by the citizens from apple-boys, down to the hotel-keepers and milliners. And, as will be perceived by telegraph, there is no immediate possibility of a change for the better; as fast as bridges and tracks are rebuilt and relaid, they are burned down and torn up.

The virtuous indignation of the passenger when they arrive at the "one-horse City" is, of course, at the boiling point; but let them utter one word of complaint, and some bully stands by to "stop their mouths for them." One such customer fell upon Butler, of Martha Washington case notoriety, and had a revolver very quietly put at his head, to the small satisfaction of the crowd of travellers. One person will go out and buy crackers and cheese to feed the hungry on—for the passengers will not go the hotels if they can avoid it—the scene around the depot is said to be strange and amusing enough. Wagons and carts and "hay horses" and all kinds of animals hourly arrive with the belated, who, being in all humors and predicaments, make all kinds of music.

Foreign Affairs.

Since our last issue two steamers have arrived, which confirm the previous intelligence of the Turkish victories, as also bring some additional news.

At appears that at the battle of Olenitz, 20,000 Russians were engaged, and that the combat lasted six hours, when the Russians were completely defeated, leaving a large quantity of muskets and ammunition on the field, and having 800 men killed. The loss of the Turks is stated to have been only 18 killed and 72 wounded. When the news was received in Constantinople, the whole population went into ecstasies, and the Sultan sent Omar Pacha the present of a horse.

The Russians are said to have been repulsed five times in their attacks on the fortress of St. Nicholas. The attack was by land and sea, and a Russia steamer with 1500 men was stranded, of which only 25 of her crew were saved, who were taken prisoners and sent to Constantinople. Another Russia vessel it is also said to have been taken.

Since the above was written, the steamer Asia has arrived, bringing later news from Europe, which will be seen in our Telegraphic column, on the third page.

Congress.

So far, very little has been done by Congress, of any interest to our readers, and probably until after the holidays, no business of importance will be transacted. We only notice two items worthy of mention. A petition was presented by Gerritt Smith, from the New York Temperance Alliance, asking Congress to suppress the use of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia. This petition, we opine, will meet with but little favor from our National Legislators, as they are said to be remarkably fond of the "crater" themselves.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, offered a resolution affirming that Congress has power to provide for the construction of a Railroad over the territory of the Union, and ought immediately to exercise it. Laid on the table—176 to 72.

Mexico.

Santa Anna, following the illustrious example of Louis Napoleon, has had himself proclaimed Dictator for ten years. This was not at all unexpected, but we are a little surprised that he did not take the title of Emperor. The imperial title he perhaps has reserved for the next act in the drama of his eventful life, unless, in the meantime, his "beloved countrymen" take a notion to make him "travel" again. His present rule is despotic, which is probably the best the Mexicans could be under. According to the intelligence, his title to the Dictatorship was recognized by all the States but one, which wanted to make it perpetual.

Our First Page.

Our readers must not be deterred from reading the story on the first page of our paper by its great length. It is written by Willis, and in his happiest vein, and no one will regret the time occupied in its perusal.

The Penna. Railroad.

We are gratified to learn that in the course of a month or six weeks, this great enterprise will be fully completed from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. When this much desired end shall have been accomplished, passengers will be conveyed from one point to the other, in about twelve hours' time. It will require rapid running to make the distance (355 miles) in so short time, but as the road is built purposely for the attainment of great speed, we have no doubt it can be done. As far as we have had opportunities for examination, we think this road surpasses any in the country for solidity and smoothness—equalling in every degree, the most superior European railroads. It is ballasted the whole length with stone in the most substantial manner, and the cars are fitted up most luxuriously. As soon as the road over the Allegheny mountains is finished, we believe it is the intention of the Company to build a second track, which is demanded already by the immense business the road is doing. Nearly the whole distance for a side track is ready for the iron, or graded, which, when it is finished, will give it another decided advantage over the great rival routes lying north and south.

That the Pennsylvania Central Railroad must become a favorite route for Western travel, not only because it is the nearest to the East, but for its rapidity, safety and comfort, must be evident to any one who will take the trouble to examine for himself. At present the great proportion of travel from the West passes over the New York roads, but it has only to become known that the Pennsylvania route offers as inducements, less distance, quickness, cheapness and safety, to attract the great bulk of travel which goes East by other ways. Even now, with the road incomplete, and all the links in the Western connections broken, the amount of travel from the West is astonishing. When these shall have been completed, the increase will be immense. As it may not be generally known to our readers that this route is really the nearest way to New York, we publish the following table of distances:

DISTANCES TO NEW YORK.	
From Cincinnati, via Cleveland and N. Y. & Erie R. R.	573 m.
From Cincinnati, via Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,	810 "
Difference,	63 m.
From Mansfield, via Cleveland, and N. Y. & Erie R. R.	701 m.
From Mansfield via Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,	610 "
Difference,	82 m.
From Sandusky City, via Cleveland and N. Y. & Erie R. R.	675 m.
From Sandusky City via Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Philad.	645 "
Difference,	30 m.
From Cleveland via Lake Shore and N. Y. & Erie R. R.	615 m.
From Cleveland via Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia	585 "
Difference,	30 m.

The above shows conclusively that from anywhere in Ohio the Pennsylvania Road is considerably the nearest route to New York, and when some roads which are now being built, are completed, the difference from Cincinnati, and other cities in the West and Southwest will still be greater.

So far, incomplete as the Pennsylvania Railroad has been, the receipts are most gratifying evidence of the prosperity of this great work. The income for the present year will be about \$3,000,000, and stock-holders are getting seven per cent. for their investment. If it pays so well now, with the disadvantage of not being completed, and with broken Western connections, what limits shall we put to its receipts when it is complete with all its tributaries.

In noting the prosperity of the Road, it is but justice to remark that it is the best evidence of its efficient management. Results so far beyond the calculations of sanguine friends, would certainly not have been achieved without intelligence, honest and thorough care in the various departments of the Directors. If the policy adopted were not judicious, the public could easily make it known, not by cavils and calculations, but by cutting down the custom.

We cannot conclude without remarking that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been most judicious in its choice of Conductors, and a more gentlemanly set of officials it has never been our lot to come across. Their politeness and attention to passengers under their care is worthy of the highest praise. To Messrs. STONER and BENDER, Capt. BOLEY and Maj. ADAMS we are under many obligations, for the information and attention they gave us, and we can most conscientiously recommend them to the traveling public, not only as officials but as gentlemen. We also return our thanks to Mr. Scott, one of the Agents at Pittsburgh, for favors received.

Destruction of Harper's Establishment.

We regret to learn that the extensive publishing establishment of the Messrs. Harper, of N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire, on Saturday afternoon last. The establishment consisted of seven buildings, five stories high, on Pearl and Cliff streets, and was probably the largest printing and publishing establishment in the world. The fire is supposed to have originated from a camphine lamp, this is another warning of the great risk attending the use of this combustible. The Harpers employ some six hundred workmen, who had just returned from dinner, when the fire broke out, and escaped but two girls, who were burned up in the establishment. A great many had to make their escape from the windows; one jumped from the third story, but none were much injured by their leaps. The loss will be about \$800,000, of which they have \$250,000 insurance. As their valuable stereotypes were all stored in vaults, they are supposed to be saved.

The old Walton House and College & Co's. Blank Book Manufactory were also consumed. The total loss is \$250,000.

The Advertiser.

Subscribers still come pouring in on us, and we are fearful if the rush don't soon stop, we'll have to contract for one of Hoe's twenty-thousand-a-hour presses, the cost of which is only twenty thousand dollars. The expenditure of such a sum just at the present time, we frankly confess, would inconvenience us a little, so we'll jog on for a while longer with our one-man patent double-action rotary, warranted to print three hundred per hour, providing the engine has sufficient elbow-grease. In the meantime, step up, gentlemen, if you want "the best paper in the world,"—only twelve shillings a year, and no questions asked.

Thanks.

Having recently had occasion to take a trip to Pittsburgh, we had the good fortune to meet at Mansfield with Mr. JESSE MORRIS, the Conductor of the Mail Train, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, from whom there is not a more clever fellow in the country. If any of our readers ever travel on this road, and as fortunate as we were, and fall into the hands of Mr. M. we feel confident they will agree with us that a more kind and attentive Conductor cannot be found "all the world over." Conductor MORRIS has succeeded in combining the qualities of a strict and faithful performance of his duties with politeness and urbanity to the passengers in his charge. For the kindness he showed us we shall be ever grateful.

Editorial Change.

W. S. MILLS, Esq., who has conducted the Sandusky Mirror with so much ability for many years past, has retired from the editorial ranks, having disposed of the Mirror to the Messrs. CABLE and AXOS. The Mirror has been an efficient aid in the cause of Democracy, to which faith it will still adhere under the auspices of its new proprietors. To Mr. MILLS, whom we regret to lose, we offer our best wishes for success in whatever he may engage, and to the Messrs. CABLE & AXOS, a hearty welcome.

Festival.

The Festival given by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, which came off last Wednesday evening, was a very creditable affair, and reflected much honor on the Committee of Arrangements for the tasteful manner in which it was gotten up. We were pleased to see that it was fully appreciated and attended by a goodly portion of our citizens. We understand the proceeds amounted to the full expectation of the ladies engaged in it.

That Bouquet.

Some one sent us a most beautiful Bouquet a few days ago, and we make a bow and give thanks in the most approved manner for the handsome present. Our sanction is ten times more attractive since the flowers have been in it, and the bouquet has been the envy of all who have seen it. Batchelor has his pleasures, as well as matrimonial life. Who would ever send flowers to a married man?

The President's Message.

Last week we were unable for want of room to give our opinion of the message, and by this time we suppose our readers have read it, and given their opinions, and therefore ours is unnecessary. Our Whig contemporaries say it is a milk-and-water affair, while our Democratic exchanges laud it the skies. As for us, we say *niken*, but wish the President had spoken more clearly about the Pacific Railroad.

The Weather.

The beautiful weather with which we have been blessed all Fall, still continues. At present there is no more symptoms of winter than there was two months ago. Everybody seems well satisfied that it is so, and so are we. Any time between this and the first of April will do for that sleigh-ride.

New Firm.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a new firm has commenced the mercantile trade in this place, under the name and style of DAY & KIRTLAND. These young men, STEVEN DAY and AMBROSE KIRTLAND, have purchased the establishment of Mr. R. McDONOUGH, and will continue the business as heretofore, hoping a continuance of patronage from the old customers of Mr. R., and the public generally. Both members of the above firm are well and favorably known to the citizens of Plymouth, and the country surrounding it, and it is therefore unnecessary for us to say anything in their praise.

Mr. McDONOUGH is one of our oldest and most successful merchants, having been engaged in the business for upwards of twenty years, and in retiring from it, leaves many warm friends with whom he has been connected.

Clover Seed.

Large quantities of Clover Seed have been sold here during the past two weeks. The very fair price which our merchants are paying for it, has induced farmers who live at quite a distance to bring their seed here. We were told of one man living within a couple of miles of Mansfield, who sold seventy-five bushels to one of our business firms.

What may be had for Three Dollars.

Arrangements have been made by which the Home Journal, which is \$2 a year, and the N. Y. Musical World and Times, which is \$3 a year, will both be furnished for \$3, to all who subscribe or renew their subscriptions before the 1st day of January, 1854. These papers are leading journals of their kind. The Home Journal is so well known that any description of it would be superfluous. It is enough to say, that in addition to the articles of its editors, Morris and Willis, it is enriched by the contributions of many of the most brilliant pens now at work on either side of the Atlantic. It is, in brief, a superior Family Newspaper. The Musical World and Times gives over two hundred pages of choice, new music, annually, which would cost a man the same three dollars; and the editor (Richard Storrs Willis) furnishes the best possible musical instruction and criticisms on music and musicians. It also gives a vast amount of useful and interesting musical information, furnished by Lowell Mason, Thos. Hastings, Root, Bradbury and others, just what teachers, scholars, clergymen, chorists, organists and singers need, while Fanny Fern contributes one of her best original articles every week. Both papers, containing all this literature, music, amusement and instruction, are furnished for the small sum of Three Dollars. Address either Morris & Willis, Publishers of the Home Journal; or Dyer & Willis, Publishers of the Musical World and Times, New York.

Items.

A trial took place in 1690 in Connecticut, under the section of the Blue Laws prohibiting kissing. The offenders were Sarah Tuttle and Jacob Newlie. It appeared that Sarah dropped her gloves, and Jacob found them. When Sarah asked for them, Jacob demanded a kiss for his pay; and as the demand did not seem to Sarah to be extravagant, she adjusted it forthwith. The facts were clearly proved, and the parties each were fined twenty shillings.

The Forest City Democrat says the double track of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, from Cleveland to Grafton, will probably be ready for the iron by the 15th inst. The rail is to be compound, manufactured at Newcastle, Pa., and two rolling mills there are already busy in making it. The whole track will not be in running order before spring.

The American Colonization Society holds its next annual meeting on the third Tuesday, 17th January, 1854, at Washington. It is expected to be a session of unusual interest, and a full attendance of delegates from the State Societies is anticipated. Important questions will come up for decision.

A queer writer says he has so high a regard for the religious notions of others, that if he should ever see a lot of ants worshipping a toad-stool, he would certainly lift his hat and pass on, without casting a stone or a reflection at them. A liberal minded man that.

A noble sentiment was that of General Jackson's uttered in reply to the request of Louis Philippe, for an apology for his bold assertion of our claims against the French Government: "The honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me for the statement of the truth and the performance of duty."

The Albany Transcript perpetrates the assertion that "beauty fades so rapidly now-a-days, that if half the girls in that city were to wipe their faces on their handkerchiefs, all their good looks would go to the wash-bowling."

Johnson seems to be the popular name for Governor of the South, as Joseph Johnson is Governor of Virginia, Andrew Johnson is Governor of Tennessee, and Herschell V. Johnson is Governor of Georgia.

About 300,000 feet of the best white pine plank are annually sold by the lumber merchants of New Haven, Ct. for the manufacture of the American friction matches in the immediate vicinity.

He who is always in a hurry to be wealthy and immersed in the study of augmenting his fortune, has lost the arm of reason and deserted the post of virtue.

The deaths in New Orleans last week were 372, including 214 from cholera.

Agricultural Meeting.

The citizens of Plymouth and surrounding country met at the Western Exchange, according to adjournment and public notice, and organized by appointing A. RALSTON, Chairman, and J. BODINE, Secretary. The Committee appointed to draft a Constitution, being present, made their report, which was accepted.

The Committee appointed to examine grounds, with a view of buying or leasing said lands to hold the fairs on, made their report, which was accepted.

The meeting resolved to elect officers for said Society for the ensuing year, which shall consist of the following: One President, seven Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer.

The election for officers resulted as follows: President—Col. Alex. Barker, of Cass.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. Ralston, Plymouth; Edward Sherman, New Haven; S. H. Trauger, Plymouth; Wm. Cummings, Auburn; Hon. E. Chew, Bloomington; Josiah Brown, Ripley; Jacob Miller, Cass.

Secretary—J. W. Breckman. Treasurer—Levi B. Shover.

Resolved, That the Constitution, as read and amended by said Committee, be adopted.

Resolved, That as soon as a sufficient amount of money can be raised, that the Board of Managers be instructed and authorized to purchase a lot of land for holding the Annual Fair of this Society.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to solicit subscriptions sufficient to purchase said land. Committee—L. E. Strong, L. B. Shaver, Andrew Bevier, J. Bodine, Dick Hoornbeck.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Plymouth Advertiser.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

A. RALSTON, Ch'n.

J. BODINE, Sec'y.

Constitution of the Union Agricultural Society of Plymouth.

1. This association shall be known as the Union Agricultural Society of Plymouth.

2. The objects of the society shall be to promote and improve Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Manufacturing interests, and to enable the farmer, mechanic and manufacturer to produce more and better products with a given amount of labor than they now do.

3. The officers of the society shall be a President and seven Vice Presidents, one Secretary and one Treasurer, to be elected by a majority of the votes of the members present at the annual meeting of the society, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected. Provided, however, that the officers elected at the organization of the society shall hold their offices until the next meeting of the members thereof.

4. The President and Vice Presidents shall constitute a board of management, and shall have under their control the affairs and general supervision of the society—five of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

5. The President shall preside at all meetings of the society, and he or she, if absent, when present, but when absent his place shall be filled by the oldest Vice President attending such meeting.

6. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill all vacancies in their members caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, and shall also have power to appoint a Secretary, Treasurer, or both, for good cause. They shall also have power to appoint any standing or special committees they may deem necessary to promote the interest of the society, and of the members thereof.

7. The Secretary shall furnish a suitable book (or books) in which he shall keep record of the meetings of the society, and of all other matters and things the board of managers may deem essential, make out accounts and reports, receive all moneys paid into or by the society, and make returns thereof in a book kept by him for that purpose, pay the same over to the Treasurer, and take his receipt therefor.

8. The duty of the Treasurer shall be to receive of the Secretary all moneys belonging to the society, keep an accurate account thereof, and pay out the same on the order of the board of managers, signed by the President.

9. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be required to give bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars to the satisfaction of the President.

10. No officers (except the Secretary) of the society shall be allowed any compensation for services. The Secretary be allowed such compensation for his services as the board of managers or a finance committee (should one be appointed), deem reasonable.

11. The society, under the control of the Board shall once in each year, between the first day of August and the first day of October, hold a Fair in or near the Village of Plymouth, for the exhibition of agricultural and horticultural products, domestic animals, mechanics' wares, manufacturer, etc.

12. The Board shall designate a list of articles on which premiums may be awarded.

13. The Secretary and Treasurer shall annually (and oftener if required) make report of the condition of the funds and other matters as may be required of them to the Board, and the Board shall, at the annual meeting of the society, furnish a report of the same accompanied with such remarks in relation to its prospects and utility as they may deem expedient.

14. resident of—Tps. of Richland, Huron, Seneca or Crawford Co's., may become a member of this society by signing the constitution, or authorizing his name to be entered in the proper book by the Secretary, and paying into the Treasury the sum of one dollar, which shall constitute him a member, and entitle him to the benefits of the society, so long as he shall conform to the rules and by-laws thereof.

15. Any member wishing to withdraw from the society can do so by giving notice to the Secretary, on the payment of all dues.

16. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the society, two thirds of the members present voting for the alteration or amendment.

17. The Presiding officer of the board shall only have a casting vote.

A DRAFT OF RULES AND BY-LAWS SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION.

1. No premium shall exceed in amount five dollars.

2. Competitors for premiums must be members of the society.

3. Articles presented for premiums must be owned by those who offer them or by some member of their family.

4. A list of articles which may be presented for premiums must be published in some newspaper or in handbills at thirty days previous to the exhibition.

5. Awarding committees of three, each shall be annually appointed by the board of managers to decide upon and award premiums on articles presented for competition.

6. Competitors for premiums, on presenting articles therefore, must furnish accurate statements of the manner and cost of production or manufacture, and competitors for premiums on crops, shall have the ground and the posture of the same accurately measured by two disinterested persons, who shall certify to the same.

7. Premiums on grain and grass crops shall not be awarded upon less than the product of one acre, and not less than one fourth of an acre for root crops.

A Singular Affair.

A man of wealth and standing, John R. Stuyvesant, a resident of Poughkeepsie, on a visit to New York, some time since, went to the house of one John K. Seymour, 491 Houston street, a professional clairvoyant, expecting to be cured of some complaint, under which he was laboring at the time. His visits were repeated frequently. In the absence of Seymour, his wife officiated in the "medical consultations." According to Stuyvesant's affidavit, made a few days since, this woman invited him to take liberties with her person, and that he had been weak enough to consent. On one of these occasions, the husband rushed into the room, and threatened to kill Stuyvesant unless he made over to him a house and lot in 16th street worth from \$6,000 to \$10,000. Afraid of exposure and personal injury, the unfortunate man consented. But the loss of his property so preyed upon his mind, that he at length determined to seek redress at the hands of the law. He went to the police office and made affidavit to the fact as stated above. Seymour was arrested, and in default of bail was held for an examination at 10 o'clock this morning.

It seemed pretty clear from Mr. Stuyvesant's statement, that he had been the victim of a villainous collusion, on the part of the two persons in question, in order to extort money from him. A great crowd was in attendance at the time appointed for the examination—to the surprise of every one a message arrived that he had died of the Asiatic Cholera.

For the Advertiser.

Messrs. Editors:—I notice in the last number of the "Shield and Thing," a sickly, purple article that I presume, emanated from the brainless pen of poor "Janus," the small beer lawyer, or from the empty cranium of "Gallon," the fool. However, that as it may, it has been extorted from some jackpans whose skull contains "an over amount of sap."

The author has evidently been trying to swell himself into the elephant, when he is only a fat child of the toad; and in so doing has drawn too largely on his limited stock of witicism, hence the amount of wind ejected at each effort to do the smart thing.

Crack away again, "Gallon," but be very careful of the result. O, yes! let us have another fire—double load your swivel, and let "Janus" act as swabber.

A DEMOCRAT.

Prospectus for the Session Stateman.

DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

We shall issue our papers, for the ensuing session of the Legislature, to single subscribers, or clubs, on the following terms:

SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily \$2.00
Semi-weekly 1.00
Weekly 50 cts.

CLUBS, (Daily.)

Five Copies \$8.00
Ten " 15.00
Twenty Copies 25.00

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Five Copies \$4.00
Ten " 7.00
Twenty Copies 12.00

WEEKLY.

Five Copies \$2.00
Twelve " 5.00
Twenty " 10.00

After receiving a club, we will afterwards add to the same club single subscribers, at the club rates, as in our practice with regular subscribers.

Our friends will thus see that we fix subscriptions at very low terms, in the expectation that our session circulation will be sufficiently extensive to justify our very moderate prices.

The coming session of the Legislature will be unusually interesting. Many of the general and local features of the last canvass, in this State, will come up for consideration. The School Question, Taxation, Currency, General Finance, the Maine Law, or the Liquor Question in some shape, our Federal Relations, and not least in importance, the Judicial Organization of the State, are all likely to become subjects of Legislative action, during the progress of the ensuing session. The general expectation that by the Biennial provision of the Constitution, the action of this branch of the State Government will be compelled to suffice for two years will add unusual importance and interest to the proceedings of this winter, more especially than to the financial concerns of the State, for the next two years.

We shall engage efficient and competent reporters and secure thorough and ample transcripts of the proceedings.

Full attention will also be given to the action of Congress and the General Government, and to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

We trust our friends throughout the State will give us their aid in circulating our Session papers.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for this purpose.

It is very important that as many names as possible shall be sent in early.

Payments invariably in advance.

SMITH & COX.
COLUMBUS, NOVEMBER 11, 1853.

DAY &