



Plymouth, Ohio, Saturday, July 1.

A Little of Everything.

These are queer times we have fallen into. Nothing is settled—everything is topsy-turvy. Nothing is completed—everything is unfinished. Great projects, and magnificent schemes which will, if they are finished, make a mark in history, have displayed their beginning to the public view—have shown enough to keep us in a fever of curiosity.

Annexation is a prevailing epidemic just now. Everywhere in the southern states, and in all the cities of the northern ones, bands are forming, whose open and avowed object is the conquest of Cuba. Arms, provisions and munitions of war have been purchased, and deposited at convenient points along the coast, and 5000 picked, tried men have been enlisted, and are drilling, preparatory to the invasion.

Gen. Quitman is to take command, and with 5000 men courageous enough to attempt the conquest of the island, he will trouble the Spaniards not a little. The expedition is to sail in July. Next in order comes the Sandwich Islands. The efforts of Mons. le Crepeau and John Bull to keep Brother Jonathan out, have signally failed. The arrangements are made, the negotiations are completed, and in less than a year our confederacy will number thirty-two states.

A despatch has been received from Mr. Gregg, our Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands stating that the Native Government throws itself into the hands of the American party for protection from French, English and other foreign settlers. The Commissioner has been empowered to accept the island for the U. S., and assure the native government of American protection. The arrangement will be consummated within a month.

After annexation comes Nebraska and Kansas. While the various parties are deciding as to the merits of the bill, the young men of the country are settling the question of slavery in the new states forever. Over twenty-three thousand freemen from the northern states have started or are preparing to start for the territories. The appointments have already been made. The Governor of Kansas is a northern man, while Nebraska has a southerner in the same office, both opponents of the bill. There is considerable boistering among the expectants at Washington. It is currently reported that the President has paid but little attention to the horns of bores that infest Washington on such occasions, but has appointed good, honest men to fill the offices in the territories. The appointments are all made, though but few of them have been made known.

The Gadsden treaty has been finally ratified. By this treaty we get the Mesquillo Valley, are relieved from the duty of defending the Mexican Frontiers, have the privilege of transporting the mails across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec free of expense, and the free navigation of the California gulf, for which we pay ten millions of dollars. Santa Ana wouldn't have sold quite so cheap, but he was getting desperately hard up. It took all his money to get up an Empire, so he has none left to give it with, and besides he must have something to console himself with in the banishment expected shortly. Every Mexican President provides for it in little exigency.

Everything else wags on as usual. In Europe, the Sultan sometimes whips the Czar, and the Czar sometimes whips the Sultan, while Austria and Prussia are busily engaged in watching the contest, that they may see which is the strongest, and consequently know which side to take.

At home, the cholera has made its appearance everywhere, money is tight, and politicians are sadly confused. The weevil is destroying the wheat, which is unsatisfactory, and the subscription list of the Advertiser is increasing rapidly, which is very satisfactory.

For further particulars see other columns of the above-mentioned excellent paper.

LIBERALITY.—An elderly gentleman residing in Chatauge county, N. Y., has given \$10,000 to endow a chair at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Foreign News.

New York, June 25. The United States steamship Atlantic arrived at an early hour this morning with Liverpool dates to the 13th. Breadstuffs.—The weather being more favorable for the harvest, prices incline downwards. Manchester trade quiet.—Consols 91 1/4. Money market unchanged. Brown Shipley's Circular quotes the market on Tuesday as dull. Four nominally 38s, to 36s. 6d for western; 39s 6d. 40s for Ohio. Wheat and corn sold at rather easier prices.

Silesia still holds out bravely. The Austrian and Prussian conference is considered favorable to the allies. The confidence of the Russians was visibly declining. They are said to have suffered serious loss on the 3d by the spring of a Turkish counter mine.

Letters from Krajova to the 1st report the Russian loss at Kavakal on the 30th of May at 1000 killed, 100 wounded, 500 horses taken and as many killed. They also lost 1000 muskets, 6 pieces of cannon and 115 prisoners.

The Russians are fortifying Jassy. COPENHAGEN, Tuesday.—The Chronicle's correspondent telegraphs a report that some English vessels off Braksk, in Finland, demanded the gun boats wintering there. They were refused an entrance into the harbor. They then took or destroyed the gun boats with a large number of ships and fired the wharf, 10,000 bbls. tar and property to the amount of 30,000 rubles were destroyed. This needs confirmation.

GREECE.—Friendly relations with western powers have been re-established. The reported Greek victory is said to be fiction.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The whole of the English light division is at Varna, 1000 English troops are still at Scutari. The third French division is daily expected to arrive at Constantinople.

A great part of the combined fleets left Sebastopol to transport troops from Constantinople to Varna.

The Russian embassy is to leave Athens. A dragon corps have been ordered to advance by forced marches to Moldavia.

The Transylvanian frontier is described as swarming with Cosacks.

From the Black Sea we learn that a detachment of the combined squadron have captured the redoubts Kule and Poli, with the arms and munitions.

Silesia has repulsed four different attacks made at that point by the Russians. The Russian forces are commanded by the Grand Duke Constantine, and their number is estimated at 80,000 men.

It is said Russia meditates an attack upon Austria.

The position of the Austrian Embassy at St. Petersburg is extremely painful. It is reported that Sweden has declared openly against Russia, and that she has recalled her minister from St. Petersburg.

A dispatch from Krajova states that Drobostad Torner, in the Gulf of Bothnia, has been commended with success. The Russian Government has permitted all British and French vessels to leave Odessa.

The rupture between Persia and Russia is said to be complete, and large numbers of Russian subject resident in Persia had already left the country.

Advices from Rostock to the 5th states that the English have appeared again off Lesbia and have taken away ten ships from the harbor.

The Turks have retired again from Lesser Wallachia to concentrate at Kalat. SPAIN.—From Madrid we learn that the first detachment of troops for Cuba sailed from Cadiz the 1st, on board the steamer Isabella.

The London Gazette officially announces the blockade of the Danube by the combined squadron.

The Russians have evacuated all the fortresses on the coast Georgia except Anapa and Louick.

The siege of Silesia was continued without important result.

The report of the concentration of the Russian troops in Wallachia is confirmed. A portion of the combined fleet was still on the Circassian coast.

A despatch dated Hong Kong, 22d April states that it was believed Peking would fall in a few days. The position of the Emperor was extremely critical.

The Emperor's residence at Shanghai had been insulted and pillaged by Imperialists who formed themselves in a body of 300 volunteers and four guns and enabled the insurgents to capture enemy's artillery and camp with considerable booty.

The English and French squadrons on the stations were preparing to attack the Russian fleet.

At the moment of the Atlantic's departure a rumor was current that the Russians had made an attack upon Silesia, that the powder magazine was blown up and many thousands killed. The rumor was not generally credited.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords Lord Clarendon, in reply to Lord Derby, stated that Lord John Russell had accepted the Presidency of the Council, and that before the House met again, a separation of the officers now held by the Duke of New-Castle, would take place by the creation of a new Secretaryship of State for the War Department, distinct from the Secretaryship for the Colonies.

FRANCE.—Paris, Friday.—We stated last night as positive that Marshal Staud had written to the Government demanding another division.

The Russian withdraw from the Alps to the interior of Wallachia.

It is rumored that the conference with the King of Prussia is held because a negative answer is expected from Russia and the Emperor Austria is unwilling to renew the summons.

According to advices from Athens to 30th, King Otto has smothered the officers of the Greek army who had taken part in the insurrection at Epidaur.

The following is the account given of the affair at Calabacia: "We exterminated yesterday the Turks whom we had kept surrounded for the last ten hours. We have killed 500 men, wounded many and made 200 prisoners."

We have also given chase to 2000 Arabs and Albanians, commanded by Helem Hey and Atozo Maljouis, who had come to their aid and vanished and starved.

The Turks who escaped took flight last night and abandoned five pieces of cannon in good condition, two stands of colors, munitions of war containing the whole of their store, their wounded, and their tents, which we took possession of. But the greater part of those who fled were drowned in the Fenis and the others dispersed. The river is full of dead bodies, and the peasant bring them in quantities every moment to the camp.

THE Philadelphia Bulletin of the 26th inst., says: On the application of the Attorney General and Mr. Stanton, of Pittsburgh, an injunction was this day allowed by Mr. Justice Grier, of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the complaint of the State of Pennsylvania, against the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, to restrain them from rebuilding their bridge at a less elevation than was prescribed by the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States. We understand application will also be made for an execution against the Bridge Company for the Costs decreed against them, by the Supreme Court, amounting to about eighteen thousand dollars.

The remark of the poet that "God made the country and man the town," was illustrated by Judge Roosevelt, of New York, in a recent decision in regard to the custody of a boy, in which he remarked that the rural duties of milking cows and feeding water are more wholesome and less demoralizing than attending bar and cleaning tumbler in a city grog shop.

THE SENATE, (it is said,) has determined to pass the Homestead bill previous to the time fixed for the recess. The veto message debate was to close on the 20th, and the Homestead bill will be the first business subsequent to the disposal of that discussion. Upon the passage of the measure, it is believed the House will concur in the Senate's resolution for recess—from July 17th to October 16th.

A DISTINGUISHED EXILE.—Count Mazzarelli, who was exiled from Rome in 1848, for his aid to the Republican struggle, is now cultivating a fine farm near Belleville, Illinois, where, with his family, he has settled down to a plain, national citizen.

BOSTON SHOE TRADE.—The Boston Atlas estimates that the boot and shoe trade of that city and vicinity amounts to between thirty and forty millions of dollars annually. It is said to have doubled within a few years. The business of one firm alone, last year, amounted to \$1,300,000.

TEXAS CATTLE.—It is estimated that between seven and eight thousand cattle are now on their way to California from Texas. The San Antonio Texan says they have enough left.

AMERICANS IN ITALY.—Ex-President Van Buren and son were at Naples last month, and it is stated, will spend the next winter in Egypt. Mr. Marsh, our late minister to Constantinople, is sojourning at Bologna.

QUEEN VICTORIA was 35 years old on Wednesday. She has been married 13 years, and has eight children, four sons and 4 daughters, all of whom are alive.

Macaulay has been unanimously elected President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, in place of the late Professor Wilson.

Steuubenville is already realizing the benefits of her railroad extension. Last Thursday some two hundred passengers arrived there by the cars.

The Soft Shell section of the Democratic party met on Wednesday night at Tammany Hall and finally repudiated the Know Nothing movement and also virtually disowned the Free National Democrat heretofore a Tammany paper but recently affected with Nativism.

Col. J. C. Fremont is now at his residence in Washington city, apparently in good health and spirits.

Jackson, the murderer of Laidlaw, (scenic artist) near St. Louis, has been arrested at Springfield, Ill.

The authorities of Albany are actively engaged in an attempt to suppress the vending of spirituous liquors on Sunday.

Mr. Sparks, the biographer of Washington, is in Washington, collecting materials for his History of the American Revolution.

The geographical Society of Paris has bestowed its gold medal on Barb, the African traveler, the first white visitor of Timbuctoo.

The Gardener's Chronicle says that gutta serena laid thinly on garden seats instead of paint, will, unlike the latter last forever.

The Commissioners at Cincinnati remanded the nine fugitive slaves back to their respective masters, on the afternoon of the 17th. They were placed in an omnibus, and taken to Kentucky.

A CLERGYMAN of Newark, N. J., has fallen in with the beard movement, and adopted the plan of allowing his capillary attachments to grow unchecked by scissors or razor. A portion of this congregation is highly scandalized. The clergyman has determined to adhere to the beard, and the objectors among his congregation talk of signing his dismissal.

Meeting of Richland County Democrats.

A meeting of the Democrats from different parts of the county was held in Mansfield on Saturday, the 24th June, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the exciting topic now agitating the public mind. Hon. E. Cass presided as Chairman of the meeting. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the liberty and independence of this country rests upon the fundamental right of every people to form for themselves such a government as they may choose. That this great privilege achieved for our people by the blood and treasure of our ancestors, is the birthright of freemen, and as such should be secured and extended to future generations; and no restriction ought to be imposed upon this fundamental right in either the organization of a territorial government, or the formation of a State Constitution, provided the government so established be republican in form, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That in the organization of civil government in any of the territories of the United States we recognize the great fundamental principle of popular sovereignty as abiding with the people of the community for whom the government is instituted; and so long as we reverence and adhere to the doctrine of the right, and capacity of the people for self-government that great fundamental principle of civil liberty, established by the American Revolution, and which has been the great boast of American freemen, we will never deny to a people, for whom civil government is organized, the right to form and control their own internal and domestic institutions.

Resolved, That in carrying out this great principle of popular government it is essential that the question of Negro Slavery, together with all other questions relating to the internal and domestic policy and affairs of the people of the organized territories of the United States, should be left to the decision of the people themselves through their territorial legislation, and thus withdrawn from the halls of Congress, and committed to the arbitrament of those immediately interested in, and responsible for, their consequences.

Resolved, That all the attempts made by the Congress of the United States, to legislate on the subject of Negro Slavery, have utterly failed to have the least practical tendency to restrain or in any manner curtail the progress of the institution. And the recent examples of the people of California, New Mexico and Utah, have exposed the utter fallacy of the factious pretensions of Whigs and political abolitionists, and demonstrated what all experience has taught, that the true policy of the people of the free States is to leave this matter to the decision of the people immediately interested, and by whom it is conceded on all hands it will be finally controlled at all events.

Resolved, That it is well known to every observer of public affairs in this country, that a political organization is formed, and actually engaged in the work of attempting through insidious and artful means to bring about a dissolution of our National Union, and this unhallowed attempt to break down the great bulwark of American Liberty, and involve this country in the horrors of an endless civil war, will be triumphantly defeated by withdrawing the agitation of the Negro Slavery question from the halls of Congress, and submitting it to the people of the Territories, to whom it properly belongs.

Resolved, That while we regard Negro Slavery as a moral and political evil, and repugnant to the sentiments and principles of the people of all political parties in Ohio, it must be viewed as a sectional question in this country, upon a compromise of which the Union of the States was originally formed, and in reference to all popular movements in the free States should be, as they are in the slave States, without distinction of party; but inasmuch as the Democratic organization as a political party is a National organization formed with reference to a her and distinct subjects and great leading measures of public policy, the opinions of men on the Negro question, in whatever form it may arise, can never be made a party test, nor can that subject in any form be made a subject of party action by the Democracy without destroying the Nationality of the party.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the action of a constitutional majority must be regarded as the governing principles of all popular government, the question presented of the passage of the law to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, must be regarded as settled, and no longer an open subject of controversy; and all the efforts to resist the action of the constitutional majority by attempts to inflame the popular prejudices, and excite malignant commotion against the government, should be regarded as anti-democratic, at war with the controlling principles in our republican institutions, and seditious in their tendency.

Resolved, That we regard the law of Congress to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, as a measure to carry out and extend to the people of these two Territories the main principle of the acts familiarly known as the Compromise Measures of 1850, which is that the people of each Territory should be free to regulate their local domestic concerns in their own way and to decide for themselves whether Negro Slavery should grow there or not; and the reckless denunciation of this Nebraska law by Whigs and abolitionists, as a measure to authorize and protect Negro Slavery in those Territories, and to violate solemn compact &c. are gross perversion of the truth, and artful misrepresentations calculated to inflame the popular prejudices and prevent a correct understanding of the subject.

Resolved, That the efforts of Whigs and abolitionists to divide and distract the democracy in Ohio by the formation of a Fusion party, and by the foulest misrepresentations of the acts and intentions of the present democratic administration to weaken its influence in its efforts to advance the great interest of the Country,

Anti-Nebraska Meeting.

Pursuant to previous call, on the 24th inst., a large number of the democracy of the county assembled at the Melodion Hall in Mansfield. Hon. S. J. Kirkwood as Chairman of committee on resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That we do not recognize the authority of our legislative bodies, either State or National to change the State or National platforms of the Democratic party, that authority rests only with the regularly organized conventions of the party expressly selected by the people for that purpose.

Resolved, That this meeting does not claim to act as a convention of the Democratic party in this county, called according to party usage and with authority to speak for the people as such, we are met as individual members of that party, upon our own call to express our own opinions upon a measure recently passed by the Congress of the United States, which has excited much attention and caused much alarm in the public mind.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore, and earnestly protest against the passage by Congress of so much of the act for the organization of the territorial government in Kansas and Nebraska as repeals that part of the Missouri Compromise act, so called, which forever prohibited slavery in these territories, because

1st. Such repeal is a deliberate violation of good faith and pledged honor and must destroy that trust and confidence which are essential to the maintenance of all compromises of past and future sectional controversies.

2d. Because such repeal is in itself the worst form of abolitionism, the abolitionists of the North seek to have laws abolished by act of Congress. In the present act Congress has abolished free law which has existed for thirty-four years, and by so doing has rendered the substitution of slave law for free law highly probable in Kansas and probably in Nebraska.

3d. Because such repeal was wholly unsought for, and unasked by the people, so far as we can learn, not one petition had been presented to Congress at the time of the introduction of this measure from either the North, South, East or West, praying the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and since its introduction we feel entirely safe in saying that of the many thousands who have petitioned Congress on this subject, that there were ninety-nine against the measure to one in its favor.

4th. Because such repeal has again introduced among our people the strife and bitterness of sectional controversies, and has at the same time taken from us, the only means of staying the strife, and soothing that bitterness by the destruction of all confidence in the good faith of the opposing sections. How can we hereafter have peace when the contesting parties cannot have any basis for faith that the opponents will abide by treaties of peace?

5th. Because such repeal is in open, palpable and defiant violation of the resolution of the Democratic National Convention of 1852 which pledged the Democratic party to resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

Resolved, That we accepted the Compromise measure of 1850, so called, not because these measures in all particulars met the approval of our judgments, but because we were willing to acquiesce in them in the hope that they would be measures of peace, and would put down sectional strife. In this we have been disappointed, good faith has not been kept with us and these measures must hereafter stand with us as all other laws of Congress, divested of all peculiar strength or consideration as being compromises, upon their own intrinsic merits to be altered and amended as the wisdom and conscience of the Nation and the public interests may require.

Resolved, That we cannot acquiesce in the correctness of the position that, although the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act was wrong, yet we should be silent and make no effort to right that wrong. We cannot and do not believe that the best interests of the Democratic party will be promoted by such course.—If the law be right it should stand, if wrong it should be made right. We believe it to be wrong for the reasons we have stated, and therefore insist upon a repeal of so much of the Kansas and Nebraska act as repeals the Missouri Compromise.

Resolved, That we cannot recognize the feature of Popular Sovereignty in the Kansas and Nebraska act. By that act the people of these territories are authorized to elect a territorial legislature; by the same act as the Governors and Judges of the territory are not chosen by the people, but appointed by the President and Senate of the United States. The people of the territories have no voice in their selection, and these officers are not responsible to the people for their acts, and yet the Governors so selected possess the power to veto every act passed by the representatives of the people and prevent such acts from becoming laws, under two-thirds of each branch of the legislature may agree. According to our views of Democracy this is much more like colonial vassalage than popular sovereignty.

Resolved, That we do not claim the right or power to incorporate new articles in the Democratic creed, or to make new tests of Democratic orthodoxy, and we deny that our views as herein expressed are the sole or the other. This question is a new one, one on which we are sorry to find that members of the Democratic party differ, but one on which they must be allowed to differ in opinion. The Whigs and Free Soilers charge upon the Democratic party that it is a Democratic measure, although of the ninety Northern

Democrats in members of Congress voting on this question, forty-five voted for the bill and forty-five against it, and although almost every Southern Whig both in the lower House and in the Senate voted for the bill. This charge we are unwilling to admit even by our silence. We do not seek to make our own views on this question a test of party orthodoxy, and will resist to the utmost any attempt by whomsoever made to make the support of the Kansas and Nebraska act such party test.

Resolved, That we cannot admit that attempt to restore the Missouri Compromise must be unsuccessful—the people can reach the lower House of Congress at the coming election directly and practically—our Democrats we hold to the doctrine that the Representative is bound to obey the will of his constituents, and we cannot believe that our Democratic Senators in Congress will be found so recreant as to refuse to carry out by their votes in the Senate the clearly expressed will of those they represent.

Resolved, That as Democrats we are determined to maintain our true position, and therefore reiterate our sentiments in the language of the following resolutions passed in the Ohio Democratic State Conventions of 1848, '50, '52, and '54: "That the people of Ohio, now as they ever have done, look upon Slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the development of the spirit, and practical benefits of free institutions, and that entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it their duty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the National compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate and finally to eradicate the evil, but to be it further

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio, do at the same time fully recognize the doctrine held by the early fathers of the Republic, and still maintained by the Democratic party in all the States. That to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws, to regulate its own internal affairs, to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every State, and that upon these rights the National Legislature can neither legislate nor encroach.

Resolved, That we approve, and cordially endorse the votes given in opposition to the Kansas and Nebraska bill by our Representative in Congress the Hon. William D. Lindsay, and further that we are fully satisfied from individual evidence that each and every vote given by him upon that measure was in accordance with parliamentary rules strictly with a view to promote the interests of the opponents to said measure and that his votes on the measure fully represented the views of his constituents.

The New-York bills of mortality for the 24th week of the present year show that 57 persons died of cholera. This is a large increase over the previous week, and naturally enough produces some excitement in New York. Of the cases, Ward's Island furnished 18, and those properly within the city were mostly fresh immigrants, or residents of filthy and closely-packed houses. The number of deaths from cholera, though large when considered alone, is relatively not so. The whole number by all diseases for the 24th week was over 400. Of these nearly 50 were from consumption.

In Boston, for the same period, there were but four cholera interments, and the whole mortality of the week was but 62.

In Philadelphia nine interments from cholera were reported, but most of them had died before the close of the previous week, and but few recent cases have come to the knowledge of the Board of Health.

AN exchange contains the following lively report from the neighborhood of Kansas. It was taken on the ground as late as June 13th:

"The country is swarming with emigrants. Men on horseback, with cup and skillet, and ham, flour and coffee tied on behind, and with axe shouldered, are facing westward; while gentlemen and ladies are driving furiously to and fro in carriages, printer writing, lawyers speaking, doctors gallanting ladies and selecting sites for residences, companies with flags waving, staking out the vast prairies, trees falling, tents stretching, cabins going up, everything alive, and everything wide awake. Hurrah for Kansas! Westward the star of empire takes its way!"

MAYOR CONRAD of Philadelphia, is enforcing the Sunday ordinance against liquor selling. Several, however, traffic openly, designing to contest the constitutionality of the law. Most of the denials, says an account, have resorted to Camden and Windmill Island, where immense sales are going on at double prices.

The larger beer saloons are also closed, and several have their signs craped and flags displayed at half mast and craped. One displays a placard—"Gone to church, for the ease of all creation," open to-morrow."

THE New York Tribune, in reply to a contemporary who finds fault with it for publishing accounts of races, says: "We publish accounts of a great many other things which we profoundly deplore—for instance, Pierce's election, the passage of the Nebraska bill, thefts, murders, hangings, and so forth. If we could only hear of the final destruction of every creature in the world, we should like to publish that also." When will readers learn that editors do not endorse all that appears as news in their columns?

WARREN, O. October 20, 1853. Mr. JAS. MCGUFFEY: Dear Sir—I am entirely out of Morgan's Worm Killer. It sells rapidly, and is fast driving the thousand-and-one Nostrums completely out of the market. Having tested it most thoroughly I am free to say that there is no more now in use, that is preferable if equal to it. You will please send me immediately, five dozen of it. My calls for it are daily. Many cases are being reported to me of cures being performed by this medicine, that are really wonderful. The lives of three children have been saved by it, in this town, within a month. Respectfully, J. HARRINGTON.

For sale in Plymouth, by H. M. WOOLMAN.

Ordinance.

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, and Council of the Corporation of Plymouth, Richland and Warren counties, Ohio, as follows, to wit: That side walk of brick or pavement faced stone be made on the east side of Sandusky street, commencing at the south corner of G. W. Jink's Hotel, thence north to the north corner of Jas. Mason's south lot, and further, that side-walk be made of brick, smooth-faced stone or plank, on the south side of West street, commencing at the north-east corner of Bellstreet, thence west to the west corner of A. York's east lot, provided, That all the brick or stone pavements be supported by a good and sufficient curb and stone gutter of suitable width, and that the plank-walks be made four feet wide and three inches thick, and properly supported; all to be built under the supervision and direction of the Supervisor, and in conformity with the grades established by him. And also, that said side-walks be completed by the first day of September, next, and that the owner or owners of lots on said streets are required to build the same by the time specified, or they will be sold to the lowest bidder and contractors at their expense. Provided, That nothing in the above ordinance shall prohibit any person building walks of stone or brick.

D. BAUGMAN, Mayor. M. F. WRIGHT, Recorder. July 1, '54-34

GILT & ROSEWOOD FRAMES. THE undersigned is prepared to furnish frames for pictures and to make to order of any size, and has also on hand large lot of gilt frames ready made, fitted with glass, suitable for pictures, show cards, &c., size 17 by 21. A fine assortment of colored lithographs and Steel Engravings kept constantly in store. The above can be packed safely and sent by express to any place. GEO. J. ANDERSON.

Sandusky, Ohio, July 1st, 1854.

Breadstuffs are Advancing AND so are all kinds of Leather, yet Anderson is selling Blk Books cheaper than ever. A large stock of every kind in use has just been received.

A fine lot of Papers, Envelopes, and all kinds of articles in the Stationary line just opening, which can be furnished to the trade or to consumers at very low rates.

A large quantity of Sheet Music always on hand, and ordered on short notice. Musical Instruments, such as Violins, Flutes, Guitars, Accordions, &c., selling off at cost to close a lot.

All kinds of Printing stock, such as Ink, Papers, Cards, &c., which cannot be had for quality and price, and who can be sent orders from abroad will meet with prompt attention. GEO. J. ANDERSON.

Sandusky, Ohio, July 1st, 1854.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART & LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Organized for the encouragement and general diffusion of Literature and the Fine Arts, on a new and original plan, under the management of private enterprise and Honorary Directors.

THIS new Association is designed to encourage and popularize the Fine Arts, and disseminate pure and wholesome literature throughout the country. For this purpose a Gallery of Arts is to be permanently founded, which will each year contain a choice and valuable collection of Paintings, &c.

FOR FREE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION. The Association will publish and send to its members the best Literature and the most valuable of the most popular Monthly Magazines, Pictorial Library Works, &c.

The officers of the Association for 1854 have the pleasure of announcing that the subscription books for the current year are now open, and that the first annual distribution of Works of Art contained in the above Gallery will take place in January next; on which occasion there will be distributed among the members of the Association, free of charge, several hundred superb Works of Art, among which there will be the original and world-renowned statue of Hiram Powers.

THE GREEK SLAVE, purchased at an expense of over \$5,000! Also, a large and very choice selection of magnificent OIL PAINTINGS, consisting of the best productions of celebrated American and Foreign Artists, among which are the works of Read, Kensett, Clough, Griswold, Frankenstein, and other eminent American Artists, which, with the constant additions made through the agent now in Europe, will render this by far the most complete Gallery of Art in the United States.

THE LITERARY LIBRARY published for disconnection among the members of the Association, for 1854, will consist of the following popular monthly Magazines, viz: The Knickerbocker, New York Monthly, Harper's, Putnam's, Graham's and Godey's Lady Book, all of which are three dollar magazines. This Association is open to all. Any person on the payment of \$3. becomes a member, and receives for one year either of the above magazines, and a FREE TICKET in the annual distribution of Paintings, Statuary, &c., contained in the above Gallery.

The list of names desired by the Association from the sale of memberships will be devoted expressly to the purchase of Works of Art for the ensuing year.

The Gallery of the Association will be located at Sandusky City, Ohio, where superb Granite Buildings are now erecting for it, and will soon be open to the public.

Eastern and Western orders for subscriptions will be located in New York and Sandusky. Thus it is seen that the payment of \$3 constitutes a membership in the Association, which not only entitles the member to a Ticket in the annual distribution of Paintings and Statuary, but also to one year's subscription to the "Giant of the Mountains," Harper's Magazine, or either one of the magazines named above. The magazines will be promptly forwarded to members as they are made, each month, from New York and Philadelphia.

Persons remitting funds for membership should state the month with which they wish their magazines to commence, and also their Post Office address in full, on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with a Ticket in the annual distribution of Paintings and Statuary, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

The increasing interest felt in the advancement of the Fine Arts, warrants the belief that this Association will, with the powerful aid of Literature, become a success.

UNIVERSITY CULTIVATION, as it not only cultivates and popularizes the Fine Arts, but disseminates still higher culture throughout the land, thereby adapting itself to the present wants and tastes of the American people, and affording both rich and poor to make their homes pleasant and attractive, by the aid of Sculpture, Paintings, and the best reading matter which the wide range of American and Foreign Literature affords.

The Managers have determined that all which energy and industry can do, to combat with judicious and liberal expenditure, shall be done, in order to extend the usefulness