

THE PIONEER.

AGRICULTURAL.

To Destroy Under-brush.
The right time for cutting hazel and other small bushes, is a frequent subject of discussion amongst farmers, and various are the theories and the rules laid down. In practice it is a matter attended with much difficulty, so much so that many have come to the conclusion, that plowing alone can be relied on for the extermination of under-brush. We trust some other means may be found, which will enable us to preserve our beautiful grove pastures, the most pleasing features in western landscape. The following from the Genesee Farmer looks sensible, and philosophical.

"What is the best time to cut under-brush, &c.?" In the June number of the Farmer, the above question is proposed by "A Subscriber," to which I propose to give an answer, combining both a little experience and a little theory. Having been brought up on a farm, I used to hear much said by farmers in regard to the "best time" for cutting bushes, &c., and remember well the many uncertainties that existed, and the various opinions given on the subject. Some recommended to cut them at one season; some at another; some regard the "moon," others the "signs," &c. I also remember that the same kind of under-brush, if cut at one season, would start again and grow luxuriantly; but if cut at another, would be completely "used up." I have also within the last few years, had opportunity to notice the same facts; and the conclusion to which I have arrived is, that different shrubs or bushes, trees, &c., may be cut at different seasons of the year. Some are killed by cutting as early as the first of August, and so on till October or even November. The rule is this: "Cut any plant or shrub, about the time that it has done growing for the season, and its destruction is almost certain." If cut before this it will generally start again next year. The exceptions are few. So much for the fact, now for the theory.

1st. In the spring of the year, all roots are vigorous. Hence, if a tree or shrub be cut at this time, or while in full growth, the root will send forth a new crop of shoots. The exceptions are—1st. Evergreens generally, as pine, hemlock, spruce, &c. 2d. Those that have a copious flow of sap in the spring, as the maple, birch, &c. Yet even some of these will start again if cut soon after the buds have opened; i. e., after the spring flow of sap has ceased; except in the case of old trees, in which the root appears not sufficiently vigorous, or the evaporation from the new stump too rapid, to allow of the formation of new shoots.

2d. In autumn, when a shrub or tree has done growing for the season, the active energies of the root cease, being perhaps, somewhat exhausted by its summer action. If then the bush or tree be cut, after it has done growing, but while the stem and leaves are fresh and full of sap the vital force of the root will rarely be sufficient to cause a new growth; but if left till the foliage is dead or dying, the energies of the root are restored by the return of sap, and are ready for action again as soon as the season of growth shall return. Hence, too early or too late cutting will be equally unsuccessful.

Cut your under-brush, then, at the time above specified and it will rarely start again. If it does, the growth will appear stunted or sickly, and soon die of its own accord, or a second cutting at the proper time will insure success. The same rule applies to all other plants, as Canada thistles, milk-weeds, &c., &c., with greater or less certainty, according to the greater or less vitality, or tenacity of life, peculiar to the root of each kind of vegetable.

The "proper time" can easily be determined by observing whether new leaves continue to appear at the end of the prominent branches. If deferred long beyond this time, or till the leaves begin to turn yellow, or fall, cutting will be of little use, as the root will be "strong" for a new start on the opening of a new spring.—Genesee Farmer.

Cutting Timber.
If oak, hickory or chestnut timber is felled in the eighth month, (August) in the second running of the sap, and barked, quite a large tree will season perfectly, and even the twigs will remain sound for years; whereas, that cut in winter, and remaining until next fall, (as thick as one's wrist), will be completely sap-rotten and will be almost useless for any purpose. The body of the oak split into rails will not last more than 10 or 12 years. Chestnut will last longer, but no comparison to that in the eighth month. Hickory cut in the eighth month is not subject to be worm eaten, and will last a long time for fencing.

When I commenced farming in 1802, it was the practice to cut timber for post-fencing in the winter. White-oak posts and black-oak rails, cut at that time, I found would not last more than 10 or 12 years. In 1808, I commenced cutting fence timber in the eighth month. Many of the oak rails cut that year are yet sound, as well as most of those formed of chestnut. If the bark is not taken off this second or third year, and leave the sap perfectly sound. The tops of the trees are also more valuable for fuel, than when cut in winter or spring.

I advise young farmers to try the experiment for themselves, and if post-fences will not last twice as long, I forfeit all my experience as worthless.—N. Jersey Herald.

"He that by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Work to be Done.
KITCHEN GARDEN.—(Look to the direction for the farm, above.—If not already done, transplant cabbages, cauliflower, broccoli, replant finishing crops of beets, carrots, &c. Prepare trenches for celery beforehand, that they may receive the rains previous to planting. Plant cardoons, celery, endive, leeks, pepper plants, &c. Leeks and cabbages may be transplanted, even in dry weather, if the roots be dipped into a mixture of mud and water, but in such case, the ground must be perfectly turned over; but many narrow an hour before planting, and in such case, unless the ground be very moist, the plants may fail. Where ground has not been sufficiently sated to destroy grubs, the roots may be dipped in fish oil and then in plaster of paris, which will not only protect them against the attacks of worms but will also act as a manure.

Grubs annoy plants less after the middle of July than before, but in moist exposures this date is rather late for putting out the later kinds of cabbages.

Plant cucumber seeds for pickles, sow endive seeds and transplant former sowings. Peas may still be planted if soaked in water for a few hours before planting. Caulo rapas and ruta baga may still be sown, and after July 1st, the other sorts of turneps may be sown. We continue to sow the strap-leaved red-top turneps as late as the ground is open, and as it becomes vacant, for even if sown in the latter part of the summer, or even autumn, if the winter be very mild, they may perfect and be drawn out on mild days during winter, for when turneps thaw in the ground they are seldom injured by having been frozen, and if the winter should prove severe, the turneps being plowed in during the spring plowing, will improve the soil; they take so large a proportion of their constituents from the atmosphere that they act as an improving manure.—Pot herbs should be cut this month.—Winter summer savory, burnet, chervil, mint, parsley, fennel, sweet marjoram, tarragon, thyme, &c., will be ready for gathering. In the latter part of the month (July 20, to Aug. 1st), keep beds well hoed and watered. Disturb vacant ground thoroughly before carting out manures for late manures for late turneps and other crops; plow in manures as soon as applied, and the ground may then be considered as ready for turneps, spinach, shallots, &c., &c. Pickles may still be planted, with some hope of success. Sow lettuce for autumn use. Peas may still be planted; plant beans for pickles. Earth up celery, sow fennel; the earlier kinds of cucumbers may still be planted for pickles; sow onion seed to stand the winter. Early sown onions should now be taken care of as ripened. This is the proper time for sowing the principal turnep crops. Gather seeds as they ripen, and prepare uncultivated ground for late crops.

In the early part of the month look to summer pruning of grape vines.

A LARGE HEIFER.—We clip the following from the Wool Grower, and would like to be it, if any of our stock raisers will furnish the facts:
Mr. John Mather, of Middlesex, N. Y., writes under date of Dec. 6, as follows:—"I had weighed this day a heifer, two years old last April. Her live weight is one thousand three hundred and fifty lbs. She had never had any grain or extra care till within the last two months." A good heifer that.

SIMPLE STUMP MACHINE.—A simple contrivance for removing stumps is described in a late number of the Michigan Farmer, and which, the editor was informed, had taken out a hundred and forty stumps in half a day.

The contrivance is simply this:—A stiff, massive lever, about twenty feet long, is placed with its thick or stronger end at the side of the stump; a chain several feet long, with links made of inch or inch and a quarter iron, and with a long ring at one end, is then attached to the end of the pole by means of the ring, and the rest of the chain passes round the stump, and hooked into a root or in the body. A yoke of oxen now attached to the other or smaller end of the lever, exerts an enormous power, and unless the stump is quite large, will quickly twist it out.

RISINOSIS.—This disease so termed because it constituted a bony growth round the pastern-bone, is of two kinds, which are distinguished by horsemen as true and false ringbones. The former occurs at the pastern joint, and generally arises from strain of these ligaments; but the latter consists in ossification of the cartilages of the sides of the foot, which become enlarged, as well as converted into bone. The best treatment for ringbones of either kind is, after the inflammation has been in a great measure removed by cooling applications, to fire the parlor, otherwise rub in the icicle of mercury ointment, washing off the effects on the following day, and thus repeating it again and again. We have by such means succeeded in removing the lameness, diminishing the enlargement, and restoring the animal in many cases, to a state of usefulness.—Spencer.

FARMER PENNYWISE AND FARMER POUND-WISE.
There is a farmer Pennywise with whom I am acquainted, who will occasionally raise a heifer, steer or colt, for his neighbors who keep good breeds, and he is by accident occasionally benefited thereby. When he was such an animal in his flock, he is apparently uneasy until it is disposed of, and after selling such an animal, a heifer for instance, you may hear something like the following:
"Well my dear, I have sold the big heifer for fifteen dollars; is not that a good price for a heifer of that age?"

"Good price indeed!" his wife would reply, "you had better have sold two of them cut-hammered, crooked-legged, scrawny things that you always keep for cows. The reason that our cattle always look so bad, and that we sell so little butter and cheese is, that you always sell the best. Poor woman! I pity her; her pride and ambition are injured, her children and self in rags, because her native industry is cramped by the foolish and niggardly policy of her husband.

The picture is reversed in farmer Poundwise, who always keeps his best animals until full grown; then selecting his best breeders for his own use, he sells the rest. If he has a good young horse, he will say that he will make a fine team horse; a mare, she will make a fine brood mare.

"And what will you do with that?" says his neighbor, pointing to an ordinary animal.
"Between you and me," says he, "I shall sell that colt the first chance. Such an animal spoils the looks of all the rest and will not pay for keeping."

Thus he will sell out his poor steers, hiefters, sheep and pigs at the first offer.—If not sold, he would fatten those that would pay the expense, and give away those that would not. Not pay the expense of fattening! Are there any cattle, sheep or hogs that will not pay the expense of fattening? Reader take some of each—of the real Pharoah breed—feed them until fat; keep an exact account of the expense and you can answer this question yourself. In this way Farmer Poundwise always has valuable stock; his steers are ready sale, and command a good price; his horses are the best in the neighborhood and the first to be looked at by purchasers.—So with all the animals he raises. Pennywise on the contrary, is thronged with an ill-sheped, worthless stock, that none will buy or pay the expense of raising, which are continually eating out his substance and making no return. Thus Pennywise drags on a miserable life in the road to ruin, while Poundwise moves easily and happily along in the road to wealth.—Maine Farmer.

The Largest Tree in the World.
There is a cedar tree growing in the mountains of Calaveras county about 20 miles northeast of Murphy's, which is said to be the largest tree in the world. A correspondent of the Sonora Herald, who recently made an excursion to see it, thus describes it:
At the ground, its circumference was 92 feet; four feet above that it was 89; and ten feet above that it was 61 feet in circumference, and after, the tapering of the shaft was very gradual. Its height, as measured by Capt. H. is 330 feet, but we made it but 265. This tree is by no means a deformity, as most trees with large trunks are. It is throughout one of perfect symmetry, while its enormous proportions inspire the beholder with emotions of awe and sublimity. Elegance and beauty are inseparable concomitants of its grandeur.

I have said that this is the largest tree yet discovered in the world. It is so.—The celebrated tree of Fremont would have to grow many centuries before it could pretend to be called any thing but a younger brother. It is said that a tree was once found in Senegal in Africa, whose trunk measures 90 feet in circumference. But no one has ever been to find it since its first discovery. It is called by the natives Baobab; by botanists, Adansonia digitata. But it is admitted that none can now be found with a circumference greater than 81 feet. There is a tree in Mexico called the Taxodium, which is said to be 11 feet in circumference, but some have said it is formed by the union of several trees. The height of all these foreign trees is not more, in any case, than 70 feet; and none of the trunks are more than 10 feet.

The age of this mammoth cedar of California, if each zone may be reckoned one year, is about 2520 years. A section of the wood which I brought home with me, exclusive of the sap, which is but little more than one inch, numbers about 14 zones or grains to the inch. At that rate if it were permitted to grow, it would increase its diameter one seventh of an inch every year. In 81 years its diameter would be increased one foot; in 840 years 10 ft.—so that it would then be 49 feet in diameter, and 120 feet in circumference.

This giant of the woods and of the world is to be fayed, literally. The patriotic process has already commenced.—We understand that the base is about 14 inches thick, is to be taken off in sections to the height of 50 feet, and sent to the World's Fair in the city of New York.

USEFUL RECIPES.
To KILL LICE ON CATTLE.—Nothing is more simple, more effectual or more easily obtained than common lamp oil, one quart of which is sufficient to drive all and every species of vermin from an ox of the largest growth. Let a stream be poured along the back from head to tail—let another encircle the body just back of the shoulders, and again fronting the hips round the flanks; all of which should be rubbed, so as to spread it over the animal as much as possible. Particular attention should be given to such parts as the animal cannot reach. I have seen both cattle and hogs cleaned in this manner, by one or two applications when they have been fairly alive with the vermin. Such treatment is of essential advantage to neglected, many pigs in the spring of the year, whether infested with vermin or not, as the oil has a great tendency to remove the dry scurf with which the body is always covered in such cases, preventing their growth by closing the pores of the skin, and obstructing that healthy, though insensible perspiration so natural to all creatures.—Ez.

ROTTEN CHICKENS.—This is a very detestable disease, being attended with a swelled head and a free discharge from the nose and mouth. About the best way to cure it in ordinary chickens, is to cut off their heads. In the case of the Shanghai's, and other high priced birds which cost 20 and 50 dollars each, this would be rather a summary disposal of so large an amount; and it might be worth while to try for a cure. The Maine Farmer says that the disease can be cured by washing the eyes and nostrils clean, three times a day, with whiskey, keeping the fowls in a dry warm place, and feeding with mashed food. Whiskey may be good for something after all. Thus saith the Prairie Farmer.

LICE ON FARM STOCK.—When any stock are infested with lice, whether horses, cattle, sheep or hogs. I give coppers in their food every other day, for 6 or 8 days—say one teaspoonful to a sheep. If the above directions are followed, I will pledge my word the prescription will kill the vermin, inside and out, leaving your cattle with a clean stomach and a healthy skin. The remedy is so simple you may not think it worth trying, but it is no humbug nor Yankee schoolmaster medicine.—Selected.

VEGETABLE SOUP FOR THE SICK.—Two potatoes, two onions, 2 turneps, 1 carrot, a little parsley chopped fine, salt to the taste. Cut the potatoes in quarters, slice the onions, cut the turneps in quarters, slice the carrots. Put all in a stew pan with three pints of water. Boil it down to one quart. About fifteen minutes before it is done add the parsley. Strain it and serve with light bread or toast. This is the recipe of a late eminent physician of Philadelphia.—Cultivator.

TO REMOVE SUNBURN.—Of scraped horseradish, take as much as will fill a table-spoon. Pour on it half a pint of warm milk, use it before washing, allowing it to dry on the skin before applying the water. The milk may be cool but will not keep fresh so long.

THE WOOL GROWER AND STOCK REGISTER.—The July number, commencing the fifth volume of this excellent monthly has been received, and the present is a good time to subscribe. We have recently given the terms of this journal, and again repeat, that it is just the thing, for every wool and stock grower, who wishes fully to understand his business.

THE OHIO FARMER.—We believe this one useful journal is still published at Cleveland. This is, however, only a conjecture with us; as we have seen nothing of it for about three weeks.

Washington Matters.
It is stated that the appointment of the Hon. John A. Dix to France is to remain in embryo for the present. Owing to strong representations from the South the nomination is to be suspended till after the August elections.

D. S. Gregg has been appointed Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, John F. Bacon, Consul to Nassau, West Indies, and Isaac T. Golding to Leguayra. Mr. Soule will leave for Europe in the Liverpool steamer of the 5th of August.

M. Bodisco complain bitterly of the recent article in the Union on Turkey.

Fugitive Slave Law Decision.
The Syracuse Star, of yesterday, learns that the Supreme Court of this State, at its sitting, held a week or two since, pronounced a decision distinctly affirming the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.—Buffalo Courier, 23d.

Yellow Fever.
The Mobile Tribune publishes a letter from New Orleans which reports a great prevalence of yellow fever in that city, many deaths occurring daily.

CHOLERA FATALITY.—There seems to be no doubt of the fact that the cholera is raging in the western part of Maryland with considerably fatality. There has already been fifty-five deaths in the little town of Williamsport, and it is not spreading in the country around. It has also broken out at Emmitsburg, where there were deaths on Friday and Saturday last; and there have also been some deaths at Mechanicsburg in Frederick county.

THE LATE SWINDLE ON THE BRIDGEPORT BANK.—A young man, calling himself Dr. William Lombard, was arrested in New York on Wednesday, charged with being concerned with George H. Duncan in swindling the Bridgeport Bank of \$1,2000 by depositing a lump of what was said to be gold, but which turned out to be lead. He had considerable money in his possession, and a ticket for California, in the Illinois.

Territory Controversy.
The Santa Fe Weekly Gazette, speaking of the American title to the Messilla Valley, makes the following important declaration, which will, if rendered authoritative by documentary and historical evidence, have an appointment bearing upon the decision of the question:
"The territory involved in this unsettled boundary, up to the time of fixing the initial point, was under the jurisdiction of the territory of New Mexico. As soon, however, as the point was agreed upon, the Mexican authorities took possession of it and extended their authority over it, and actually dispossessed all Americans who had made improvements in the village, depriving them of their improvements and labor without compensation."

The miners about Columbiana were never doing so well as now, and many of the business men are well employed. One banking firm in Columbiana, has purchased on an average \$33,000 of gold dust each week.

GLEANINGS.
The cunning never forgive those who refuse to be duped by them.
Modesty is a handsome dish cover, that makes us fancy there must be something very good underneath it.
Can a man be considered a loose character when he comes home 'till every evening?"
"Mine God! you will do Frenchman make next!" as a Dutchman said the first time he saw a monkey.

Ephraim says courting is done on printing principles; there being a good deal of the hand press work about it.

An English traveler reports that a Yankee would separate from his wife if she neglected to give him molasses to eat with his pork.
"Why do you cry?" said a bystander to a miser who was witnessing an execution. Alas, said the miser, pointing to the criminal, that is one of my suspended debts, he owes me fifty dollars.

The dealer in merchandise simply causes wealth to change hands; and what he gains another loses. Not so with the farmer; for any increase in the quantities produced is adding so much to the wealth of the nation.

A fellow who had been looked by an unruly cow, limped in his gait. A lady remarked as he passed, that he appeared to be intoxicated. "Yes, said her beau, "he has just been taking a couple of horns."

An industrious tradesman having taken a new apprentice, awoke him the first morning at a very early hour, by calling out that the family were sitting down to table. "Thank you" said the apprentice, as he turned over in the bed for a new nap, "thank you; but I never eat anything during the night."

CONFORMING TO THE WORLD.—Formerly the N. Y. Tribune refused to publish theatre advertisements. But now as it grows old, sinful and prosperous, it inserts them, together with glowing descriptions of horse races, &c., just the same as other papers, which don't make any parade at all about their "consciences."

Scene.—A stout gentleman and his wife gazing at their children a pair of twins, who are encircled in each other's arms in the cradle.
Wife—"Do look at them, husband, ain't they a precious pair of lambs?"
Husband—"If they are lambs, wife, what am I?"

A Washington letter, on the 23d, says that the President has no intention of leaving Washington at present. He will occupy the White House, notwithstanding it is undergoing repairs.
Hon. J. W. Forney, it is rumored, will be editor of the National Democrat, a new paper in contemplation here, to sustain Southern Democratic Union sentiments.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.
The undersigned, would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the TREMONT HOUSE, formerly occupied by W. BEAR; he has spared neither pains nor expense in fitting it up both for the convenience and comfort of his guests. His TABLE will be furnished with the best of the country can afford, and will be served by experienced and obliging waiters. His STABLE is the best and most convenient in the place, and will be attended by an experienced and attentive ostler.

L. DOOLITTLE & CO.
Upper Sandusky, April 18th, 1853. —14—

A HEAD OF ALL COMMISSIONS.
THIS SPANISH MILL, SIGN, GUERRE, Cuba, Fashion, regains vogue on Fashion, in Upper Sandusky; where he has located himself for the purpose of accommodating all who desire to purchase the latest, newest, latest and most substantial possible. Shop one door north of Nathan Bond's shop, and directly opposite the Drug Store.—Call and see him.
Upper Sandusky, April 3, 1853. —19—

GREAT BARGAINS.
P. B. BEIDLER has just received a Large and Splendid assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which he is determined to sell cheaper than any other store in the city. FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
He therefore invites the public generally to call and examine for themselves. I am determined to sell my present stock at all times, before the first of August, at a small advance of cost for cash. My stock consists of the best selection of Goods consisting of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Buttons, Quince-ware, Crochets and Crosses; some of the best quality of Galicoes at 10 cts. per yd. Laines at 10; also a fine quality of sugar at 12 cts per lb
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PIERSON HOUSE.—THE ABOVE HOUSE
is a new brick building, erected expressly for a hotel, with large and comfortable parlors, and furnished with entire new furniture, and fitted up in the best style. His table will at all times abound with all the delicacies, and substantial that the market and season will afford, and the bar will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors. Drivers and travelers will at all times find suitable accommodations, at all reasonable rates. Stock registry kept for the purchase and sale of all kinds of stock. Horses and carriages kept on hand for the conveyance of travelers to any neighboring city or village. Bills law, and accommodations guaranteed to suit those whom my favoring with their patronage.
C. Y. PIERSON.
Upper Sandusky, June 11th, 1853. —19—

SCHOOLS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
to the legal voters, resident within the corporate limits of the town of Upper Sandusky, that a meeting will be held at the Auditor's Office in said town, on Friday, the 8th day of July next, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing a committee to purchase in Lots Nos. ninety, ninety one, and one hundred and eight, in said town, as situate for a school house, at a cost of four hundred dollars; and the election of suitable rooms thereon, for the accommodation of the present wants of the district; at one half to exceed one thousand dollars. One half of which shall be raised by assessment upon the taxable property of the district, for the current year, and the residue next year.
By order of the Board of Education.
R. MCKELLEY, Sec.
June 29th, 1853.

SALE OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL LANDS.—On the 30th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the door of the court house, in the town of Upper Sandusky, I will offer for sale the highest bid the following described School Lands, to wit: The east half of the north-east quarter of section No. sixteen, in T. P. No. three, south range twelve east, containing eighty acres and eleven hundredths of an acre. Appraised at ten dollars per acre. Also the east half of the north-west quarter of said section sixteen, in the township and range aforesaid, containing seventy-nine acres and thirty-nine hundredths of an acre. Appraised at the ten dollars per acre.
TIMOTHY SALL.—One third part of the purchase money will be required to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder in eleven equal annual instalments, with annual interest on the deferred payments. No bid will be received for less than the appraised value of said lands.
CHESTER R. MOTT, Auditor W. C. O.
Dated June 13th 1853. —19—

U. SANDUSKY CLOTHING STORE.
Gentlemen, of every nation—Every ocean, land and station: Big and low, short and tall; All and one, one and all.
Go to P. L. Reed's.
P. L. Reed has in store, Goods—who witness will adore, Ye who want and wish to buy, Call as ye are passing by.
All P. L. Reed's.
P. L. Reed's coats are best, (For such they are by all confessed.)
Their texture, manufacture, styles, Are unsurpassed. For broad, long, and short, and all, P. L. Reed's.
Ye who would clothe the sacred breast, In the most famed and silken vest, And "be made," daily love,
The parlor, ball room, city, grove,
Buy at P. L. Reed's.
Ye who want for Fashion's Pants, And seek to gratify your wants, Proceed to P. L. Reed's, and you will find on hand.
P. L. Reed.
Upper Sandusky, Jan. 7th, 1853. —14—

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
Blest be the place and surroundings country, that has so materially ennobled and is constantly making additions to his stock of Boots & Shoes, such as: Gentlemen's French and common cut Boots and shoes, single and double soles, coarse boots and shoes, Morocco, do, Ladies boots, slippers, &c. &c. &c. and is determined to wear his best endeavors to merit a continuance of the same, confidently believing that the superiority of his work will be properly appreciated by a discriminating public.
CHRISTIAN BEESTLE.
Upper Sandusky, March 25th, 1853. —14—

CASH GROCERY.
Do! all ye that love Money to spend, come and spend it.
SUCCESSORS TAKE NOTICE.
ISAAC MANN has opened a saloon opposite the Upper Sandusky Hotel, and one door north of the Drug Store, and is constantly on hand a choice selection of such articles as are usual kept in such establishments, which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms. Who keeps all kinds of liquors, If you are dry, walk in and try For five cents a knipper.

Yes, social friend, I love thee well, In learned doctors' spite; Thy clouds all other clouds dispel, And thy joy is my delight.
Do ye know, also, he keeps on hand all kinds of furniture, general kept in Cabinet and chair shops which he will dispose of at the lowest rates. He is also prepared to furnish you on the shortest notice. Ladies and Gentlemen, young and old, great and small, short and tall little and big, come give me a call.
Upper Sandusky, April 18th, 1853. —14—

FASHIONABLE BARBER.
Leaving to others the business of shaving men's pockets, the subscriber will devote his undivided attention (and it will be his aim to arrive at such perfection as possible) to the business of shaving their faces, shampooing their heads, and cutting their hair after the latest and most approved fashions. Having had many years experience in the business, and being actuated by a desire to please he flatters himself that those who give him a call will go away perfectly satisfied. Particular attention will be paid to cutting hair and shampooing.
He would respectfully say to his patrons whom he is in the habit of shaving regularly, that if they could make it convenient to be shaved, he will have them call and get shaved on Saturday evening instead of Sunday morning, or if on Sunday morning, as early as possible.
Upper Sandusky, July 31, 1843. —14—

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Upper Sandusky, April 18th, 1853. —14—

PIERSON HOUSE.—THE ABOVE HOUSE
is a new brick building, erected expressly for a hotel, with large and comfortable parlors, and furnished with entire new furniture, and fitted up in the best style. His table will at all times abound with all the delicacies, and substantial that the market and season will afford, and the bar will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors. Drivers and travelers will at all times find suitable accommodations, at all reasonable rates. Stock registry kept for the purchase and sale of all kinds of stock. Horses and carriages kept on hand for the conveyance of travelers to any neighboring city or village. Bills law, and accommodations guaranteed to suit those whom my favoring with their patronage.
C. Y. PIERSON.
Upper Sandusky, June 11th, 1853. —19—

SCHOOLS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
to the legal voters, resident within the corporate limits of the town of Upper Sandusky, that a meeting will be held at the Auditor's Office in said town, on Friday, the 8th day of July next, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing a committee to purchase in Lots Nos. ninety, ninety one, and one hundred and eight, in said town, as situate for a school house, at a cost of four hundred dollars; and the election of suitable rooms thereon, for the accommodation of the present wants of the district; at one half to exceed one thousand dollars. One half of which shall be raised by assessment upon the taxable property of the district, for the current year, and the residue next year.
By order of the Board of Education.
R. MCKELLEY, Sec.
June 29th, 1853.

SALE OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL LANDS.—On the 30th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the door of the court house, in the town of Upper Sandusky, I will offer for sale the highest bid the following described School Lands, to wit: The east half of the north-east quarter of section No. sixteen, in T. P. No. three, south range twelve east, containing eighty acres and eleven hundredths of an acre. Appraised at ten dollars per acre. Also the east half of the north-west quarter of said section sixteen, in the township and range aforesaid, containing seventy-nine acres and thirty-nine hundredths of an acre. Appraised at the ten dollars per acre.
TIMOTHY SALL.—One third part of the purchase money will be required to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder in eleven equal annual instalments, with annual interest on the deferred payments. No bid will be received for less than the appraised value of said lands.
CHESTER R. MOTT, Auditor W. C. O.
Dated June 13th 1853. —19—

WAR IN CALIFORNIA.
Since the location of the Chinese in California a considerable excitement has prevailed; however, Col. N. Bond is doing the business right. He keeps constantly on hand all articles in the saddling business, and is well supplied with the citizens of this county, and at such prices as will astonish the natives and defy competition. His goods were selected at the market, and he is determined to sell on terms to suit all purchasers. To his extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes he would call the attention of all the ladies and gentlemen who have something neat and durable for their undertakings. He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of HARDWARE, comprising all articles usually kept in that assortment of business, which will be sold lower than can be had in Northern Ohio.

His general assortment consists of Dry Goods Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Quince-ware, Glassware, Hardware, and a great variety of fancy and other articles of all kinds. The citizens of this county, and the "rest of mankind" are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.
He will at all times pay the highest price for country produce—so do not forget to call at the Big Brick opposite the court house.
Upper Sandusky, June 7th, 1853. —14—

NOTICE OF ROAD VIEW.—To all whom it may concern, you are hereby notified that the Commissioners of Wyandot county, Ohio, have granted an order for a view of a proposed county road on the line between Salem and Crawford townships in said county described as follows to wit: Beginning at the center of section six, in Salem township, on the north line of said section then easting on the line or nearly so between Salem and Crawford townships to the Findlay and Upper Sandusky State Road there to terminate, and that the viewers and surveyors are required to make and return the day of July, 1853, at the House of Richard Dunaway, in Salem tp, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making a view and survey of said road.
[18-11]

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!
An installment of five dollars on each share of fifty dollars of the capital stock of the Ohio & Indiana Rail Road Company subscribed in Wyandot county, is required to be paid at the office of A. M. Anderson, in Upper Sandusky, on the first day of each successive month commencing May, 1852, and continuing until the whole subscriptions are paid. The two first installments of five dollars each on each share previously called for and remaining unpaid, must be paid without delay. A. M. Anderson, assistant-treasurer is authorized to collect stock subscriptions.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANKLIN ADAMS, Treasurer.
Beaver April 14th, 1852.—5—14—

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company have adopted a resolution, requiring the immediate collection of the first installment of ten per cent on the subscription to the capital stock of said company now due and unpaid. By order of the Board,
A. M. ANDERSON, Asst. Treas'r.
Upper Sandusky, March 26th, 1852.

WESTERN NEW YORK COLLEGE OF HEALTH
No. 207 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
DR. G. C. VAUGHAN'S
VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPIC MIXTURE

THIS celebrated remedy is constantly increasing in fame by the many cures it is making.
ALL OVER THE WORLD,
It has now become the only medicine for Family use, and is particularly recommended.
DROPSY:
All cases of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter how long continued. The operation of this medicine is so rapid, that it is an essential in all cases of Dropsy, and the slow and dangerous disease is relieved in a few days, and the patient is enabled to move, forms one of its most distinguishing features.

IRREGULARITIES INCURABLE.
A new remedy to the female system, and the slow and dangerous disease of Irregularities, and the slow and dangerous disease is relieved in a few days, and the patient is enabled to move, forms one of its most distinguishing features.