THE PIONEER.

AGRICULTURAL.

Practice of Shoeing Horses.

Mr. Charles Percival, veterinary surgeon of the Royal artillery, furnishes the following communication to one of the Dublin papers:

I have lately been devoting much attention to shoeing, and flatter myself that the horses under my care are as well shod as any in her Majesty's service.

The shoe I found in use here was made concave next to the foot, and flat on the ground surface, than which, in my opinion, nothing could be worse. This shoe I have had reversed, making the latter as concave as the foot will possibly admit of, leaving only sufficient room between the shoe and the foot, for the pricker to pass freely around, to remove dirt, &c. To the heels of the shoe I have given an inclined plane outwards on the foot surface, with three nails on the inside and four on the outside. The heels, instead of being cut off straight, are well sloped, and about the same thickness as the toe. The shoe, one-third as thick at the heel as the toe, recommended by the late professor, the majority, of our horses could not travel in. There are many pernicious practices which smiths in general, if left to themselves, fall into, viz:

1. Mutilating the frogs by improper cutting. I have at length got my farriers to understand that the only part of the frog which ever requires cutting, unless ragged, is the point, to prevent the sensible frog being bruised between it and the coffin bone.

2. Inflicting serious injury to the crust by an improper use of the rasp, but especially the coarse side of it.

3. In fitting the shoes, by cutting too much out of the crust at the toe to admit the clip. The shoe is consequently set too far back, instead of being fitted full to the crust, and after rasping away the crust, making the foot, in fact, to fit the shoe, instead of the shoe to fit the foot. This is a faulty practice, and very seriously so, which smiths in general are very apt to fall into; one, too, which renders the crust shelly, for that part into which the nails are driven from time to time is in this way rendered weak.

4. In turning shoes, smiths in general do not attend sufficiently to beveling or sloping the edge of the shoe from the foot to the ground surface, which I consider of great importance, especially if horses are given to cut or interfere in their action.

5. Cutting the heels of the shoe off straight. This is also a very bad practice. If well sloped, like a shoe for hunting, to which there can be no objection, they are less liable to be pulled off by the hind shoe catching in them, and contribute more to safety of both the horse and rider.

6. Leaving the inner edges of the hind shoes at the toe sharp, which, if rounded, will in a great measure prevent overreaches, as well as render the fore shoes less liable to be pulled off by their catching in the heels of the former. Squaring the toe of the hind shoe for horses that forge; or "carry the hammer and pincers," as it is termed, leaving the horn projecting over the shoe, is, in my opinion, good as a general rule, not only preventing that unpleasant noise, but rendering horses less liable to over reach and pull off their fore shoes, provided, however, attention be paid to rounding the inner edge.

7. In rasping the under part of the clinches, farriers are apt to apply the edge of the rasp improperly to the crust, forming a deep groove round the same, which cannot but be injurious to the foot, and, together with taking away too much of the crust in finishing off the foot, must have a tendency to render it shelly. Curving the shoe at the toe, after the French fashion, where horses go near the ground, I am very fond of; but I cannot see any advantage in it as a general practice.

Remarks.—We hope every shoer of horses who reads this, will compare its suggestions with his practice. As is the case with most mechanics, of this country, there is only one in a hundred that understands his business. It requires *art* to shoe a horse properly, as well as to make a watch. There are important principles involved in the operation which the smith should study and understand. We believe there are more horses led into shambling gaits, and awkward overreaching and stumbling habits, by bad shoeing than by all other causes combined. And when the horse has acquired these habits, he is check-reined, martingaled, and abused in other abominable ways, because he does just as his owner ought to have known he would do under such a course of shoeing!—*N. E. Farmer.*

Explanation.—We have received an *anonymous* reproof from some cotemporary who feels agrieved that a portion of his intellectual currency, has been used in our columns without the proper credit.—The charge may be true; mistakes of that kind are unavoidable in the conduct of a newspaper, but the shape in which this reaches us precludes explanation or apology.

In justice to ourselves we take this occasion to say, that no selected article,—unless it be one of the numerous paragraphs which are "going the rounds" without ear-marks—is ever placed in the compositor's hand without the proper directions as to credit. We may occasionally select from the columns of a paper that has adopted the well known practice of hog-thieves and cut off both ears close to the head. If our *unknown* monitor has any pigs of that kind he had better convert them into early bacon.

The writer of this, has no connection with the business department of the Pioneer and is frequently prevented by other engagements from reading the proof of the agricultural columns: he will cheerfully correct all mistakes when discovered and acknowledge his obligations to *gentlemen* for their assistance in discovering them.

New-York Cattle Market.

From the Tribune's review of this market for the week ending July 25th, we condense the following:

Total receipts for the week, Beeves 3,772. Cows and Calves 321. Sheep and Lambs 13,815. Swine 302.

The quotations for beef on the 25th, are as follows:

First quality in market, rated extra, 9½ cts. per lb. Good retailing market beef 9½c; common, 8½c; inferior or coarse cattle, 7½ to 8. The prevailing rates were 8½c to 9½c upon weight pretty fairly estimated of the pounds of meat in the four quarters,

Cows and Calves are very plenty, without any material variation in the price, which ranges from $25 to $50. A nice four to six year old cow with a young calf will bring about $25 on the average.—Some scrubs sold last week for less than $20. The price of veals is 4½c to 6½c. per lb. live weight.

Sheep are quoted at $2,25 to $4,50 for ordinary quality in lots, and $6,40 for extra. Lambs average about $3,25.

The Review concludes as follows:

"We understand the beef market closed rather heavy, with a good many left over and some of them of a class that would be materially benefited by a few months' good pasturage. Many would be bought for that purpose, if it were not for the drought, which has cut off the fine prospects, so flattering a few weeks since.

This will somewhat effect the price of Western cattle and drovers will do well to take note of that, and also of the fact, that the world's fair has not, and will not affect the New-York cattle market."

Household Economy.

An experienced housekeeper, who has had much occasion iu former years to refer to L. M. Child's "Frugal Housewife," as the best work extant on household economy, among a number of failures in the rules there given, has practically tested the utility of the following, which have been found valuable.

If you happen to live in a house which has marble fire-places, never wash them with suds; this, in time, destroys the polish They should be dusted; the spots taken off with a nice oiled cloth, and then rubbed dry with a soft rag.

If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night. We have preserved half decayed teeth many years by washing them after every meal and rubbing them once a day with fresh charcoal from the fire.

About the last of May or the first of June, the little millers, which lay moth eggs, begin to appear. Therefore brush all your woolens, and pack them away in a dark place, covered with linen. They should be well wrapped in linen. This is easy and very efficacious. The same book recommends tobacco, as repulsive of moths—but it failed entirely on trial.—Solid camphor succeeded well.

If you have a strip of land do not throw away suds. They are good manure for bushes and young plants.

Suet keeps good all the year round, if choped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses. Mince pie meat may be kept equally well, if boiled, chopped, aud similarly packed.

Do not let knives be dropped in hot dish water. Thousands of dollars worth of knife-handles are spoiled every year, by carelessness in this particular.

Straw beds are much better for being boxed at the sides, in the same manner upholsters prepare ticks for feathers. If straw beds are stiched through like mattrasses they are greatly improved, and need no stirring up.

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they wear; the dirt that collects under them, grinds out the threads. Do not have carpets swept oftener than absolutely necesssry; a broom wears it very much. Pick up shreds by hand, and brush crums into the dust pan.—*Ex.*

The Use of Fruit.

Instead of standing in any fear of a general consumption of ripe fruit, we regard them positively conducive to health. The very maladies commonly assumed to have their origin in a free use of apples, cherries, melons and wild berries, have been quite as prevalent, if not equally destructive in the seasons of scarcity.—There are so many erroneous notions entertained of the bad effects of fruit that it is quite time that a counteracting impression should be promulgated, having its foundation in common sense, and based upon the common observation of the intelligent. We have no patience in reading rules to be observed in this particular department of Physical comfort. No one we imagine ever lived longer or freer from the paroxisms of disease, by discarding the delicious fruits of the land in which he finds a home. On the contrary, they are necessary to the preservation of health, and are therefore caused to make their appearance at the very time when the condition of the body operated upon by deteriorating causes not always understood, requires their grateful renovating influence!—*O. Farmer.*

Ohio Cultivator.—The editor will please accept our thanks for the back numbers ot the current volume. Our scissors labor under restraint from the fact that the Cultivator has an extensive circulation amongst our readers, but the world is wide enough for all of us; and Messieurs and Madame may you live a thousand years.

County Fairs.

From a list in the Ohio Cultivator we extract such as are of more immediate diate interest to our readers:

Seneca, Tiffin, October 6, 7, 8.
Hancock, Findlay, October 13, 14.
Hardin, Kenton, October 19.

We trust our neighbors who have not yet fixed the times of holding their fairs, will remember that, the farmers of Wyandot, will be "at home" on the 29th and 30th of September.

Balky Horses.

Balky, or jibbish horses, are not only a source of great annnoyance, but too frequently endanger the property and peril the lives of their owners. An East India gentleman one day took his seat in one of the omnibuses, in London, at the time of starting all the efforts of the driver proved unavailing, owing to a balky horse attached to the vehicle. The poor animal became more restive in proportion to the tortures inflicted upon him by the driver, and several other whip-men who assisted on the occasion. The streets became filled with spectators, and the interception of other carriages. Great danger was to be apprehended. The East India gentleman above referred to, suggested to the driver and his assistants, that if he would try the East India method of fastening a cord to the horse's fore-foot, and cause a person to pull forward, the animal would start right away. The suggestion was received with contempt. However, after all other efforts failed, a long cord was attached to the animal's fore-foot, and the moment the man gave a strong pull the horse started off as if nothing had been the matter. The philosophy of the case seems to be that the animal, thrown off the centre of gravity by the propulsion forward, is taken by surprise and obliged to start. Try it.—*Rural New Yorker.*

How to Catch a Sheep.

In catching sheep, never seize them by the wool on the back, as it hurts them exceedingly, and has in some cases been known to kill them, particularly in hot weather, if they are large and fat. Indeed the best way is to avoid the wool altogether, and to accustom yourself to take them by the hind leg, or what is better, by the neck, placing one hand under the jaws, and the other at the back of the ears, when by lifting up the head, a child may hold up almost any sheep. But much depends on how a flock is treated. Few people are sufficiently gentle with sheep. In Maryland, and south of it, sheep are rarely approached near enough to touch or catch them, except as farmers are themselves treated, in all countries, and alike by tyrants and demagogues, when they are to be *sheared or slaughtered.*

By kind and gentle use, and occasional salting, a man may have his sheep so tame that he may play with them, as every man that has a heart will sometimes do with his dog. At any rate the feeling and thoughtful farmer, will never suffer his sheep, or anything else under his guardianship, to be unnecessarily terrified or otherwise ill treated.—*Wool Grower.*

Saving Seed from Garden Vegetables.

The first vegetable peas or snap beans that appear, save for seed; the first stock of okra that shows a pod, let it all go to seed; the first cucumber, squash or melon, save for seed. In this way, we may succeed in getting much earlier vegetables than by following the usual method of taking the refuse of all our garden crops for seed. Save the earliest and best of everything for seed. Our egg plant might be brought into bearing much sooner, if we would save the first for seed. Who can stand it, with all the long year's dearth of delicious morsels, to save the first roasting ear or tomatoe, that appears, for seed; and yet if we would bring forward the whole crop two or three weeks earlier it must be done. Let it be a settled maxim of the gardener—*the first and best of every thing for seed.—Soil of the South.*

From the Ohio Cultivator.

Experience in Making Soap.

Mrs. Batehan:—I will give you an item of my experience in soap making for the benefit of the house-keeping department. I once heard a German woman say, "The reason I always has such goot *luck* making soap, I purns all te pones I can find, for my ashes." Last winter I tried the experiment, and not a few such subjects of animal mortality, which are rather unsightly to appearance; I burried them in the cooking stove as I could find them. The result was that one barrel of such ashes would make more than a barrel of soap; and the best soap The soft soap I could carry in my apron a mile, if I wished; and the hard soap, which was a better kind of grease, is as white as tallow.

My soap grease was not of the choicest kind; it consisted of scraps pressed to a cheese, mouldy meat skins smoked, refuse of bacon, and in fact, refuse of every kind, which had been kept an unusual length of time. In consequence of my ill health, my soap, which ought to have been made in March or April, was not made until the last of May. Ashes burned of the same kind of wood, without bones, in the same way, that is, in the cooking stove, would not make soap at all. I tried both to my satisfaction.

Yours, truly,
Minerva B. Choate.
Millbrook, Ohio.

A Hint to Butter Makers.—Every Dairy should have a vessel of lime water sitting in it—say half a gallon of lime to ten or twelve of water—simply to rinse everything in. The vessel can be filled as often as you please. It will be sure to remove all acidity or bad ordor. Let dairy-women remember this.

OUR CABINET.

Age of Sheep—How Determined.—The age of sheep may be known by the front teeth. They are eight in number, and appear all of a size. In the second year the two middle ones fall out, and their place is supplied by two large ones. In the third year, a small tooth on each side. In the fourth year, the large teeth are six in number. In the fifth year the whole front teeth are large. In the sixth year, the whole begin to get worn. In the seventh year, the whole fall out, or are broken. It is said that the teeth of the ewes begin to decay at five or six, those of weathers at seven.

Preserving Fruit in Bottles.—Strawberries, raspberries, currants, peaches, in fact any fruit may be preserved in air-tight botles, so as to retain its natural flavor, with but little labor or expense.—The following is an excellent mode:

"Fill the bottles quite full with fruit not quite ripe; place them with the corks put lightly into them, in a copper with cold water up to the necks, and gradually raise the temperature of the water to 160 degrees, and not exceeding 170 degrees Fahr. Keep them at this temperature half an hour; then take each out separately, and fill it up with boiling water from a kettle to within an inch of the cork;—drive in the cork firmly, tie it over, and dip it immediately into bottle wax, and lay the bottle down its side, to keep the cork always damp. To prevent fermentation, turn each bottle half round twice or thrice a week for two or three weeks; after that they will need no further care.—The corks should be soaked in water two or three days before being used."

Another mode is to tie the corks before putting the bottles in the water. The heat expels the air from the fruit. As soon as the bottles are cool enough, apply the sealing-wax. We have eaten peaches in winter which were cut up and bottled, and kept in this way, almost as good as when cut up for the table fresh from the tree.—The secret consists in exhausting the air from the bottles, and making the corks air-tight.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Salting Stock.—Do not omit to salt your stock. A mixture of equal parts oyster-shell, lime, ashes and salt alone is cheaper and more beneficial in its effects. 1 or 2 ozs. thrice a week will go far to preserve your stock in good health. For your sheep you should provide a trough, under cover; on the bottom of this spread tar, sprinkle salt freely—repeat this at least twice or thrice a week.

Wgkring Cabbage Plants.—If you have cabbage plants set out, see that they are regularly worked and kept free from grass and weeds. There is no liquid manure that suits cabbage better than soap suds. Occasional waterings with it will ensure vigorous growth snd destroy vermin. Dustings at intervals with plaster serve a good purpose.—*Maine Farmer.*

Cooking Tomatoes.—Tomatoes make, but an insipid dish unless well cooked and properly seasoned; but when properly prepared are universally esteemed. After having selected good nearly ripe fruit scald, peal off the skin and slice them;—place them on the stove in a tin dish, and cook slowly for at least an hour and a half, two hours would be better; add sugar salt and pepper to suit the taste, with crackers or crumbs of bread.

A Gentleman from Ireland, on entering a London tavern, saw a countryman of his a Tipperary Squire, sitting over his pint of wine in the coffee room.

'Blood an' 'ounds! my dear fellow,' said he, 'what are you about? For the honor of Tipperary, don't be after sitting over a half a pint of wine in a house like this.'

'Make yourself aisy, countryman,' was the reply; 'it's the *seventh* I've had, and every one in the room knows it.'

Those two celebrated divines and scholars, Drs. South and Sherlock, were once disputing on some religious subject, when the latter accused the former of using his wit in the controversy. 'Well,' said South 'if it had pleased God to give you wit, what would you have done?'

Doctor Duncan received a severe injury from something in the shape of a cowskin somewhere in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. 'Where were you hurt, doctor?' said a friend. Was it near the vertebra?' 'No, no,' said the disciple of Galen; 'it was near the race-course.'

Dean Swift proposed to tax female beauty, and to leave every lady to rate her own charms. He said the tax would be cheerfully paid, and very productive.

What People Read.—A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle gives an account of the sales of small periodicals from a shop in Manchester, England. After supplying a list of sixteen minor novels, or tales, some of them of the worst description, which circulate at the rate of 6,000 a week, he goes on to give an account of eight penny weekly publications, mostly of a corrupt moral class, which circulate among them 5,000 in a week; and he adds, 'The young people of both sexes in the families of the mechanic and shop-keeper, are now habituated to a course of reading in which felony, forgery, adultery, murder, and all other crimes are treated of as the common occurrences of life. The consequence is, that the minds of thousands are depraved by that very exercise which ought to improve them.'

We forget most easily that of which we know least; the less we have in the sieve, the more easily it passes through.

Hudibras says, a sincere friend is—
"True as the dial to the sun,
Although he be not shone upon."

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHESTER R. MOTT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Special attention given to collation cases, Partition of Lands, settlement of Estates of deceased persons, drawing deeds, mortgages, Power of Attorney, &c.
Upper Sandusky, April 1st, 1853. n1-tf.

BEERY & DENNISON,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.—Will give prompt attention to business in Wyandot and adjoining counties. Office directly opposite the Court House.
Upper Sandusky, April 1st, 1853. n1-tf.

R. McKELLY,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.—Office in the Sheriff's Office.
Upper Sandusky, June 20th, 1853. n9.

J. D. SEARS,
Attorney at Law, Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Office—Corner of Hicks and Eighth streets, opposite the Rail Road Depot.
June 24th, 1853. n9-tf.

UPPER SANDUSKY HOTEL,
By James Morrison, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.—Livery Stable and Stock Registry kept for the accommodation of customers.
June 24th, 1853. n9-tf.

PIERSON HOUSE,
By C. Y. Pierson, (late proprietor of the Upper Sandusky Hotel,) Main street, south of the court house and the green tree, Upper Sandusky, Ohio. june24 n9.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY
Annual premiums, Capital stock and Surplus Fund $1,000,000. Policies issued on the most favorable terms, by J. G. Roberts, Agent at Upper Sandusky, O.
June 24, 1853. n9.

ISRAEL McJUNKIN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, nearly opposite the Upper Sandusky Hotel, where may be found a general assortment of pure drugs.
Upper Sandusky, July 7th, 1853 n11-tf.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—On the 20th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate, as the property of Jacob W. Wickiser, deceased, to wit:

The undivided five eights of the north west quarter of the south east quarter and the south east quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-one, in township two, south of range twelve east, (Richland township,) subject to the dower estate of Lydia Wickiser, widow of Conrad Wickiser, deceased, assigned in said premises. Also the north east quarter of the south west quarter of the same section, subject to the dower estate of Huldah Wickiser, widow of Jacob W. Wickiser, in all the above described premises butassigned to be in the last mentioned tract.

Terms of sale—one third in hand, one third in one, and one third in two years from the day of sale, with interest, on the deferred payments and to be secured by mortgage upon the premises. Appraised at $514,00.

IRA BRISTOL, Adm'r of
Jacob W. Wickisers, deceased.
By R. McKelly, Sol. for Pet'r.
July 4th, 1853. july7-n11--$2,62.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF PROBATE CORUT.—On the 6th day of August next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., on the premises; will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate, as the property of Richard Ellis, deceased, to wit: the north west quarter of the south east quarter, and the north east quarter of the south west quarter of section 35, in township three south of Range twelve east, (Jackson township,) containing eighty acres, unincumbered of Dower. Appraised at eleven hundred dollars. Terms of sale, cash in hand.

MARY P. ELLIS,
Adm'r of Richard Ellis, dec'd.
By R. McKelly, Sol. for Pet'r.
July 4th, 1853. jy7-n11--$2,00

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.—IN THE Court of Common Pleas of Wyandot county, State of Ohio.—Stephen Hite, vs. Mary A. Hite.—The said Mary A. Hite, is hereby notified, that on the 27th day of June, A. D., 1853, the undersigned filed in the said court, a petition praying that the marriage contract, heretofore entered into between her and the undersigned, may be dissolved; that the undersigned prays to be divorced from said Mary A. Cause assigned for Divorce—Adultery; and that at the next term of said court, a decree will be asked accordingly; unless said Mary A will at the next term, plead answer or demur unto.

STEPHEN HITE,
n10-6t By Williams & Hume, his Sols.
June 29th, 1853. $2,00.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.—PENDING in the Court of Common Pleas, of Wyandot county, Ohio.—Stephen Hite, vs. Mary A. Hite.——The said Mary A. Hite, will take notice, that the said Stephen Hite will take the depositions of witnesses to be read on the hearing of the above cause, at the office of Samuel Kirby, a justice of the peace, of the Tp., of Antrim, in said county, on the 18th day of July, A. D., 1853, between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M., and five o'clock, P. M., of said day.

WILLIAMS & HUME, Att'ys for Pl'ff.
June 29th, 1853. n9 4w. $1,20

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF PROBATE COURT.—On the 13th day of August, A. D., 1853, between the hours of one o'clock, and 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises owned and occupied by Jacob Bibbler, jr., (before his death,) situated in Tymochtee township, Wyandot county, Ohio, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate as the property of Jacob Bibbler, jr., deceased, to-wit: a part of the north part of the east half and part of the west half of the south west quarter of section eleven, in Tymochtee township, Wyandot county, Ohio, and containing thirty-four acres, more or less; which tract of land is situated of the land set off to the widow as her dower, and joining said dower estate on the east. Said 34 acres aforesaid, will be sold free from incumbrance, and appraised at $680. Terms of Sale,—One third cash in hand on the day of sale, the residue in one and two years; with a mortgage on the premises, as security.

JAMES B. ROBERSON,
Adm'r of Jacob Bibbler, deceased.
June 28th, 1853. n10-ts $3,00

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been appointed and qualified as administrator on the estate of James McLaughlin, sr., late of Eden township, Wyandot county, Ohio, deceased.

JOHN WELCH.
June 28th, 1853. n10-3w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator on the estate of Timothy Bowden, late of Wyandot county, Ohio, deceased.

GEORGE BAUGHMAN.
Upper Sandusky, O., June 25th, 1853.—9-3t*

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as administratrix on the estate of Richard Ellis, late of Wyandot county, Ohio, deceased.

MARY P. ELLIS.
Dated at Upper Sandusky' this 11th day of June, A. D. 1853. n9-3w.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day, been appointed and qualified as administrator with the will annexed, on the esate of Thornton Burgess, dec., late of the county of Wyandot, Ohio. SOLOMON HARE.
June 13th, 1853. n9-4w.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Ezekiel Bogard, Executor of the last will and testament of Stephen G. Tolson, has this day filed in my office his accounts and vouchers for the final settlement of said estate. Said case will be heard on the eighth day of August, A D 1853, at 12 o'clock, M.

JOSEPH KINNEY, Probate Judge.
Upper Sandusky, July 13th, 1853. jy14.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER GIVES notice, that a note calling for forty-seven dollars, given to William Nutter, about the last day of April, or the 1st of May, 1853, that all persons are forbidden from taking an assignment on said note, as I hold legal claims against the same, and will not pay it unless compelled by law. AUGUSTUS STEVENS.
Upper Sandusky, July 1st, 1853.—11-4w

EUROPEAN REVOLUTION.
THE subcriber having located in this place for the purpose of carrying on the Gunsmithing business, in all its branches, now gives notice to the citizens of this vicinity, and the "rest of mankind," that he will always be found at his shop, one door east of the Post office, where he wishes to be favored with the public patronage, feeling sanguine that he will render satisfaction. J. GUMP.
Upper Sandusky, April 1st., 1853. n1-tf.

JUSTICES' BLANKS CAN BE HAD AT office of the PIONEER.

U. SANDUSKY CLOTHING STORE.
Gentlemen, of every nation—
Every ocean, land and station:
High 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,
At 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 proof see piles.
At P. L. Reed's.

Ye who would clothe the sacred breast,
In the most famed and splendid vest,
And "la la mode," daily rove,
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 stand,
And constantly you'll find on hand,
P. L. Reed.

Upper Sandusky, Jan. 7th, 1853.4—1—tf·

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

C. BIESTLE would say to the citizens of this place and surrounding country, that he has materially enlarged and is constantly making additions to his stock of Boots & Shoes. such as: Gentlemen's French and common calf Boots and shoes, single and double soles, coarse boots and shoes, Morocco, do., Ladies boots, slippers, &c., &c. He is prepared to furnish, and that on the shortest notice, too, any article in his line, from the finest and most tastefully finished boots and shoes, for men, women, girls, boys and children, to the coarsest and cheapest article. It is his pride and boast, that he can and does give general satisfaction to all his customer, both in quality and price of his articles. As his stock is of his own manufacture, purchasers may rely upon getting an article well made. Thankful for the very generous patronage hitherto extended to him, he is determined to use 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.

The establishment will be found one door east of the Post office.

CHRISTIAN BIESTLE.
Upper Sandusky, March 25th, 1853.

CASH GROCERY.
SUCCERS TAKE NOTICE.

ISAAC MANN has opened a saloon opposite the Upper Sandusk Hotel and one door north of the Drug store, where he will keep constantly on hand a choice selection of such articles as are usual kept in such establishment which he will dispose on very reasonable terms.

Within his shell a dutchman dwells
Who keeps all kinds of liquors,
If you are dry, walk in and try
For five cents a knipper.

Cigars,—
Yes, social friend, I love thee well,
In learned doctors' spite;
Thy clouds all other clouds dispite
And lap me in delight.

Be it known, 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 make up work 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.—1—tf.

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 as near perfection as possible) to the business of shaving their faces, shampooning 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 shampooning.

He would respectfully say to his patrons whom he is in the habit of shaving regularly, that if they could make it convenient he would like to have them call and get shaved on Saturday evening instead of Sunday morning, or if on Sunday morning, as early as possible.

☞ Shop on Sandusky Avenue, nearly opposite the Upper Sandusky Hotel,

ARCHIBALD ALLEN.
Upper Sandusky, July 31, 1849—tf—.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the TREMONT HOUSE, formerly occupied by W. Beals; 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 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. n1t.

A HEAD OF ALL COMPETITION.
THE SPANISH STILL REIGN OVER Cuba, Fashion reigns over mankind, and Wm. Nowell, holds sway supreme over Fashion, in Upper Saudusky; where he has located himself for the purpose of accommodating all who may desire clothes made up in the neatest, latest and most substantial possible style. Shop one door north of Nathan Bond's shop, and directly opposite the Drug Store.—Call and see him.
Upper Sandusky, April 3, 1853. n9-tf

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 store in U. Sandusky, for 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 of Goods all out 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, Bonnets, Parasols, Queensware, Crockery and Croseins; some of the best quality of Calicoes at 10 cts. per yard, Lawns at 10; also a fine quality of sugar at 6¼c per lb
Upper Sandusky, April 18th, 1853.—1—tf·

PIERSON HOUSE.—THE ABOVE HOUSE is a new brick building, erected expressly for a hotel, with large and convenient rooms, and furnished with entire new furniture, and fitted up in the best style. His table will at all times abound with all the dainties, viands and substantials that the market and season will afford, and the bar will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors. Drovers and Movers will at all times find suitable accommodations, and bills reasonable. 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 low, and accommodations guarantied to suit those who may favor him with their patronage. C. Y. PIERSON.
Upper Sandusky, June 11th, 1853. n9-tf

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 determining upon the purchase of In Lots, Nos. ninety, ninety one, and one hundred and eight, in said town, as a site for a shool house, at a cost of four hundred dollars: and the erection of suitable rooms thereon, for the accommodation of the present wants of the district; at a cost not to exceed one thousand dollars. One half of which sums 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, Sect.
June 20th, 1853. n9.

SALE OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL LANDS.—On the 20th 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 to the highest bidder, the following described School Lands, to wit: The east half of the north east quarter of section No. sixteen, in Tp. 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 ten dollars per acre.

Terms of Sale.—One twelfth 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. n9-6.

WESTERN NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF HEALTH
No. 207 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S
VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE!

THIS celebrated remedy is constantly increasing its 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 for

DROPSY:

all stages of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter of how long standing. *See Pamphlet for Testimony.* This disease is as frightful as Cholera, and the slow and dreadful progress of the malady, bloating the system to a degree which renders the patient utterly unable to move, forms one of its most distressing features.

HITHERTO INCURABLE,

it now yields to this remedy—and Physicians use it publicly and privately with perfect success. Let any one who has ever had a symptom of Dropsy, of any character keep this article by them, and, if they would avoid the unnatural

APPLICATION OF THE KNIFE,

to perforate the system and let the accumulated water flow away, only to fill up again, and finally to end in a dreadful *death*, let them just use this remedy in season, and a recovery is sure. Let them try it at any stage of this disease, and a cure is certain, if they will give it a fair trial.

GRAVEL,

and all diseases of the urinary organs; for these distressing complaints, it stands alone; no other article can relieve you; and the cures testified to will convince the most skeptical;—See pamphlet.

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,

weak back, weakness of the Kidneys, &c., or inflammation of same, is immediately relieved by a few days' use of this medicine, and a cure is always a result of its use. It stands as

A CERTAIN REMEDY

for such complaints, and also for derangements of the female frame.

IRREGULARITIES. SUPPRESSIONS,

painful menstruations. No article has ever been *offered* except this, which would touch this kind of derangements. It may be relied upon as a sure and effective remedy, and did we feel permitted to do so, could give

THOUSAND NAMES

as proof of cures in this distressing class of complaints. See pamphlet. All broken down, debilitated constitutions, from the effect of mercury, will find the healing power of this article to act immediately, and the poisonous mineral eradicated from the system.

The 22 distinct properties which compose this article, manifest themselves particularly in the application of the compound, for the distressing cases of complaints which head this paragraph. For centuries there has been used in the north of Europe, a

CERTAIN BOTANICAL AGENT,

which in all diseases or derangements of the female frame, obstructions, difficulties, painful menstruations, &c., has effected a cure. This root is indigenous to our soil, and found in large quantities, and as a medicinal property, stands without an equal; it forms one of the compounds in the preparation, which, as a whole, is the best remedy ever given to a debilitated female; it is sure, and the system will be restored to health by its use.

For the relief of all Sympathetic Diseases attendant on pregnancy: it allays those distressing and painful troubles which often occur both to married and unmarried females, and removes those periodical obstructions which arise from taking cold, &c.

Consumption and Liver Complaint, *Bilious Diseases, Inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Night Sweats, Weakness, &c.*, for all these diseases a Medicine has ever been its equal.

CANCERS, FEVER SORES, SCROFULA,

SWELLED JOINTS, HARD TUMORS, and SPINAL AFFECTIONS *this Medicine has and is curing the worst cases; let no one afflicted with those complaints, or any other, hesitate to try this Medicine, as a cure will CERTAINLY result from its use, there being no Medicine now before the world its equal. Call on Agents and get a Pamphlet.*

FEVER AND AGUE.

To the Great West especially, and wherever these complaints prevail, this medicine is offered.

NO MINERAL AGENT,

no deleterious compound is a part of this mixture, it cures these diseases with certainty and celerity, and does not leave the system torpid.

It is made of roots alone, and is purely a Vegetable Preparation, and has nothing in its composition which can in the least injure any person under any circumstances whatever. Numerous certificates of the highest respectability are published in the pamphlets, which are distributed gratuitously.

PILES,

a complaint of a most painful character, is

IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED,

and a cure follows by a few days use of this article: it is far before any other preparation for this disease, or for any other disease originating from impure blood. See pamphlet.

ERUPTIVE DISEASES

will find the alterative properties of this article

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

and drive such diseases from the system. See pamphlet for testimony of cures in all diseases, which the limits of an advertisement will not permit to be named here. Agents give them away; they contain 32 pages of certificates of high character, and a stronger

ARRAY OF PROOF

of the virtues of a medicine, never appeared. It is one of the peculiar features of this article that it never fails to benefit in any case, and if bone and muscle are left to build upon let the emaciated and lingering invalid

HOPE ON,

and keep taking the medicine as long as there is an improvement. The proprietor would

CAUTION THE PUBLIC

against a number of articles which come out under the head of

SARSAPARILLAS, SYRUPS, &c.,

as cures for Dropsy, Gravel, &c.: They are good for nothing, and concocted to gull the unwary;

TOUCH THEM NOT.

Their inventors never thought of curing such diseases till this article had done it. A particular study of the pamphlet is earnestly solicited.

Agents and all who sell the article are

GLAD TO CIRCULATE

gratuitously. Put up in 30 oz. bottles, at $1; 12 oz. do. at 50 cts. each—the larger holding 6 oz. more than two small bottles. *Look out* and not get *imposed upon.* Every bottle has "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture," blown upon the glass, the *written* signature of "G. C. Vaughn" on the directions, and "G. C. Vaughn, Buffalo," *stamped on the cork.* None other are genuine. Prepared by Dr. G. C. Vaughn, and sold at the Principal Office, 207 Main street, Buffalo, at wholesale and retail. No attention given to letters unless post paid—