

Our Progress.

Every day is bringing nearer the arrival of the cars in our town, when we can look for a little more stir among our people. Our improvement will be much more rapid when the cars get to running into our place, if the railroad here operates as it does in other places. Between now and Spring, we will have the cars running through from Philadelphia to Ft. Wayne, Indiana. This will be one of the longest roads in the United States, and will undoubtedly do a good business. The travel on this road must be great, in consequence of the direct line east and west, leading to points where persons can get to almost every place.

Here then are reasons, good and substantial, to predict a bright future for Upper Sandusky. With this road and the natural advantages surrounding our place, have we not every thing to encourage rapid improvement? We dare say, that in the next two years, this town will improve more than it has in any six previous years, although our progress has been far ahead of many other places. In the last year much substantial and permanent improvement has been made. Several very good brick buildings have been put up this summer, and other buildings are now going up. We are pleased to see things look so bright for our future growth and prosperity.

Take your Paper.

Every man ought to take his own county paper from now until Spring, at least, as the winter is fairly set in and the nights are getting long. In our paper will be found a greater variety of reading than in any literary paper sent to this county. Then we give all our own county matters, in which things, every citizen of Wyandot is more or less interested. The farmer cannot procure a better companion, as we give more agricultural matter than any other county paper in this State, selected and prepared by a person qualified for the task.

Have we not reason to believe that our subscription list will be double what it is, between now and Spring? All we want to have our subscription list double its present number, is a little action on the part of our friends in our behalf. If half the exertion used for city prints, was exerted for the Pioneer, a different state of things would exist. In a county where we have over two thousand voters, the county paper ought to have at least, one thousand subscribers. Our list can and must number eight hundred or one thousand names before another year rolls round.

Go to work and help us along with this enterprise, as you are all interested in the matter, as citizens of Wyandot county. Without a paper, what would be known of your rise and progress in the world? When you look at this matter properly, have we not a right to expect your aid in our behalf? We think we have, and will look for it.

The readers of the Pioneer cannot complain about the quantity of reading matter, for we give more reading than any other paper that comes to our office, and we have a pretty large exchange list. In fact, we think the citizens of this county have every inducement to take the Pioneer. It is a large sheet, printed on new type, and contains more good reading matter than half the papers in the State of Ohio. Then this being the case, let us have your names and \$2.00, and you will receive the paper one year.

The War Excitement.

It appears from the latest advices, that the declaration of war, voted by the Grand Council of Turkey, was not signed by the Sultan. The Ambassadors at Constantinople were still hopeful of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties. The warlike feeling runs high, and war may be the inevitable result. The time allotted to the Russians to evacuate the Principality, is said to be four weeks, after which they will be attacked by the Turks.

The Emperor of Russia is said to have declared himself ready and willing to make peace and enter into the explanations and stipulations with regard to the imperfections in the Vienna vote which he had refused to give. This is supposed to be for the purpose of gaining time and not for the preservation of peace. Well, we say, let them fight, as we have little to say or do with the matter. A war between Russia and Turkey may do good in the end, and if fight they will, it is our opinion, we cannot well avoid the calamity. So let it come.

Now is the Time.

We will give this notice for the benefit of those of our subscribers who wish to pay their subscription in wood. This is the time to bring the wood while the roads are good, and then we will not have to be constantly calling for wood. We want it understood, that if the wood is not on hand when we want it, cash will in all such cases be demanded. One call of this kind should be sufficient, and we think, but few notices of the sort will appear in our paper; therefore, those concerned will take notice.

The man who publishes a paper earns all he gets for that paper, and people should not expect him to earn his money and then afterwards beg for it. This latter clause is out of our line of doing business, as we conceive we earn our money just as fairly and honorably as any man. We will take wood, produce and such other articles on subscription as suit us, at cash prices. Now is the time for farmers to come in and subscribe, for during the long nights, they will need something to read and pass away their idle hours.

Elections Over.

The elections are nearly all over, and strange to say, notwithstanding the various unions of factions of every name, sort and kindred, the democracy have everywhere triumphed. At a time, it was supposed that these factions existed only in certain places; but this was not the case; the fusionists existed all over the whole country, and even got into California. It was supposed that by such combinations as existed, the Democracy would be overthrown, but such was not the result. Our party has been triumphantly successful, and therefore, the greater the victory.

In view of these facts, have not the true, tried and firm Democrats, great cause to rejoice over the grand and most glorious triumph gained in every section of country where an election has been held? California, with the rest of the States, has gone democratic. Victory is written upon our banner in every section. Our party has gained this battle over all factions, and now stands out boldly as the salt of the earth.

It now becomes our Representatives, to ponder well over all the matters brought before them for their actions. The people have elected them to enact laws that will operate equally and justly upon all classes, and as Democrats, we will expect them to act with caution, prudence and firmness. Legislation is a matter that should not be too hastily passed upon. One bad law is worse than no law at all, and that we may have good and wholesome laws, let those elected to enact laws, be observant in their actions. The future success and welfare of our party, greatly depend upon the proper and careful course pursued by our democratic administration this winter.

IMPROVEMENT.—We are very glad to see the improvement going on in our town, in the way of side walks. This is a thing much needed for comfort, and it will add greatly to the appearance of our place.

The improvement ought to be general, and then we could pass along the streets without getting in mud, as we now do without pavements. We are in hopes that something will be done in relation to the street crossings, as they are in rather a bad condition, for muddy times. Let us have a little more enterprise and taste displayed by our citizens, as by our town improvements we can lose nothing and gain much. Don't all speak at once!

THE DIFFERENCES.—The vast difference between ladies and gentlemen, is every day more perceptible. The ladies, although growing in years, never become a day older, after arriving at a certain age. The gentleman, it matters not how old, as time rolls round, get older every day, and soon they become too old to eat corn without teeth. This to man, is a sad occurrence, but nature is the cause of it all, and why should we, poor men, be made responsible for a calamity, not our own?

ERROR.—The Statesman, by some means or other, has fallen into an error in relation to the election of John Carey in Hardin county. It is true, this gentleman received a majority of the votes in that county, but Wyandot came in and settled the matter, by electing Peter A. Tyler, Esq. Hardin and Wyandot elect together, unfortunately for Judge Carey. The Statesman, will therefore, see, that there is one less Whig, or rather bolter, elected than put down in his list of Representatives.

Editorial Convention.

If there is any earnestness in what is said about this matter, let us come to an understanding; and have a full convention, and that right speedily. Journalism is about the most potent element in this country. It is not in Ohio, just what it should be—just what we would like to have it, in the estimation of that public, which it is continually serving and benefiting. Our votes are for a Convention, at Columbus as the most central point and accessible point; but a Convention any how at any place. We can travel where any body else can.—Ohio Statesman.

That is just our opinion in relation to the editorial convention. We can travel anywhere, but we believe Columbus to be about as central as any point; and there are many who would rather attend a convention there than any where else. But let us have a convention, at all events, as some new regulations among our craft are absolutely necessary for our own good. The importance of the convention must be visible to every editor, and therefore, we should have a full representation.

HORACE GREENE.—This gentleman has been away out in Indiana, and took a ride on a hand car. He gives a description of the ride. This may be interesting to his readers but out in these 'diggings' we all understand such things. He says of the labor in propelling the hand car: "It only tried my hand at propelling for a short mile, and that experience sufficed to convince me that, however it may be a business, this species of exercise cannot be conscientiously commended as an amusement."

At the close of the Woman's Rights meeting, Monday night, Miss Stone remarked that she had been informed that at the lecture on Saturday night, in Smith & Nixon's Hall, colored men were forbidden entrance into the Hall. "Had I known it," she added, "I would not have opened my mouth in that Hall. For I claim the colored, as well as the white man as my brother, entitled to the same rights and privileges."—Cin. Gazette.

Ohio State Democrat.

This very excellent Democratic sheet was published as a campaign paper; but now the proprietors offer it as a regular issue. It will be published by Messrs. Osgood, Blake & Co., and edited by C. B. Flood, one of the best political editors in the State. The paper will undoubtedly receive a good support, while in the hands of these gentlemen, as it will be a Democratic newspaper.

The first number will be published the first week in November; and the following rates will be charged: Single copy per annum, \$1.50; 8 copies to same Post Office, 10.00; 20 copies " " " " 20.00. The subscription money, in all cases, to be forwarded before the paper is sent. Address Osgood & Blake, Publishers, Columbus, O.

MAJOR SANDERSON.—This gentleman was well known to many of our citizens. His death will be regretted by his numerous friends in this county. The last time we had the pleasure of seeing him, was at Fort Laramie, in fine health and spirits. He had command of that place. By the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer, it will be seen that after his death his trunk was robbed:

Just after the death of Maj. Sanderson, of Columbus, who fell a victim to the yellow fever at Galveston, his trunk was robbed of a considerable sum of money. An Irish woman, cook of the hotel, was arrested, and some of the money found on her person. On the 27th ult., as we learn from the News, further discoveries were made, making in all four \$100 bills which it is known he had in his possession.

The Irish Prisoners.

The citizens of St. Louis strongly recommend the holding of public meetings throughout the United States, to urge the liberation of the Irish exiles, in Van Dieman's land. In their address to the people they make the following appeal:

"An exile from his native land—from the home of his childhood and the fondest endearments of his nature—can well endure the hardships and trials of his solitude or his life, in a country where the right of conscience and universal freedom in thought, opinion and action, is guaranteed to him by its Constitution; but an exile, bound in fetters of iron, transported and sent to a far-off penal colony, which is inhabited by thieves, robbers and murderers; watched by surveillance that never tires; clothed in a convict's garb, and compelled to associate with the vilest of vile men, must, if he be an honest man, have feeling within his breast bordering upon desperation or madness when he himself, and his brothers in adversity are men of high and exalted bearing, who would sooner suffer the tortures of an ignominious death than be guilty of a dishonest or dishonorable act. Though the laws of England may regard them in a different light, yet we assert them to be honest men."

In such a condition as we have described, we all know Smith O'Brien and his fellow co-patriots, now exist—those brave and patriotic Irishmen whose only crime is the love of liberty, their hatred to tyranny! Yes! they are suffering while we write, like true martyrs; for attempting to gain that boon which we, as citizens of a free and enlightened land, are now enjoying—liberty!

These brave men are called exiles.—They are not so considered by all. They are classed as convicts and felons, as desperadoes, and filibusters by the monarchists of Europe. Let us ask you if we cannot relieve them of these foul and slanderous imputations. We can make the attempt—and, if we fail, the great God of the Universe will vouchsafe to them, we hope, a relief as complete as He afforded the venerable St. Paul, while enduring his sufferings in the prison goal. Let us at least try—make an effort—let us meet together at an early day to deliberate and take action.

We should elicit the sympathies of all mankind in this work. The statesman, the sage and philanthropist should join hands with us! We can feel for the indigent and needy, by contributing our mite—we can relieve the orphan and assist the widow. We have shown our generosity to all who have ever sought our shores with a philanthropic object in view for the benefit of their down-trodden countrymen. We can give them protection and filled their pockets with money, feeling assured at the time, that it would accomplish much good. We have lately succeeded a single unfortunate being from the hands of an exasperated government. We have more recently shown our liberality toward a sister city in affliction by assisting her respectively to inter her dead and relieve her dying.—We ask no money! We want only the sympathies of mankind! For what? To petition the British Government to release the Irish patriots—the Irish rebels from bondage whom they now hold in Van Dieman's Land! To extricate a few men from a living death—only think of men dying alive—such is their situation.

Americans! give this cause your attention! Let your sympathies arise and for them! Remember the trials of our forefathers in years past! Cast your eyes back over the history of the colonies, and later, over that of the young republic! From the embarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers we learn that oppression and persecution was the progenitor and chief cause of the founding of this (now) mighty republic. You should not withhold your aid and kindly succor in this effort to liberate your fellowman from the yoke of vassalage and imprisonment in a foreign penal colony. Awake, Americans, from your lethargy. Let the citizens of every nation, who have made this country their home, awake and take action in this matter. If we do right we shall conquer in the end. Feeling thus for an innate desire to do only what is just and proper, our conviction is, that we should accomplish our undertaking, and thus restore those noble hearts to their fullest freedom and the bosoms of their fullest freedom their families."

NOTICE.—We would call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Roberts & Groff. They have received a fine and very large lot of goods for winter. Persons buying had better call and examined their stock of goods, as they intend selling cheap.

BUTTER.—We would call the attention of our farmers and butter makers to the advertisement of the Tremont House, in to-day's paper.

The Turks as a Warlike People.

It is an impression quite current—based probably on the lack of real knowledge rather than on any actual facts—that the Turks are a degenerate people, easily to be overcome and incapable, either in military skill or personal endurance, for a severe war. The facts are quite otherwise. The following from the N. Y. Courier not only puts this matter right, but imparts some very interesting information.—Cin. Eng.

"It is an egregious mistake to suppose that the races and tribes which make up the Turkish nation are either degenerate or effeminate. We have been among them; we have seen them; we know them. There is not in all Europe or Western Asia a people capable of waging such desperate war. They are strong and hardy in body, and are skillful in the use of weapons. Their religious fanaticism is easily excited, and when once fairly aroused, it knows no bounds. In a war they deem sacred, they rush to a bloody death as the surest road to Paradise.—Thus their Koran teaches, and with them, faith is no idle word—it is faith. The very Russia that whose name all Europe trembles, they have before met alone and single-handed."

"Through the whole of the last century the possession of Turkey was the constant object of Russian ambition, but yet in spite of several wars that object was not gained. From 1803 to 1812, the Moscovites, sometimes bringing two hundred thousand men into the field, fought the Turks, but gained little. At Roudschook they sustained one of the worst defeats of modern times, so that not without reason did the Turkish General write to the Sultan that he had taken enough infidel heads to make a bridge for the souls of the faithful from earth to heaven. From 1825 to 1828, Turkey held out against the efforts of all the principal powers in favor of the Greeks, and in the last year conducted two campaigns against the Russians without aid from any quarter. The very fact that the Turkish race penetrated from the deserts of Arabia to the banks of the Loire, and that it established in Europe an Empire which has endured for four centuries—four centuries this year—in spite of attacks again and again repeated by the strongest of the military powers of Europe, shows an inherent vigor of no ordinary kind. And Turkey now is not in her decline."

"I assert," said Lord Palmerston, not long since, in the House of Commons, "without fear of contradiction, that Turkey, so far from having gone back within the last thirty years, has made greater progress and improvement in every possible way, than perhaps was ever made by any other country during the same period." With the advancing civilization of the Turks, their military skill and military resources have increased; and yet their temper has not become so softened by civilization, that it will not when provoked, exhibit its original fierceness.—True, their religious spirit is not what it once was; it has lost its proselyting zeal; it wages no wars of conquest; but it lives; it feels; it can be goaded to madness; it can fight to the last extremity. Turkey is yet able to repeat the deeds of the Osmanleys. And it must be remembered, too, that she has allies in all the Mahomedans in Western Asia and Northern Africa—who far exceeds in their aggregate even the multitudinous principles of the Muscovite empire. From Tunis, Egypt, Syria, and Persia—from the sands of Lyberia to the snows of the Caucasus contingents are already on the scene of strife."

We believe that a war between Turkey and Russia is inevitable, and such has been our unvarying conviction from the outset. The four powers may side with Turkey or they may desert her—it matters not the war will speedily come. Russia may muster an overwhelming force, may make a demonstration which it would seem madness to resist—it matters not, the Turks will fight and fight desperately. The Sultan, surrounded as he is by the representatives of Western Europe now "beseeching," and now "besieging," cannot yield if he would. He could scarcely say yes before he would find his brother on his throne. He has not yet given the least sign of yielding. He has exhibited a spirit throughout that will insure the respect of the whole civilized world. He is in the right. Even those who have been laboring to move him from his position would freely admit it. Being in the right, he has a claim to the moral support of Christendom. True, he is a Mahomedan, but in all Continental Europe there is not one country in which all religions are so freely tolerated. Russia calls itself Christian, but its religion is not the religion of Christ, for it is a persecuting religion. It is a religion which makes its converts at the point of the Layonet. It is a religion which shows mercy to neither Protestants nor Catholics—neither Estonia nor Poland. Russia would not be in possession of Turkey a week, before all the Protestant mission establishments, which have accomplished such great benefits, would be visited by the same exterminating stroke which fell in Georgia. Turkey, whether she is aided or not in the coming struggle by any of the four powers, will have the sympathy of all men of just, liberal and Christian principle; and if she falls, she will fall with honor.

An elopement took place in Gibson county, Ind., a few days since.—Euclid Wills ran away with the wife of Joseph Frederick, the lady leaving two children behind her, probably to console her husband in loneliness, and the gentleman leaving his father a corpse to await sepulture at the hands of strangers.

Sir John Franklin.

The following interesting account from Commander McClure, who went out in search of the Sir John Franklin, we copy from the N. Y. Tribune: "We learn from The London Globe that dispatches have been received at the Admiralty from Commander McClure, dated in Dec., 1849, in search of Sir John Franklin in H. M. S. Investigator, and from Capt. Kellett, who sailed in the spring of 1852, in H. M. S. Resolute, on the same mission. We regret to say that no traces towards success in the main object of their mission have been discovered; but we have been favored with communication of a letter from Commander McClure, dated H. M. S. Investigator, Bay of Mercy, Baring's Island, April, 1853, which announces his success in accomplishing the long problematical enterprise of the North Western Passage. The gallant writer states that during the winter of 1853, his vessel wintered in pack, without sustaining any damage (and, surprising to say, he has to report the same result at the end of the third winter, frozen waters called Prince of Wales's Strait, and communicating with Barrow's as he ascertained on Oct. 26, of that year. In July, 1851, he states: 'Such a body of ice came down upon us with a strong east wind, and set the vessel so far to the south, that we determined to attempt a passage by the east end of the cliffs of Banks Land, forming the north entrance of the large island under which we now are.' The difficulties and dangers of this passage may be estimated from his statement that the ice-floes encountered measured from forty-five to seventy feet beneath the water, and only six or seven above. It is interesting to learn that inhabitants have been discovered further northward than known previously, at Wollaston and Victoria Lands, and northward still on the tract designated as Prince Albert's Lands. These were found exceedingly kind and friendly, and great quantities of copper were found, apparently in a very pure state. This metal is used by the natives for edging their weapons, &c., but they appeared to be amused at seeing pieces of it picked up by the crews, as possessing value. In April, 1852, Commander McClure went to Melville Island on sledges, expecting to find there one of Captain Austin's vessels, or, at all events, a store of provisions; but was disappointed to find only a notice left by Lieutenant McClintock, saying where provisions were, and giving the position of his ships. It was inferred that the search was supposed to be abandoned, and no other vessels expected to have come thus far. Since October 1851, the crew of the Investigator is stated to have been put on two-third's allowance—half a pound of meat per diem in a climate where their commander states they could readily have consumed four. On the hills adjacent to the bay from which the letter is dated, large numbers of deer and other game have been found, which must have contributed a welcome relief from the short rations of the previous polar season. The only portion of Captain Kellett's letters with which we are, as yet, made acquainted, is the brief notice dated Melville Island, 7th May, that 'McClure had joined about a fortnight, all well, but half starved.' From Capt. McClure's own letters it appears that he had already detached some of his crew to return home by Baffin's Bay, and a small party by the Mackenzie."

Rules for Lady Printers. 1. Must be at the office whenever required. 2. No reading of motto papers and love stories, during the working hours. 3. No "hand" shall be allowed to have her hand in the office to see her set type, at any time. 4. No matter how gifted a "hand" may be at making pies at home, if she makes pie in the office, she shall be compelled to assent to 5. No "hand" shall sit in the sanctum longer than to procure copy, unless requested by the editor. 6. No attempting to kiss the editor for the sake of "clean copy." He will use his prerogative to kiss or scold all "hands," as occasion may require. 7. Ladies who bring their dinner, shall not make a dinner saloon of the sanctum, nor use proof-paper for a table-cloth. 8. Any lady "hand" about to emigrate to the state of Matrimony, shall give at least one month's notice, that her place may be supplied by another. 9. No married woman will be allowed to work in this office, provided it be known. 10. No lady shall be allowed to laugh at the motion of another while engaged at the case. 11. No smoking, chewing, or dram-drinking allowed in the office. 12. No gossiping, quarrelling, pulling of hair, scratching of faces, or singing love songs during working hours; and no lady shall have free admission to, or orders for the theatre, opera, or other places of amusement, unless accompanied by a gentleman.—American Courier.

Opening of Nebraska Territory. Col. Marmyenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who is now on an official visit to the Indians in Nebraska, lately addressed the Delaware and some other tribes of Indians, desiring them to make known to him, on their return from visiting other tribes, their wishes in reference to the sale of the whole or a part of their lands. It is said the Shawnees are willing "to dispose of the south half of their territory, and that the Delawares are willing to sell the north half of their land. The price which these Indians will ask is about \$1.25 per acre. The Kickapoo will probably sell out too, as this fall they will draw their last annuity. They want hunting grounds, which can be provided on the Washita river.—Upon the whole the prospect for extinguishing the title to a large portion of the Indian land Nebraska is said to be very good—much better than expected.

An Abuse Loped Off.

The Maysville Express, of the 12th, has made an exposure of an abuse of the Government patronage which should be immediately rebuked and an end put to it once. It is known that the fashionable watering-place, called the Harrodsbury Springs, in Kentucky, was lately purchased for a Government Military Asylum, a retreat for the broken down and worn-out soldier, where comfortable quarters, wholesome food and kind treatment shall surround the evening of life. According to the Express, there are now but twenty-five old soldiers there, yet the Board are about extending the buildings, the officers in attendance alleging that there is not room enough for their accommodation—this, too, said of a place which has many a season provided for five hundred of the most fashionable and exacting visitors. The Express is advised that the officers have quartered themselves in the best portions of the property, and houses are now to be built for the accommodation of the men—detached from the main buildings, of course, for it would never do to bring them in close proximity to the gentlemen officers. Such is the folly of this military board.

Congress should rip up this folly and defend the old soldiers in their rights.

A Southern Student in Trouble. A young man, a medical student from the South, who refuses to give his name, has been held to bail in Philadelphia under the following circumstances: It appears a few evenings ago he saw a young lady, about fifteen years of age, standing at the door of her guardian's house, and although a total stranger to her, and she to him, he stepped up and handed her a bouquet, which she thoughtlessly received. Soon after he sent another, and subsequently sent a very impassioned letter to the house proposing an elopement, and a private interview at the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets on Sunday evening last. This precious document was signed "Harry." The intended victim very properly showed the letter to her uncle, who told her to meet Mr. Harry, according to his request, when he was taken into custody. As he refused to give his correct name, he was held to bail as "Mr. Harry."

Enumeration. A gentleman, claiming to be a "friend to the human race," and who keeps the run of facts, figures and babies, has just laid before an "inquiring world" the following statistics: "The whole number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3664; 587 in Europe; 936 in Asia; 276 in Africa; and 1261 in America. The inhabitants of our globe profess more than 1000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One quarter part die previous to the age of 7 years, and one half before reaching 17 years of age and those who pass this, enjoy a felicity refused to one-half the human species. To every 1000 persons, only one reaches 100 years in life, to every 100 only 7 reach the age of 66, and not more than one in 590 live to 80 years of age."—Newark Eagle.

Great Fires in Michigan. Last week a very destructive fire was raging through the wood and farm lands about Detroit, and had approached within four miles of that city. It is said that thousands of acres of meadow and woodland have been burned over. In the town of Greenfield several dwellings and barns have been destroyed and withered.

A farmer succeeded only in saving a horse and buggy from his barn, which together with his house and contents were burned to ashes. This is only one case out of a score of others, for several are in the same predicament. Cattle are said to be wandering about the country in search of food and water, and many splendid farms and timbered lands are utterly ruined.—Cin. Eng.

Australia Trade. The Humboldt brought from England much later intelligence from Australia.—The import markets were entirely overstocked, and a vast proportion of unsuitable articles were being sacrificed by auction at nominal prices. Sales of malt liquors, to arrive, had been disowned by the purchasers, while, as regards flour, it was said there were 500,000 barrels in port, a great portion of which would be shipped to England. The Eagle had in fact taken 6,000 barrels for London, at a freight of 8s. Three hundred ships, with cargoes on board, were lying in the harbor, and lighterage was 35s. to 45s. a ton. The roads to the mines were impassable, and goods were understood to be wanted there. The yield of gold was understood to be greater than ever.—Cin. Eng.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Troy Whig states that there are in circulation in that city quite a large number of 3's on the Bank of Troy, New York. The signatures are of the present President and Cashier, and are good imitations of the genuine. A new issue of counterfeit 1's, or rather a revived issue, of the old counterfeit on the Commercial Bank of Oswego, have also appeared. Twenty dollar counterfeit bills on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Hartford, Conn., are in circulation.

New York City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and other places in the immediate vicinity, have been flooded with dangerous counterfeit \$5, \$10, and \$20 notes, purporting to be the genuine issues of the Citizens' Bank of Worcester, Mass., and the Citizens' Bank of Baltimore. It is said they are altered from the fraudulent concern called the Citizens Bank of Washington City.

Late from New Mexico and the Plains.

Late advices at St. Louis from Santa Fe and the Plains report the arrival there from the Pacific of the great traveler, Mr. Aubrey, who took over to California a large herd of cattle, sheep, mules, &c. He crossed the Sierra Nevada at the Tejon Pass, on the 12th July, and struck the Rio Del Norte at Heraldo. The route has no obstruction for either a railroad or a wagon-road.

Mr. Aubrey found gold at the crossing of the Colorado river and other places. He also found silver and copper ore in great abundance.

The Indians were very numerous and very hostile, and fought Aubrey's party for thirty days, and nearly all of the party were wounded. Aubrey himself received eight wounds at different times.—The fight was chiefly with the Jarrotes. The party met a tribe of Indians two hundred miles west of Zane who had gold bullets for their guns.

Fort Atkinson is entirely abandoned, everything having been removed to Fort Rieley. The road from Council Grove to Fort Union is entirely unprotected, and Indian depredations may be expected.—Cin. Eng.

China—The American Minister. The London News has a scandalous report respecting the action of the American Minister, Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky.—It is advised that he has taken a very decided step in reference to the contest now going on in China, and singular enough, the American policy is opposed to the spirit of liberal and free institutions, the Commissioner having, it is said, warmly opposed the cause of the Emperor, and volunteered, on behalf of the United States Government, to Advance the Imperial Executive 18,000,000, or any other assistance as in his command.

The last fortnight's news from China says: "The Imperialists have made another unsuccessful attempt to re-capture Amoy, and from the accounts received of the spiritless behavior of the Tartar troops, both on this occasion and also Ching-King-Poo, it is now evident that all is up with the Manchoo dynasty." "The Government of Peking is in the greatest distress for money."

"A scarcity of grain was beginning to be felt in Peking, owing to the districts by which the capital was principally supplied being now in possession of the rebels."

Prosperity of Ohio. The Railroad Record estimates that the advance between 1852 and 1853, in the prices received by Ohio farmers, is nearly 33 per cent. For instance, on Wool it is 15 cents per pound; on Wheat, 23 cents per bushel; on Corn, 11 cents; on Rye, 10 cents; on Oats, 15 cents; and on pork, one cent per pound.

The following is the increased value of the exported products of Ohio, by the advance of prices:

Wool	\$1,200,000
Wheat	2,800,000
Corn	1,000,000
Rye	50,000
Oats	100,000
Pork	1,000,000

Increased value \$5,350,000. On these articles alone, then, the State receives near six millions advance on what she sends abroad. This is an advance of about 16 per cent on the value of her exports—counting the price only at the home market, which is less than it should be.—O. Statesman.

U. S. Circuit Court. The Bank-tax case in Cleveland, Treasurer Dodge, of Cuyahoga vs. Deshler, of Buffalo, was before Judge McLean on Tuesday. The State Journal says that among the points urged was the right of a State to pass laws annulling the involability of contracts. This brought up the much disputed point whether a bank charter is a contract, and whether the State of Ohio has a right to pass any laws changing the condition of a bank character on the subject of taxation without the consent of the bank. We presume this point also goes to the Supreme Court of the United States, with the case in action point for final adjudication. The counsel for the defense in this case will get a record and have an allowance of a writ of error for the purpose of taking these legal points to the Court of the last resort, to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

Georgia Election. Herschel V. Johnson, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Governor of the State by a majority very little exceeding two hundred votes. The following are the names of the gentleman who have been elected to Congress from the same State—Democrats in Roman, Whigs in Italic: Dis. Dist. 1—James L. Steward, 5—E. W. Chastain, 2—A. H. Colquitt, 6—Julius Hillyer, 3—A. J. Pailey, 7—David A. Rees, 4—D. B. W. Dent, 8—A. B. Stephens, 9.

One Wagstaff, a lawyer of New Jersey, lately commenced a suit against the New York Courier and Enquirer for libel, laying the damages at several thousand dollars, on account of a paragraph in a police report. Wagstaff has since been sentenced to four months' imprisonment in New Jersey, and a fine of three hundred dollars, for obtaining money under false pretenses.

STRANGE SUICIDE.—On Friday evening last a gentleman, named Faulkner, on his way west with his wife & having \$6,000 with which he intended to purchase a farm, committed suicide while sitting in the cars, by the side of his wife, as the train was approaching Greensburg, Pa. He perpetrated the act with a knife, by plunging the blade several times into his body before his arm could be held.