

Southern Indignation.

From the Piedmont S. C. Messenger, Sept. 2. We had quite a stir in our village on Friday last, when the Southern mail was delivered. As is usual on that day, a large number of gentlemen from the country were in attendance, waiting for their letters and papers. Col. William Sloan was among the first to receive his, and upon examination he found a printed document post-marked Boston, mailed as a letter, charged with ten cent postage, signed Junius, and addressed to the Hon. John C. Calhoun, of a most malicious, offensive and insulting character to the Southern people. This document was read by Col. Sloan, aloud, and it produced much excitement among the persons assembled. A call upon the postmaster to know if there were any others in the office, to which he replied there were thirty-eight in all. The executive committee of the committee of vigilance and safety immediately assembled to take action in the matter, and, as the excitement was very great, they concluded that it would be better to hold the course to be pursued under consideration until the next morning. It was proposed by a gentleman present that they would take charge of the person of the postmaster until the committee obtained possession of the papers, but this was declined as the committee wished to avoid violence. The next morning the committee assembled at the office, and made a demand for the letters; the postmaster refused to give them up, unless to those to whom they were addressed, on the payment of the postage, and urged his duties as an officer of the General Government. The committee told him they were determined to have the papers, peacefully if they could, forcibly if they must, and that resistance would be in vain. They then entered the office, shoved the postmaster aside, and took possession of them, and now have them under lock and key, where they will remain until the meeting of the committee of vigilance and safety, on the 29th inst. What course the committee will recommend to be adopted, to meet this new mode of assaulting the South, we cannot say; but of one thing we are certain, and that is, that the most energetic means will be resorted to. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

We have two or three remarks to make upon the transaction above described, apart from the question of its legality. And first we invite attention to the singular inconsistency which marks the conduct, not only of Col. Sloan but of the whole party. The gallant Colonel finds himself the recipient of an incendiary publication, the contents of which must be eminently dangerous to be made generally known, especially, it is to be presumed, among the colored population. The dictate of prudence would be, therefore, to put it out of the way as quickly and with as little noise as possible. But instead of this the sagacious Colonel at once proceeds to read it aloud, in a public place, in hearing of a crowd, among which were probably some negroes, and still more probably some boys who would be apt to talk about it in the hearing of negroes; thus taking the most effectual means to disseminate a knowledge of its contents among the blacks, very few of whom can read, and who must, therefore, have only oral facilities for becoming acquainted with anything that is published. And the assembled white men, highly excited by the reading, immediately proceed to adopt a course of proceeding the best fitted in the world to make the incendiary pamphlet a subject of town and street, and house and plantation talk, and to stimulate the curiosity of the blacks in relation to it, who, but for this proceeding, would in all probability remain in total ignorance of the whole matter.

We suppose that there may be, in the Northern states, some curiosity to know what is the character of this formidable pamphlet signed Junius, which has stirred up such an agony of apprehension in various parts of South Carolina. And many will be surprised at learning, we dare say, that in no sense what ever does it belong to the class distinctively known as 'abolition documents.' It is in fact strictly political, and is addressed, not to the slaves or slaveholders, but entirely to the large class of non-slaveholders—mechanics, small cultivators, tradesmen, and in short, the unaffiliated white people of the South. The spirit of its teaching is that a species of aristocracy exists in the slave holding states, not unlike the landed aristocracy of Great Britain, the effect of which is that the largest share of political influence, as well as of social advantages, is possessed and enjoyed by the owners of plantations, tradesmen, small cultivators, in a word, of all who are under the necessity of living by their own labor and their own exertions. The teaching of the pamphlet is as strictly political as of any that has ever been published in the Northern states on the subject of banking or other corporations, or of monopolies, or of land reform; and so far as we can see, its discussions are as legitimately within the province of free white citizens as are the pretensions of a Governor or a member of Congress.

If we remember rightly the word abolition never occurs in the pamphlet, nor is slavery ever adverted to except as an element of the aristocracy which undoubtedly does exist at the South, as every intelligent citizen must know, and as is demonstrated, with facts and figures, by the author of the pamphlet, understood to be himself a Southern man. We do not know but the South Carolina folks not doing an essential service by making all this fuss about the Junius pamphlet; for the natural effect must be a growing curiosity to read it, and we can hardly suppose is possible that it can be read by any of the class to which it is addressed, without producing a strong conviction that the true Democratic equality of rights and privileges is very far indeed from having a general existence in South Carolina.

FORBES NEWS.—The Queen of Naples has been delivered of a princess who has been baptized by Pius IX. Her names number thirty-two, the first being Maria della Grazia Pia. The Emperor of Russia has removed all the Russian artists from Rome, after having caused their debts to be paid. The Printers of Rome are famishing. The Cardinal Trivulzio have told them that a few hundreds had better starve than the minds of the whole populace be poisoned by their productions! The Constitutional Correspondent, by the way of refuting the reproaches addressed to Prussia for keeping up too expensive an army, makes the following comparison: A soldier costs annually in Prussia \$80; in Russia \$68; in Austria \$79; in France \$113; in England \$170; and in the United States \$184.

THE STEAMER NILE LOST.—A telegraphic despatch dated Mitranke, Oct. 2d, was received here yesterday, saying that the steamer Nile was ashore north of Steven's Pier, and it was thought she would be a total loss. Passengers, however, who came down yesterday, state that she is upon a sandy bottom, and hopes are entertained of getting her off without any very material damage.—If she is not recovered, the loss will be about \$40,000. No insurance. [Detroit Advertiser.]

Important Discovery in Ventilation.

At a time when cholera, with an appealing voice, calls the most earnest attention to house ventilation and dreadful explosions and loss of life in mines demand no less efforts to devise means for the prevention of these calamities we, have much satisfaction in anticipating that human residence may easily be supplied with a continued circulation of wholesome air, and the most dangerous subterranean works be preserved against accidents from the foul currents of fire-damp. Dr. Chowne has invented a patent for improvements in Ventilating Rooms and Apartments, of the perfect efficacy of which, we believe, there cannot be an unexpected. Without going into details at present, we may state that the improvement are based upon an action in the siphon which had not previously attracted the notice of any experimenter, viz, that if fixed with legs of unequal length the air rushes into the shorter leg, and circulates up, and discharges itself from the longer leg. It is easy to see how readily this can be applied to any chamber, in order to purify its atmosphere. Let the orifice of the shorter leg be disposed where it can receive the current, and lead into the chimney (in mines into the shaft) so as to cover that chimney or that shaft into the longer leg, and you have at once the circulation complete. A similar siphon can be employed in ships, and the lowest holds, where disease is generated in the close berths or the crowded stowage, be rendered as fresh as the upper decks. The curiosity of this discovery is that the air in siphon reverses the action of water, or other liquid, which enters and descends or moves down in the longer leg and rises up in the shorter leg! This is now a demonstrable fact; but how is the principle to be accounted for? It puzzles our philosophy.—That air in the beat tube is not to the surrounding atmosphere as water, or any heavier body, is evident; and it must be from this relation that the updraft in the longer leg is caused, and the constant circulation and withdrawal of polluted gases carried on. But be this as it may, one thing is certain—that a most useful and important discovery has never been made for the comfort and health of civilized man. We see no end to its application. There is no sanitary measure suggested to which it may not form a most beneficial adjunct. There is not a hovel, a cellar, a crypt, or a black close hole anywhere, that it may not cleanse and disinfect. We trust that no time will be lost in bringing it to the public test on a large scale, and we foresee no impediment to its being immediately and universally adopted for the public weal. We ought to remark, that fires or heating apparatus are not at all necessary; and that as the specification expresses it "this action is not prevented by making the shorter leg hot whilst the longer leg remains cold, and no artificial heat is necessary to the longer leg of the air siphon to cause this action to take place." Extraordinary as this may appear, we have witnessed the experiments made, with various tubes from less than an inch to nearly a foot in diameter, and we can vouch for the fact being perfectly demonstrated. Light gas does descend the shorter leg when heated and ascend the longer leg when the column of air is much colder and heavier. London Literary Gazette.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.—The following intelligence has been received from the various stations of the American Board, at the agency in this city, within the present month: From southern Africa, Mr. Grant writes that the interest of the people of that colony is increasing on the subject of religion, and that the work is advancing as rapidly as it can, without occasioning an open outbreak. The spirit of inquiry extends through the entire native population of the colony. At Dindigul, one of the stations of the Madras mission, Mr. Randall is performing a missionary tour, and has hundreds of attentive hearers. At Pulney, he administered the communion for the first time, and eight persons were admitted to the church. Dr. King writes from Athens under the date of Aug. 28th, that on the preceding Sabbath, he had 29 hearers at his Greek preaching service, mostly students, and many of them from the University. On Saturday afternoon he has a prayer-meeting, in which two converted Greeks take an active part. Mr. Dodd, of the Salonic mission to the Jews, says, 'God has set before him an open door, and he sees no hindrance to entire access and direct labor, as soon as he can learn the language. The battle for religious freedom has been fought and won for all Turkey.' He appeals for more aid. It is noticed as an interesting fact, that whereas formerly all the books published in the American language were in the ancient tongue, and therefore dead to most of the people, they now imitate the missionaries by publishing books in the modern language.

The Rev. H. G. Dwight, late from Constantinople, made a series of remarks in relation to the Turkish Empire, of a descriptive character. They were highly interesting, and will probably be repeated on some future occasion. Journal of Com.

AN INCIDENT.—In passing up Broadway, day before yesterday afternoon, our attention was attracted to a well dressed female sitting on a door step near the market, she had resting on her knees what we took at a distant to be a baby, and thinking the infant loveliness" had become restive, she was obliged to sit down to pacify it. Her dress was of the neatest and most recherche pattern, her bonnet the same, and a veil of gossamer texture and virgin purity, floated from her bonnet, and half shrouded her form, like a priestess of the ancient magi. When opposite her our doubts were resolved as to her being selecting such a lonely seat. For as we stood and gazed And lo! ye saints, her pearl like teeth Were hard at work on bread and cheese! [Cincinnati Commercial]

An editor off towards sun-set has fallen in to the hands of the Philistines, and breaks forth in the following heart-moving appeal: [Parley's Pic Nic. Sheriff, spare that press, Touch not a single type, Don't put me to distress, To stick to me through life! 'Tis all in all to me— If lost what shall I do? Then why not let it be! Oh, sheriff—boo! hoo! hoo.

THE BUTLER DIVORCE.—The sum of \$30,000 was settled upon Mrs. Butler by her late husband, the interest of which alone she may expend annually, and at her death the principal goes to the two children to whom alone Mrs. Butler has power to bequeath it. It was also arranged by the counsel, that the children of the parties should reside for two months in each year with Mrs. Butler. It is understood that Mrs. Butler has realized 20,000 by her "Readings."

Townsend (the traitor) has been defeated in Lorain, and a Locofoco elected. So the Locofocos will not have to buy a man in that county.

THE FREEMAN:

J. S. Fouke, Editor and Publisher.

LOWER SANDUSKY, OCTOBER 13, 1849.

AGENTS.—V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner Third and Chesnut streets, and E. W. CARR, Esq., San building, Third and Dock streets, Philadelphia, are authorized to act as agents for the "LOWER SANDUSKY FREEMAN."

New Advertisements.

Head Quarters advertise New Goods this week. Shrenk & Shrenk, New Grocery. O. H. Fusselman, New Store Store. W. M. Stark, notice to School teachers. Road Notice.

The Election.

We have met the enemy, and—we are theirs! Up to last evening the poll books of this county had not been opened, but reported returns have been received from all the townships, which are in the main, no doubt, correct. We are under the necessity of deferring until next week, the publication of the official result. The Locofoco majority on the general ticket is about four hundred. Wilson's majority over Van Doren is two hundred and twenty.

Wilson's majority in Wood county about two hundred. Locofoco ticket reported elected.

In Ottawa county Wilson's majority is reported to be about forty. No report as to the result of the county ticket.

Election Returns.

SENECA Co.—Breslin's (dem.) majority between 500 and 600—whole locofoco ticket elected.

WYANDOT—Whole locofoco ticket elected by an average majority of 150.

LOGAN—Whig majority for Senator and Representative 800; ditto county ticket.

CLARE, CHAMPAIGN AND MADISON.—Whig representatives elected by large majorities; Clark whig ticket elected by about 1000.

GREENE.—In this county Harlan (whig) has 700 maj. for Senator—doubtless elected from Greene, Warren and Clinton.—Fairchild elected Representative by same.

WASHINGTON.—Whole whig ticket elected. For Senator, Parker has gained 90 on Ford's vote in six townships.

MEigs.—Returns at Pomeroy from about one half of the county—gone whig from 100 to 200 maj.

SUMMIT.—McCLURE DEFEATED. Spellman elected to the House by 300 majority.

LORAIN Co.—Hunker democratic ticket elected. Whiton's majority over Dr. Townshend (Free Democrat) 50.

MONTGOMERY.—Gone whig—majorities from 150 to 350.

MIAMA.—Independent whig ticket with one exception elected.

HIGHLAND.—Smart probably defeated for Representative—democratic loss, if rumor confirmed.

FRANKLIN.—News from Columbus that entire democratic ticket is elected.—Dalzell representative by 60 maj.

PICKAWAY & ROSS.—One whig Senator (C. N. Olds) and 2 representatives elected.

MUSKINGUM.—Returns at Zanesville from seven townships indicate whig majority in county of 800 to 1000. There is also a majority against the constitution.

LICKING.—Whig representative [gain] and entire whig ticket said to be elected.

WASHINGTON.—Gone whig—Barker for Senate has 475 majority, a gain of 100 over Ford's vote.

LAKE.—Free Soil ticket elected by 150 to 180 majority.

LUCAS.—Waite the Taylor candidate is elected in this district. Whig county ticket elected.

HAMILTON.—In first district Whig Senator and two Whig Representatives elected.—3 democratic representatives elected in second district. Entire democratic county ticket elected.

[The board of county canvassers will probably declare those persons duly elected who have a majority of the votes given in the entire body of the county, and the clerk will certify accordingly.—Eps. Mirror.]

BROWN.—Democratic all round.

SCIOTO.—Salters [whig] has 500 maj.

GREENE.—All whig by 700.

WASHINGTON AND MORGAN.—This district is certainly whig.

BUTLER.—Independent ticket elected, but democrats.

HIGHLAND AND FAYETTE.—Whig certainly, defeating Smart—democratic loss.

FRANKLIN & DELAWARE.—Two whig representatives elected—one for D. and the other for F. & D.

ROSS.—Majority against constitution 1500.

PIER Co.—Whig Rep. Elected by 40 majority.

FAYETTE Co.—Gives Bison whig for Senator, in Highland and Fayette 493 majority. And the Whig Rep. in the same co., 297.

DARKE & SHELBY.—Ward, whig, is elected to the House 150 majority. Monfort's maj. in Shelby is one vote. Whole dem. ticket elected except Treasurer.

PORTAGE Co. Democratic ticket elected.

MARION & UNION.—Whig Rep. elected.

Maryland Election.

The two opposing political parties in Maryland have divided the honors in the second and fifth districts, which are usually closely contested. The Alleghany district has been carried by the Democrats while in Harford district the Hon. Alexander Evans has been re-elected by a very handsome majority. The Delegation from Maryland in the next Congress will therefore be equally divided, (being a loss of one Whig member, as follows:)

Whigs: Richard J. Bowie, Alexander Evan, John Bosman Kerr. Democrats: William T. Hamilton, Edward Hammond, Robert M. McLane.

The State Legislature is Whig by a decisive majority, so as to ensure the election of a Whig United States Senator.

The House of Delegates consist of eighty-two members, and, as far as heard from, parties stand as follow, compared with the last election in 1847:

Table with columns for 1849 and 1847, and sub-columns for W. D. and D. W. Rows include Washington, Frederick, Montgomery, Baltimore co., Baltimore city, Harford, Cecil, Anne Arundel, and Prime George's.

In the last House of Delegates the Whig majority was thirty. The Whig majority in the Senate is eight—fourteen Whig to six Democrats, and one vacancy.

Georgia Election.

MACON, October 8.

Editor Ohio State Journal: Returns from 73 counties indicate the re-election of Gov. Towns, Democrat, by about 1,000 majority. The Democrats will have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

The Toledo Republican says that money was freely used by the Whigs in that District on the day of the election, in buying over 'Democratic' votes. The editor must have a poor opinion of the honesty of his party. We have no doubt, however, but what his party can be bought at any time, for instance, look at the sale of last winter at Columbus.

Massachusetts—Whig Convention. WORCHESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 3.—The Whig State Convention assembled in this city today, Marshall P. Wilder, President. GEORGE N. BRIGGS and JOHN REED were nominated by acclamation for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. [N. Y. Tribune.]

Slavery in California. H. H. Robinson, of Ohio, (late Editor of the Langster Eagle,) writing home to the Cincinnati Enquirer, says: "Tell your newspaper brethren to save themselves the brains they are fretting in the discussion upon 'slavery in California,' they are only acting 'Much Ado about nothing,' with improvements which even Shakespeare would have laughed at. Of all the absurdities of the day, none can excel that of establishing slavery in this territory, unless some hair brain would start the idea as a rival, that slavery could exist after being established here. Why, such a thing is never thought of here, by any one, whatever his birth, education or prejudices, save to be laughed at. If you have any individual or association near you, desirous of pushing slavery into, and propagating it in California, in the name of all that is wonderful, let him or them come, and bring all the niggers that can be brought for such a testing purpose. In the first place, the people here will dispose of the institution in their Convention and Constitution: in the next, Nature has revolted at such an idea on the whole surface of the country, against any such uses of her soil. Slavery would starve to death here, unless amply fed from the store-houses of the states at home. If there could be a compromise with two parties in the states, and the entire people should agree that slavery might be withdrawn thence and colonized here, the very laws of Nature on the Pacific would waste it away like snow under an April sun. Spill not your ink over tribulations of this kind—spill not your blood any how!—you are only laughed at, good friends.

LUTHER IN FAVOR OF DANCING.—Audin, the French biographer of Martin Luther, quotes the following opinion of dancing from the writings of the great Reformer: "His disciples asked him—'He replied, 'Was not dancing allowed the Jews? I am not able to say; but one thing is certain—people dance now a-days. Dancing is a necessity of our state, like dress with women, and like dinner or supper. And, indeed, I do not see how dancing can be prohibited. If people commit sin, it is not the fault of the dance, which does not offend against faith or charity.—Dance, then my children!'"

'Shon,' said a Dutchman, 'you may say vat you please' about bad neighbors; I had the worst neighbors as never was. Mine pigs and mine hens come mid dere ears split, and todder tay two of them came home missing.'

The venerable Pickle Pickleby says:—"Read your Bible, Jabez, study the laws of Moses, and don't repeal any of 'em; mind the ten commandments tu, and the seventh likewise, and don't sell the birth-right of the Yankee nation for a mess of potash, and the time may come when you will be a minister to a penitentiary, or a secretary of negotiation."

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.—The National Intelligencer says: "The force now stationed by the United States Government on the frontier of Texas for its protection, greatly exceeds that which was mustered by that section of country when it was a Republic and at enmity with Mexico."

A person writing from San Francisco says: "To such extent is the veneration for the fair sex carried here, that I have seen a party of Oregonians stop and have a dance round an old, cast-off bonnet."

UNE VESUVIENSNE.—An Irishman, after expatiating very warmly upon the temper and beauty of Lola Montes, was asked if she didn't smoke? "Yes, sir, she does," he exclaimed; "and so does every volcano—perhaps you'll show me the lovely crater that doesn't smoke?"

RECIPIES.—Cement for Pipe Joints.—Mix equal parts of white and red with as much linseed oil as will make it into a paste.

Cement for mending Marble.—Mix the white of an egg with finely powdered quick lime.

"E Pluribus Unum."

The Spirit of the Age has this beautiful and just description of our Federal Government;

1. The Form of this nation is the nearest approach to the Divine Ideal of Government ever actually exhibited on this earth,—though the plan of Moses of a fraternity of tribes with a Central Divine Authority including elements which we lack. We can contemplate this exquisitely adjusted, efficiently organized system of confederacy of confederacies, rising hierarchically from wards, towns, counties, districts, states, to the Union: see how it is renewed periodically by arterial and venous action of popular election and a representative responsibility; and feel how it is pervaded and thrilled by one consciousness of well being or woe, growth or decline, without any awe of admiration overcoming him, and his heart flowing into in prayer and benediction, and loyal love!

What limits can one set in imagination to the responsibilities of such a nation? Why should it not spread till it embraces North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Greenland to Darien, with Departmental Congresses rising to a head in a Central Continental Congress? And how sublime beyond the power of words to portray, would be such an embodiment of our prophetic motto—Unity in Variety—E Pluribus Unum. What hindrance is there in the way of fulfilling this destiny of man made one?—Slavery!

New Inventions.—A London letter of the 31st of August, published in the New York Commercial Advertiser, has the following items:

A valuable invention has been made in Belgium. It is destined to effect a great reform in the manufacture of linen cloth as the steam-loom has made in that of woollens. It is nothing less than a steam-loom for linen fabrics. All the ingenuity and perseverance of manufacturers have been tested to invent a machine of this kind; but the fabrics have been uniformly so poor that the machines have been thrown away and manual labor again resorted to. 'The difficulty has been removed by the scientific skill of a Belgian Engineer. A model of his machine, with specimens of his fabrics, has been exhibited at the fair at Ghent. The cloths are said to rival in firmness, fineness and smoothness the best of those made by hand. If on farther trial, it shall be found practicable on a large scale, a revolution will doubtless be effected in the linen industry of Belgium, which will have a powerful influence on the political condition of the country, one half of the population of Flanders living, in one way or another, on the profits of that industry.

FEMALE SARCASM.—Few things are more liable to be abused in society—especially by young ladies—than the gift of liveliness. No doubt it gains present admiration while they continue young and pretty, but it leads to no esteem—produces no affection, if it be carried beyond the bounds of graceful good humor. She, for instance, who is distinguished for the odd freedom of her remarks—whose laugh is loudest—whose mot is most piquant—who gathers a group of laughers round her—of whom shy and quiet people are afraid—who is the sort of person who may be invited out—who may be thought no inconsiderable acquisition to parties of which the general approbrium is dullness—but this is not the sort of person likely to become the honored mistress of a respectable home. [Table Talker.]

CAPTURE OF SLAVES.—By the arrival at Southampton, on the 14th of September, of H. M. Ship Philomel, the London Times of that date has had advice from Sierra Leone to the 8th of August.—The squadron on the Coast are represented to be healthy, and the slave trade on the increase. The Philomel took a prize off Ambriz on the 10th of July, the fiery took two in the early part of the same month. The boats of the Centaur, commanded by Capt. Boys, drove on shore, after a spirited chase of 9 hours, a large piratical felucca of three masts, 93 feet long, of Ambriz. The Philomel spoke about August 25, off Cape de Verde, barque John Parker, of Boston, for California.

The packet ship Isaac Wright from Liverpool to New York, had nineteen fatal cases of cholera on board during the passage.

A story is going the round, of a political aspirant in Indiana, who mounting the stand to make a speech, commenced with: "Fellow citizens, notwithstanding my youthful appearance, I am the father of two children!"

Cows without horns are the Quakers among black cattle. They are never molested by the cows which have horns.

LUTHER IN FAVOR OF DANCING.—Audin, the French biographer of Martin Luther, quotes the following opinion of dancing from the writings of the great Reformer: "His disciples asked him—'He replied, 'Was not dancing allowed the Jews? I am not able to say; but one thing is certain—people dance now a-days. Dancing is a necessity of our state, like dress with women, and like dinner or supper. And, indeed, I do not see how dancing can be prohibited. If people commit sin, it is not the fault of the dance, which does not offend against faith or charity.—Dance, then my children!'"

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Lower Sandusky Price Current.

Table with columns for Wheat per bushel, Flour per bushel, Corn per bushel, Oats per bushel, Beans per bushel, Potatoes per bushel, Eggs per dozen, Cheese per lb., Lard per lb., Salt per lb., Hides per lb., Flax seed, Timothy seed, Clover seed, Pork, Hams smoked per lb., Beans per bushel, Potatoes per bushel, Onions, Apples, green, Dried apples, Raisins per lb., Potatoes per bushel, Straw per bushel, Staves per M., BlW Lumber per M.

Advertisements.

In the town of Palermo, in the state of New York, resides a gentleman by the name of Gardner, a well known and highly respected minister. Elder Solomon Gardner's daughter, in the month of October 1845, was taken with dropsy and went through the successive stages of that disease and was at last given up by the first medical men of the vicinity, at this stage, writes Mr Gardner, 'I heard of your Lithontripie—sent in great haste for a large bottle—the book took it in 9 days, was better, sent for 4 more, and at this date, May 10th 1846, my daughter is now at work and free from that dreadful disease—to all human appearance, as well as ever, SOLOMON GARDNER. The above is correct regarding my case. I am happy to add I am well. MARY ANN GARDNER. Reader look at our columns, see great American Remedy.—Dr. G. C. Vaughn Lithontripie, call upon agent and get a pamphlet.

To School Teachers. THE school examiners for Sandusky county, will meet on Friday of each week, for the term of eight weeks, commencing on the 15th of October, at 1 o'clock P. M. For place enquire at the Post Office. W. M. STARK, Clerk of the Board.

CHEAPER YET!! Stoves! Stoves!!

New Store in Lower Sandusky! THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving at his Shop on Main street, between First and Vandewater's Store and School's Grocery, a quantity of Premium, Mangle, hot air, Hathaway's improved Ten plate and Box stoves, and better than all, Wilkox's & Co.

KITCHEN WITCH!

Principle Patents in 1837, '38, '42, '47 & 49. The proprietors of this Cooking Stove, with entire confidence, claim for it the merit of being the very best in the world, either as to economy, convenience, or durability. Call and examine it, and satisfy yourselves. I offer the above lot of stoves at a small advance above cost, with every variety of Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron ware, and will furnish to order on reasonable terms, Lead Lining, Gutta and Conductor Pipe, and all articles in my line warranted to be what I represent them. Farmers, Merchants and others are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to make at an object for them to do so. I will also pay a fair price for all kinds of Merchantable Iron and Steel. A. H. FUSSELMAN, Oct. 13—31—6m

New Grocery.

NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF PEASE'S TIN AND STOVE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a New Grocery in Lower Sandusky, at which will be found Sugar, brown & white, Coffee, Tea, Raisins, White Fish, Mackerel, Hugar Cheese, Cod-fish, Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Nuts, different kinds, Raisins, Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and many other articles. Also choice liquors, Wines and Brandy, of different brands, said by competent judges to be equal to any heretofore brought to the place; also, southern Ohio Whiskey, of a superior quality, which will be sold as cheap as Mountville can give it. A stock of the best proof, and cheaper than at any other establishment in town. New cider just received and for sale. We invite our friends and the people generally to give us a call, and try our goods. E. H. BARNES & SHRENK, Lower Sandusky, October 13th, 1849.

Head Quarters,

REDEEMING ITS PLEDGE TO THE PEOPLE.

KENDALL & NIMS have made a great strike in the purchase of their Goods the present season, buying them very early, (during the cholera times,) and before the rise in the market. The combined stocks of the Elyria & Sandusky concerns, on account of the large capital employed, enables them to purchase in large quantities, directly from the manufacturers, and their agents, which makes a saving of the jobbers profits, and enables them to sell at a fair commission less than those who purchase small single stocks of Goods in the ordinary way.

They calculate that they shall be enabled to save the people at least from ordinary prices.

30 percent in their Boots, Shoes, and Leather.

25 percent in their Hardware, Iron and Nails.

50 percent in their Ready-made Clothing, of warranted quality, of which they have brought on for the first time a splendid assortment.

25 percent on their Groceries, Sugars, Tea and Coffee;—and

40 percent on almost every article in the Dry Goods line, such as Merinos, Cashmeres, Paramatts, Lamacloths, Silks, Calicoes, &c., &c.

In consequence of these advantages, they calculate to be able to save the people of Sandusky county at least TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, in the purchase of their goods the present year. This fact, together with the exact opinion of scores of their contemporaries, "that the intelligent farmer will judge for himself and in the end patronize the man who does business upon the fairest terms," is the only reason why the public are giving head quarters such

TREMEMOUD PATRONAGE. Every disappointment will undoubtedly cause many "ferret" institutions; and those who indulge in such feelings will often scratch hard to find a "bone" of contention, and some will soon make even a mistake as to suppose that success in business depends upon "noise & show," but it is all because they never took lessons at Head Quarters. If they had they would have found that they must first save the people, and then the people will always remember them in return. October 13th, 1849.